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LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS

SUBMITTED TO THE

Twenty-first General Assembly

OF THE

STATE OF IOWA,

WHICH CONVENED AT DES MOINES, JANUARY 11, 1886.

WILLIAM LARRABEE,	-	-	-	-	Governor.
J. A. T. HULL,	-	-	-	-	Lieut-Gov. and President of the Senate.
FRANK D JACKSON,	-	-	-	-	Secretary of State.
JOHN L. BROWN,	-	-	-	-	Auditor of State.
V. P. TWOMBLY,	-	-	-	-	Treasurer of State.
JOHN W. AKERS,	-	-	-	-	Superintendent of Public Instruction.
A. J. BAKER,	-	-	-	-	Attorney-General.
ALBERT HEAD,	-	-	-	-	Speaker of the House of Representatives.

VOLUME No. IV.

DES MOINES:
GEO. H. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER.
1886.

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MINE INSPECTOR—Second Biennial Report of the State Mine Inspector, 1884, 1885.

FISH COMMISSIONER—Sixth Biennial Report of the State Fish Commissioner, 1883-1885.

Report of the Joint Committee of the XXI General Assembly, appointed to visit the State Fish Hatching House, at Anamosa, and Spirit Lake.

PENAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS—

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—Ninth Biennial Report of the Iowa Industrial Schools. Boys' Department at Eldora, and Girls' Department at Mitchellville.

Report of the Joint Committee of the XXI General Assembly to visit the Industrial School at Eldora.

Report of the Joint Committee of the XXI General Assembly to visit the Industrial School at Mitchellville.

PENITENTIARY AT FORT MADISON—Biennial Report of the Warden, June 30, 1885.

Report of the Joint Committee of the XXI General Assembly, appointed to visit the Penitentiary at Fort Madison.

PENITENTIARY AT ANAMOSA—Seventh Biennial Report of the Warden, June 30, 1885.

Report of the Joint Committee of the XXI General Assembly, appointed to visit the Penitentiary at Anamosa.

CRIMINAL RETURNS—

Report of the Secretary of State in relation to criminal convictions of the State, 1884, 1885.

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
Bureau of Labor Statistics

FOR THE
STATE OF IOWA.

1884-5.

E. R. HUTCHINS, Commissioner.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
GEO. E. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER.
1885.

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ORIGIN OF THE BUREAU.

CHAPTER 182, LAWS OF THE TWENTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. SUBSTITUTE FOR S. F. 83.

AN ACT to create a Bureau of Labor Statistics, and to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner of said Bureau, and to define his duties and tenure of office:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa,* That there is hereby created a Bureau of Labor Statistics, to be under the control and management of a Commissioner thereof, to be appointed as hereinafter provided by this act.

SEC. 2. That the Governor shall, within thirty days after the taking effect of this act, and biennially thereafter, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, appoint a Commissioner of Labor Statistics; the term of office of said Commissioner to commence on the first Monday of April in each even-numbered year and continue for two years and until his successor is appointed and qualified; and said Commissioner, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, shall take an oath or affirmation to discharge the same faithfully, and to the best of his ability; and shall give bond in the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000), with sureties to the approval of the Governor, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his official duties.

SEC. 3. Said Commissioner shall receive a salary of \$1,500 per annum, payable monthly, and necessary postage, stationery, and office expenses, the said salary and expenses to be paid by the State as the salaries and expenses of other State officers are provided for. He shall have and keep an office in the Capitol at Des Moines, in which shall be kept all records, documents, papers, correspondence and property pertaining to his office, and shall deliver them to his successor in office.

SEC. 4. Said Commissioner may be removed from his office by the Governor for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office; and any vacancy occurring at any time may be filled by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Executive Council.

SEC. 5. The duties of said Commissioner shall be to collect, assort, systematize and present in biennial reports to the Governor, on or before the 15th day of August preceding each regular meeting of the General Assembly, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the State, especially in its relations to the commercial, social, educational and sani-

tary conditions of the laboring classes, and to the permanent prosperity of the mechanical, manufacturing and productive industries of the State; and shall as fully as practicable collect such information and reliable reports from each county in the State, the amount and condition of the mechanical and manufacturing interests, the value and location of the various manufacturing and coal productions of the State, also sites offering natural or acquired advantages for the profitable location and operation of different branches of industry; he shall, by correspondence with interested parties in other parts of the United States, impart to them such information as may tend to induce the location of mechanical and producing plants within the State, together with such other information as shall tend to increase the productions, and consequent employment of producers; and in said biennial report he shall give a statement of the business of the bureau since the last regular report, and shall compile and publish therein such information as may be considered of value to the industrial interests of the State, the number of laborers and mechanics employed, the number of apprentices in each trade, with the nativity of such laborers, mechanics' and apprentices' wages earned, the savings from the same, with age and sex of laborers employed, the number and character of accidents, the sanitary condition of institutions where labor is employed, the restrictions, if any, which are put upon apprentices when indentured, the proportion of married laborers and mechanics who live in rented houses, with the average annual rental, and the value of property owned by laborers and mechanics; and he shall include in such report what progress has been made with schools now in operation for the instruction of students in the mechanic arts, and what systems have been found most practical, with details thereof. Such report, when printed, shall not consist of more than six hundred pages octavo. Five thousand copies thereof shall be printed and bound uniformly similar to the reports of other State officers as now authorized by law. Said reports, when published, to be disposed of as follows, viz.: To the public libraries in the State, to the various trade organizations, agricultural and mechanical societies, and other places where the Commissioner may deem proper and best calculated to accomplish the furtherance of the industrial interests of the State.

SEC. 6. The Commissioner shall have power to issue subpoenas for witnesses and examine them under oath and enforce their attendance to the same extent and in the same manner as a justice of the peace; said witnesses to be paid the same fees as are now allowed witnesses before a justice of the peace, the same to be paid by the State.

SEC. 7. This act, being deemed of immediate importance, shall be in force and take effect from and after its publication in the Iowa State Register and the Iowa State Leader, newspapers published at Des Moines, Iowa.

On the seventh day of April, 1884, the Governor appointed, and the Executive Council confirmed, E. R. Hutchins as Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

PART I.

INTRODUCTORY.

STATE OF IOWA,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS, }
DES MOINES, August 1, 1885.

HON. BUREN R. SHERMAN, *Governor of Iowa*:

SIR—In conformity with the provisions of the law creating this Bureau, I have the honor to submit this First Biennial Report.

The work being entirely new, not only to the Commissioner, but to all from whom information has been gathered, much greater difficulty has been connected with the work than will be attached to it hereafter, but it is believed that the somewhat crude, yet interesting and valuable data gathered, and herewith presented, will be an incentive for even a heartier co-operation on the part of the people in the future, than that already so cordially and generously accorded.

Shortly after my appointment I visited similar offices at Springfield, Illinois, and Boston, Massachusetts, and from the gentlemen in charge, Hon. J. S. Lord and Hon. Carrol D. Wright, I received much valuable aid for which I am greatly indebted. The meeting in Convention of the Commissioners of various States shortly after afforded me very great help.

On my return to the office I immediately undertook the work, the result of which is now presented to you. At first, a misapprehension existed in the minds of the public—especially among the labor organizations—to the effect that this was a *Labor Bureau*, without reference to the very feature for which it was created, namely—to *gather statistics* relative to labor. It was by very many supposed, that upon all questions of strife between the employe and employed; of wages, etc., the Commissioner was to become, by this law, the arbitrator, and in him was vested power to settle all disputes of this character.

It has been only after a long time, most extensive correspondence, and the fullest explanation that this obstacle to the work has been largely overcome. Even yet there are those who entertain these erroneous ideas. The comprehensiveness of the work, as embodied in the law is very great. Had the Bureau been established some years I should have felt justified in adopting the plan of the Massachusetts office, and selected but two or three topics from the vast field before me, but the newness of the Bureau, and the expectancy of many (much or it totally unreasonable) seemed to demand that as much of the field should be gone over as possible. Personal collection of data would have been more successful, but economy led me from such a course. The office has already reached a position of great value to the State. A voluminous correspondence has been conducted with Iowa citizens, and with those of nearly every State in the Union, Canada and across the sea. It has been the aim of the Commissioner, not only to seek information by this correspondence but to impart such as would be of value and profit to this State.

In making investigations into the great questions of labor and capital, the diversities of opinions, and the multiplicity of theories seem almost overwhelming. For years, the ablest thought has been centered upon this theme—the real relations of one to the other—and to the welfare of the wage-workers. That no further advancement has been made toward the solution of this mighty problem to the satisfaction of both classes represented, has been largely due to the fact that *reliable information has been lacking*. The highest type of thought or intellect is absolutely barren of results in the above direction, without solid facts for a basis. No solution of this question can ever be attained without reliable statistics from which can be evolved reasonable and tangible propositions. Disasters to capital, men deprived of work by closing of the mine, factory or workshop, or by their own volition, based upon disharmony between employe and employed, can only be averted by reasonable logic, founded on statistical facts, at once positive and indisputable.

To this end, and to place labor and capital in reciprocal relations—their true positions—one dependent upon the other for healthful progression and harmonious action are these Bureaus of Labor Statistics created. A large number of returns made to this office have been incomplete; others have been palpably unreliable. These have all been discarded and only those which have been complete and be-

yond question truthful, have been herein compiled. Such only are valuable for data.

The following subjects have chiefly engaged the attention of the Commissioner: Labor organizations, co-operative associations, industrial education, convict labor, arbitration, conciliation and strikes, farm labor and laborers, schools and teachers, wages and cost of living, savings, homes, etc. of working men, coal screens and company stores ("truck system"); railroads with the earnings, hours of employment, etc. of employes, the same of stores and factories, and State uniformity of text-books. A valuable report is also submitted prepared by the Commissioners of the various States, the same being a result of careful examination of the city of Pullman, Illinois, the ideal as well as the real home for working men and women. Other matter will be found of local and general interest.

A glance at the law creating this department will convince one of the magnitude of the work contemplated. To completely carry it out would require no little help in the office. The means given the Commissioner—in definite terms—did not warrant him in employing the help desired and needed. A clerk is absolutely necessary all the time, and while the law provides for "all necessary office expenses," I have only employed clerical aid when the work assumed such proportions as to insure defeat in the object desired had I not so done. Other States, regarding the work as of great value, have been much more liberal in this respect than Iowa, although by no means in better condition to be so. For instance: Massachusetts for the year ending January 1, 1884, paid her Commissioner a salary of \$2,500, chief clerk, \$1,500, and gave \$5,000 to the Bureau as a contingent fund. The reports of the Massachusetts Bureau are in demand everywhere by merchants, mechanics, laborers and manufacturers alike.

In other states the Bureaus are not so liberally equipped as in Massachusetts, yet are well cared for.

In New Jersey the Commissioner has a salary of \$2,500 per year, necessary assistants and \$5,000 for contingent expenses.

The salary of the Ohio Commissioner is \$2,000; the State providing factory inspectors and an appropriation for various bureau expenses.

In Missouri the Commissioner's salary is \$2,000 per year, and he is given regular assistants, mine inspectors and \$2,000 for expenses.

The salary of the New York Commissioner is \$2,500; he has a deputy and clerk and \$5,000 for expenses.

Michigan gives her Commissioner \$2,000, and his deputy \$1,500, and sets aside \$5,000 per year for expenses.

The salary of the California Commissioner is \$2,400; that of his assistant \$1,500, and he is given \$500 per year for expenses not otherwise provided for by the statute.

Maryland starts her Commissioner out with a salary of \$2,500 and other provisions.

In Pennsylvania the Commissioner receives a salary of \$2,500. He is also given three clerks at \$1,400, and \$2,000 for expenses outside of postage, printing, etc.

Illinois is composed of five Commissioners and a secretary.

Notwithstanding the lack of a definite appropriation as a contingent fund, and the fact that the office has been conducted upon an economical plan, yet it is hoped and believed that this report will warrant the assertion that the department is already of real practical value to the State, and capable of much greater as it grows in years, and deserving of liberal support by the State.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I desire to express my thanks to your Excellency for never failing cooperation and help in my work; to the press of this State and elsewhere, which, with a few rare exceptions, have courteously extended every aid possible. The following papers and periodicals have been sent regularly to this Bureau, for which my hearty thanks are returned:

The Patterson (N. J.) Labor Standard; The St. Louis (Mo.) Union; The Labor News Echo, Flint, Mich.; The American Nonconformist, Tabor, Ia.; The Labor Enquirer, Denver, Col.; The People's Advocate, St. Louis, Mo.; The Cigar Makers' Journal, New York City; The Vidette, Washington, D. C.; The Labor Vindicator, Bay City, Mich.; The Iron Moulders' Journal, Cincinnati, O.; The Fireman's Magazine, Terre Haute, Ind.; The Engineers' Monthly Journal, Cleveland, O.; John Swinton's Paper, New York City; The Irish World, New York City; Der Socialist, New York City; The Journal of United Labor, Philadelphia, Pa.

To Mr. C. S. Byrkit, of Centerville, Sec. of the Iowa Knights of Labor, I am specially indebted. Shortly after my appointment I received help from him enabling me to push my work with more rapidity, and later he was employed in this office—part of the time at my own expense and part by the State—and at all times I found him cheerfully rendering excellent service.

To a large number of county auditors and township assessors I am also indebted for marked courtesies shown me. Indeed nearly all from whom aid has been sought have responded with such a degree of heartiness that I am unable to mention many whom I should like to, and to all my thanks are due and given.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

E. R. HUTCHINS,

Commissioner.

PART II.

NATIONAL CONVENTION—BLANKS OF IOWA BUREAU.

BUREAUS OF STATISTICS OF LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES, JULY 1, 1885.

STATES.	NAME OF OFFICE.	Year estab- lished in.	PRESIDING OFFICER.		POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.
			TITLE.	NAME.	
Mass.....	Bureau of Statistics of Labor	1869	Chief..	Carroll D. Wright.	Boston.
Penn.....	Bureau of Industrial Statistics.....	1872	Chief..	Joel B. McCamant	Harrisburg.
Ohio....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	1877	Com'r.	L. McHugh	Columbus.
N. J.....	Bureau of Stat. of Lab. & Industries	1878	Chief..	James Bishop.....	Trenton.
Missouri.	Bureau of Lab. Stat. and Inspection	1879	Com'r.	O. Kischitzky....	Jefferson City.
Illinois..	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	1879	Sec't'y.	John S. Lord.....	Springfield.
Indiana..	Bureau of Statistics.....	1879	Chief..	Wm. A. Peele, Jr.	Indianapolis.
N. Y.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	1883	Com'r.	Chas F. Peck.....	Albany.
Cal.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	1883	Com'r.	John S. Enos.....	San Francisco.
Mich....	Bureau of Lab. & Industrial Stati'cs	1883	Com'r.	C. V. R. Pond.....	Lansing.
Wis.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	1883	Com'r.	Frank A. Flower..	Madison.
Iowa	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	1884	Com'r.	E. B. Hutchins....	Des Moines.
Md.....	Bureau of Statistics of Labor	1884	Chief..	Thos. C. Weeks...	Baltimore.
Conn	Bureau of Labor Statistics *.....	1885	Com'r.	A. T. Hartley.....	Hartford.
Kansas..	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	1885	Com'r.	Frank H. Belton..	Topeka.

* Re-established.

It will be seen that several of these Bureaus have been established a number of years, and their usefulness to the States had become so apparent that a meeting of the Chiefs and Commissioners was deemed advisable, and the first convention was held in Columbus, Ohio, September 26, 1883, at which the following States were represented:

- Massachusetts, by Carroll D. Wright.
- Pennsylvania, by Joel B. McCamant.
- Ohio, by Henry Luskey.
- New Jersey, by James Bishop.
- Missouri, by H. A. Newman.
- Illinois, by John S. Lord.

The session lasted two days, the time being spent in discussing the best methods of pursuing the work outlined in the laws creating the various Bureaus. At this meeting the subjoined resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That Chiefs of Bureaus of Labor Statistics meet annually upon the first Wednesday in June, at such place as may be agreed upon from time to time.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair, to consider the matter of the organization and equipment of State Bureaus of Labor Statistics, and report with recommendations at the next annual meeting of this Convention.

Resolved, That the Commissioners confer with their respective delegations in Congress, to procure, if possible, land grants to the several States similar to the grants to agricultural colleges for the establishment of manual or training schools.

Resolved, That a committee of one be appointed by the chair, to report at the first annual Convention, a code of rules and regulations for the government of the Convention of Chiefs of Bureaus of Statistics of Labor.

The second Convention was held in the hall of the Mechanics' Exchange, in the city of St. Louis, Mo., on June 9, 1884, and continued three days. Occurring so soon after the appointment of the writer, it presented a rare opportunity for profit to him, and one which he gladly improved. At this meeting, upon the call of States, the following were found to be represented:

Massachusetts, by Carroll D. Wright.

Pennsylvania, by Joel B. McCamant.

Ohio, by Henry Luskey.

New Jersey, by James Bishop.

Missouri, by H. A. Newman.

Illinois, by John S. Lord.

New York, by Chas. F. Peck.

Michigan, by John W. McGrath.

Iowa, by E. R. Hutchins.

Maryland, by Thos. C. Weeks.

Mr. McCamant, chairman of the standing committee appointed for the purpose of ascertaining and suggesting the best methods for the collection of statistics, submitted the following:

At our last meeting it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to ascertain the best methods for the collection of statistics and present the results to this Convention. In compliance therewith, as chairman of the

committee, I have the honor to present the following report for your respectful consideration:

Having had but one year's experience in the labor and methods of collecting statistics, I can speak from the knowledge derived from the compilation of one report only. In the preparation and compilation of that report I depended on the blank or circular system almost entirely. The chief merit in this system lies in the fact that it is the only feasible method at present possible in Pennsylvania, owing to the reluctance of the legislature to appropriate a sum of money sufficient to defray the expenses necessary in the collection and compilation of such information as the laws governing the bureau of statistics require.

The blank or circular system is open to the objection that it compels the bureau to propound questions to a witness with whom he has no personal relations, and of whom, in the great majority of cases, it has no personal knowledge. If the witness be a willing one, he often mistakes the meaning of some of the questions propounded, and his misapprehension leads to answers which are either totally at variance with or repugnant to the real nature of the question. If the witness, from any cause, be an unwilling one, he answers the least important questions only, thereby necessitating the sending by the bureau to him of a duplicate blank, accompanied by a reminder of his failure to comply with the law.

In many cases the persons to whom blanks are furnished answer the questions fully, but fail to return the blanks until, as they think, sufficient time has elapsed to render them worthless. If the blank system is to be preserved, it should be made efficient by the passage of stringent laws, enlarging and unmistakably defining the coercive powers of the Bureau when acting in behalf of the Commonwealth in the collection of statistics. The important point in the gathering of statistics is that they be reliable. The most that can be said in favor of the blank system is that you cannot prove that they are not reliable. Doubtless, the best and only reliable method would be found in the taking of a state census at such times as would make it follow within five years next after the taking of the United States census. If this were done, and done under the supervision of the Bureau of Statistics, there would then exist a basis upon which the Bureau could judge of the truth or falsity of returns made to it. In the matter of obtaining information regarding the social condition of the wage classes, and in questions relating to child labor, to the hours of labor, or to any of the economic questions which daily furnish food for discussion and consideration, it would be proper and wise for the legislature to authorize and empower the Bureau of Statistics to make a special inquiry into one particular subject-matter, and report back to the legislature the results of its investigations. *But your committee are of the opinion that all such information should be gathered by special agents, instead of by means of blanks.*

WORK OF THE CONVENTION.

The Executive Committee, appointed for the purpose of facilitating the work of the Convention, suggested that the following topics be included in the discussions of the Convention:

1st. As to the desirability of establishing a National Bureau of Statistics of Labor at Washington.

2d. The importance of the passage by Congress of the bill introduced by Mr. Cox, with reference to the State censuses to be taken in 1885.

3d. As to the advisability and practability of preparing uniform schedules as a basis for obtaining labor and industrial statistics in the different States where bureaus have been established.

4th. With regard to the importance of manual training in our public schools.

JAMES BISHOP,
JOHN W. McGRATH,
CHARLES F. PECK,
Executive Committee.

Mr. Wright, chairman of the standing committee on equipment of labor statistical bureaus, submitted the following:

The committee appointed by the last Convention to consider the matter of the organization and equipment of a State Bureau of Statistics of Labor, have attended to their duty, and beg leave to report that the best organization of a Bureau consists of a chief officer, a secretary and a chief clerk, to be appointed by the chief officer, and such additional force as circumstances may require, but under the appointment and control of the chief officer.

The chief value of statistics is to be found in their preservation for comparison on a uniform basis and under the continuity of the system which comes from one mind. A numerous commission, or a chief, and a deputy not under the control of the chief, cannot work with that singleness of purpose essential in statistical undertakings. For this reason we recommend the simple organization indicated.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
HENRY LUSKEY,
JAMES BISHOP,
Committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following were among the resolutions adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that a National Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics should be created.

By Mr. Wright:

The proceedings of each session of the Convention shall be printed under the direction of the secretary, and published in pamphlet form; the cost of such publication shall be borne equally by the Bureaus, and each Bureau shall be supplied with twenty-five copies thereof. Extra copies shall be supplied the various Bureaus at cost.

By Mr. Bishop:

WHEREAS, It is the purpose of this Convention to encourage every attempt upon the part of the employers of labor to advance the social, educational and moral condition of the employed; and

WHEREAS, We are informed that the city of Pullman, in the State of Illinois, furnishes a noble example of practical scientific work in this direction; therefore

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chairman to arrange for a visit by the members of this Convention, early in October next, to the said city of Pullman, with the view of making a careful examination into the character of the work which we learn has there been put in operation for the benefit of the employes of the Pullman Car Company.

By Mr. McGrath:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that a system of manual or industrial education should be adopted in our higher schools.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chairman to formulate a series of questions to cover the varied subjects of investigation contemplated by the law in governing the several Bureaus of Statistics of Labor in the United States, and report the same at the special meeting of the convention at Pullman City for their consideration.

The following committee was appointed in accordance therewith: Messrs. Peck, Weeks, Hutchins, Bishop, and McGrath.

By Mr. Wright:

Resolved, That the best interests of the State Bureaus of Statistics of Labor and of the industrial forces of the country demand that such a Bureau should be administered without reference to political influence, and that all officers of such bureaus should be selected for their fitness for statistical work, and not on account of allegiance to, or services rendered, any party.

The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

By Mr. McGrath:

Resolved, That Prof. C. M. Woodward be requested to prepare and furnish to the Secretary of this Convention a synopsis of the practical operations of the manual training school of the city of St. Louis, as outlined by him in the address made to the Convention last evening.

By Mr. Wright:

Voted, That the Secretary print 500 copies of the report of the proceedings of this Convention, at the expense of the Convention, and supply duplicate copies to the leading newspapers in all States not having Bureaus of Statistics.

THE ST. LOUIS MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL,

under charge of Prof. Woodward, was visited by the members of the Convention, and a description of this institution appears later in this report. Prof. Sanborn, of the Missouri Agricultural College, of Columbia, addressed the Convention, and the following is a synopsis of his address:

LABOR AND STATISTICAL PROBLEMS OF THE FARM.

Accurate statistical facts are to become the measure of the development of individual industries and of the world's progress. The children of the thinking few, industrial statistics are not appreciated by the masses, whom they are intended to benefit. They are positive industrial forces, teaching the time, direction, and method of action. Accurate information gives not only a skillful but a bold, energetic policy.

The products of agriculture are the supporters of life, and the parents of all of the arts; hence agricultural statistics are the most important of all statistics. They inform the producer, as well as the speculator, of crop prospects, and leave the fruits or profits of labor in the producers' hands, where they are of the most good to civilization. As nations in the world's commercial system are no longer isolated units, statistics should be gathered on an international scheme. Your organizations are concerned with the labor and with the productive industries of the State. In the amplitude of your field I propose to discuss the labor problems of the farm in their relation to the social and material development of husbandry,

THE WAGE LABORER.

The industrial revolution of this century, which has created new social and material systems, has assisted less the farm laborer than it has the wage laborer of any other important industry. The farm itself, in its relation to labor, has suffered a positive loss. Labor-saving machinery, in its division of labor into piece work, and railroads have necessitated centers. Mechanism has shortened the hours of labor, and in its centers has created a social life attractive to labor. But expansion of labor-saving machinery on the farm has forced the laborer to seek other employment. The more spirited farm laborer has sought the schools, libraries, and social opportunities of the town. The barshare plow, requiring three to four men per acre a day of plowing, has given place to the sulky plow, asking for but one man per day for three acres of plowing. The corn planter has replaced ten men;

the mower, four to five; the reaper, ten men; and so on for other field operations. The Titan strides of agriculture are revealed in the annual productions of farm mechanism, amounting to \$68,940,486 for 1880. Corn planters numbered 68,991; grain drills, 43,222; grain sowers, 20,289; cultivators and harrows, 446,054; plows, 1,326,123; harvesters, 25,737; reapers, 35,327; reapers and mowers combined, 54,920; mowers, 72,090; rakes, 95,625; potato diggers, 83,453; and corn huskers, 44,370.

All farm machinery and implements are covered by 35,960 patents, marking a movement unparalled by any age, or by any other industry. Our exports mark the increased power of the laborer on the farm. Those of agriculture are 77 per cent of our entire exports, and amounted to \$619,269,499 for 1883. Within a half century they have gone up from little over \$4,000,000 annually. The remark of Socrates that "agriculture is the mother and nurse of all the industries," is no mere sentiment for American application.

When our population numbered 80 per cent of farmers we exported little. In 1860 it was 51 per cent only engaged in agriculture; in 1870, 47.85 per cent; and in 1880 but 44.1 per cent of all workers were farmers. But with the decrease of the ratio of farms and farm laborers in ratio to population has come an increase of products for exportation. Sir, agriculture has been no laggard, but challenges our admiration. It has measured the advance of social and industrial progress through the labor its better methods have given to the arts. Within a lifetime it has given one half its former ratio of workers to other callings. Headless and heartless, this farm mechanism has sent to the town the best farm labor to occupy positions of minor trust and to satisfy its gregarious instincts in society. This impulse has been aided by the uncertainty of the tenure of farm labor and its certain long hours of labor. Seven months of sun to sun labor, followed by five months of intermittent and uncertain labor, with its saloon companionships in hours of idleness, has been demoralizing to farm labor. Such laborer, boarded in the family of the farmer, is a burden to the wife and often a moral pest to the children. The old polity has been wrecked and a new will secure the best labor of the day; in my experience, by the cottage home for the laborer on the farm and for his family, with a garden, a cow, pig, newspaper and steady employment by the year. These bind labor to the farm and to its interests. The system of farming that distributes labor over the year is the most profitable. Landed interests are deeply concerned in securing good labor against the seductive influence of the town, and does not want the nerveless labor the latter refuses. Good homes, regular labor, and stated hours will secure it, as experience teaches. It also induces conservatism in the laborer. He is never a striker, and property finds no enemy in his person. Mechanism has rendered the barbarism of extreme long days of labor, peculiar to the farm, unnecessary. Indeed, ten hours is sufficient to exhaust the normal capacity to work, when faithfully applied.

The diversity of farm operations requires more tact and the executive faculty better developed in the farm laborer than in the labor of any other industry; hence education of the farm laborer is of more importance than the education of any other class of laborers. I have handled upon three

large farms four distinctive classes of farm labor, and must unequivocally indorse the educated farm laborer. He has clearer views of the just relations of capital and labor, and is not only a less captious but is a more perceptive workman. A comparison of northern with southern labor shows this. But Europe presents less abnormal causes and a far greater proportion unable to read and write than the United States. According to Mulhall, Europe produces 16.5 bushels of grain per capita, and the United States 48.1 bushels. Europe produces 51.1 pounds of meat per capita, and the United States 171 pounds. Europe produces 15.06 bushels of grain per acre and the United States 23.8. We till more acres per laborer here by these figures. Portugal had but one in thirty-six at school, and grew 11.64 bushels of grain per acre. Spain has 25 per cent of her population able to read and write, and grows 12.2 bushels of grain per acre. France had in 1860 58.2 per cent of her population able to read and write, and obtained 18.5 bushels. In Germany the bulk of population read and write, and her farmers gain 22.05 bushels per acre. While it is true that production follows expansion of manufactures and commerce, it must be remembered that the diffusion of knowledge is the impulse that has developed arts and commerce, and that has created the culture and wealth to enjoy their fruits. Educated farm labor has enjoyed the fruits of its own energy, and the energy of other educated labor. The Department of Agriculture finds that the manufacturing Eastern States pay for farm labor \$26.61 per month, while the Southern States pay \$15.80. Ohio pays \$24.55, and Kentucky, by its side, \$18.20. The manufacturing sections of Ohio pay \$25.96, and the non-manufacturing sections \$22.65. Vermont, manufacturing the least of the New England States, pays \$23.70 per month. She has invested in manufacturing \$28.80 per capita; while Massachusetts pays \$30.66 per month for farm labor, and has invested in manufactures per capita \$74.40. Steadily employed farm labor is as well paid as any labor. By Carey's figures in 1836, the price of farm labor had increased by 1866 72 per cent; and by Baird, English rates, from the repeal of the corn laws, had advanced 60 per cent. In the hands of the better class of farmers, his hours of labor have been much reduced. Meat twice a day, tea, sugar, tobacco, carpets, and a paper are now his to enjoy.

PROPRIETARY LABOR.

While a broad distinction exists between wage and proprietary labor, yet in this country the latter is a laborer even in the physical sense of the word. Here the proprietor is the tiller of the soil. The census shows 3,323,876 farm laborers and 4,346,617 farmers, most of whom own the land they till. Herein lies the success of our agriculture against European. Grand results come only from the quickened perception and energy that ownership gives. Ownership is the parent of all broad, permanent farm improvement. The history of Rome and Greece teaches it. The spiritless farming of Spain, Italy and Austria, and in fact most of Europe, rests in the entailed mischiefs of feudalism, whose influence lives on.

Two states, adjoining, were formerly typical of two systems of labor and land ownership. In 1860 Ohio farms averaged 114 acres; those of Virginia 324 acres. Ohio raised 15.1 bushels of wheat per acre, and Virginia 9; corn, Ohio, 31.3 bushels, and Virginia 19.1; oats, Ohio, 26.4 bushels, and Virginia 16.2 bushels. The war converted the owners of the soil, to large degree, into its tillers. The following figures are those of a revolution in practice. The farms in Virginia decreased in size from 1860 to 1880 from 324 to 167 acres; in South Carolina, from 438 to 143; in Louisiana, from 536 to 171; in Mississippi, from 370 to 156 acres. This colossal movement has given a new agricultural South, four of whose Atlantic States have increased their wheat yield from 7.8 bushels, from 1862 to 1875, to 7.7 bushels, in the period from 1875 to 1882, or 5 per cent in seven years. Our people love the land, in spite of the cry that young men set their faces cityward. This is displayed in the average size of the farms, which in 1850 was 203 acres, in 1860 199 acres, in 1870 153 acres, and in 1880 only 134 acres.

Statesmen are interested in land ownership by the masses. It means stability of government. Especially in democracies are a landless people more dangerous than an ignorant one. Machinery has not tended to centralization on the farm as in the shop, as expected. Mammoth enterprises have been wrecked, insuperable obstacles presenting themselves after the first fertility has been exhausted. The great estates on the plains, now gathering, will inevitably fall apart from the same causes that are reducing the average size of our farms. Ownership by the tiller of the soil may be insisted upon as the first requisite to successful labor on the farm.

MEDIUM SIZED FARMS

are a second favoring condition to the economy of labor on the farm. Statesmen, observing that equality of condition and land ownership among the masses, for all time, have tended to stability of government, have been pronounced advocates of "extensive farming." Lovelye says, "Modern democracies will only escape the destiny of ancient democracies by adopting laws such as shall secure the distribution of property among a large number of holders, and shall establish a very general equality of condition." Students of ancient and modern history will recall the efforts of legislators and thinkers to secure land ownership in small holdings for the masses. France has 5,550,000 properties, of which 500,000 only average over sixty acres, while 5,000,000 are under six acres. In England and Wales not one in twenty own property, and 7,000 own over four-fifths of all England. Which of the two systems choose we? England raises twenty-eight bushels of wheat per acre, and France fifteen. The six acre farmer of France is forced to live in the past. The spade and manual labor do the duty of the plow and the horse. It is the system of brute force. It creates indolence rather than thrift, for the small corn and wheat farmer cannot occupy himself one half of the time advantageously. This narrow circle breeds mental stagnation, and clothes the French peasant in wooden shoes. Britain consumes 47 per cent more meal than France. With 51 per cent of her population engaged in agriculture, France buys food, while America, with 134-acre farms, sells

heavily, with 44.1 per cent of her toilers farmers. It is the earnings, and not the savings, that constitute the true wealth and happiness of a people. The capacity to earn measures the genius of a people. Americans have understood this matter, and assert the dominance of mind over matter, and use animal and natural forces. In 1870 we had 1,321,117 farms under fifty acres. In ten years this number decreased 145,703. Machinery must have free play, and it drives small farmers remorselessly from the field. We are looked upon as the great rural nation of the world, although of a less proportion of farmers, by far, than Europe. It is the genius of mechanism that has misled the world in this view. Neither small nor large farms, then, in view of preceding statistics, favor labor best; 150 acres is large enough for machinery, and not too unwieldy for intensive methods. What co-operation may yet do, the future must answer. At present man works best by the ownership of medium sized farms.

CAPITAL WITH LABOR.

Thirdly, capital may be regarded as the right arm of labor, when applied to agriculture, as elsewhere. "Intensive farming" narrows efforts and divorces machinery. "Extensive farming" is broad areas, tilled with little capital and poorly. Capital and skill combine the two and give "intensive" "extensive" farming—large crops on broad areas, forty bushels of wheat in the place of our twelve bushels.

The United States, in stock and tools, uses but about \$6.60 per acre of improved land, and a small additional sum for accessory personal property. A pioneer type of farming is revealed, based upon soil robbery, and does not touch the capacity of the man or the farm. The gross income per acre is but \$6.77. A sum which, by capital, machinery, skill, rotations, etc., can be easily multiplied six fold. It is to be regretted that the plow has been sped faster than the furnace, the anvil, and the loom, robbing the bounty of ages to fatten foreign lands, selling grain at a price that the sons will pay to replace exhausted fertility. Prof. Collier has shown that the depletion in the second of two periods of nine years lost to the West, in yield per acre, \$30,000,000 for corn, while the East gained \$45,000,000. California has dropped, from 1862, from 24½ bushels of wheat to 13 bushels per acre. Missouri, in periods of five years each, has dropped from 14 to 12.4, to 11.9, and for the last five years to 11.7 bushels per acre. In corn a bushel less every five years is grown. The East is capitalizing its farming and paying for the follies of its fathers in soil replenishment.

A table from Prof. Schwertner shows the two movements. By it nineteen years are divided into four periods of five years each, save the last, of four years.

PERIOD.	Kan.	Mo.	Ia.	Neb.	Minn.	Me.	N. H.	Vt.	Mass.	Conn.
1	17.2	15.1	13.7	16.0	17.0	12.9	14.2	15.1	16.5	16.5
2	16.9	14.0	13.7	17.7	14.7	12.7	14.5	14.5	17.1	17.1
3	14.4	18.2	11.9	12.4	15.2	13.8	15.9	15.9	17.2	17.2
4	13.1	13.1	11.1	12.7	14.8	13.7	14.5	14.5	16.5	16.5

In the group of food-selling states, having but 56.5 per cent of their population engaged in agriculture, the crops are on the decline. In the food-buying states 28.1 per cent are farmers, and the soil is gaining in crop yield. The former scratch the soil and sell crops, raw products. Their's is the simplicity of farming. Look at the decline of Kansas in fifteen years. From her 1,534,350 acres of wheat, 6,280,855 bushels of wheat, worth \$4,396,-584.50, are lost annually in decline per acre, or \$287 for every 100 acres. Exhaustion has spared no section of America, and leaves but day wages for labor at its low ebb for most sections. Kansas loses more than named. Selling 15,000,000 bushels of wheat carries away 18,920,000 pounds of nitrogen, 71,000,000 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 4,620,000 pounds of potash, soil ingredients of crops, most of which might have been retained by a rational system of farming, and which the East is now buying at the rate of \$4,820,800 annually. The loss to the United States is enormous, and is our shame, rather than our pride, as statisticians and statesmen feel it to be. Are the sale of raw products a country's glory?

I have arranged from Mulhall data showing the relation of commerce and the manufacturing of raw products to good farming:

COUNTRIES.	Earnings of commerce and manufactures in shillings per head.	Yield of bushels of grain per acre.
Great Britain	898	36.40
Holland	780	28.80
United States... ..	475	23.30
Belgium	684	32.72
France	439	18.50
Austria	137	15.04
Spain	153	20.20
Italy	151	13.80
Portugal	110	11.64
Germany	359	20.05
Russia	109	10.25
Europe.....	290	15.06

The exceptions to the rule that the products of agriculture follow the earnings of commerce and manufactures are easily explained.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

is a fourth aid to agriculture. As this section was a condensation of a broad subject in its original scope, the writer will merely say in this synopsis that all the reasons urged in favor of professional education for the lawyer, civil engineer, etc., and more, may be presented in favor of industrial education for the farmer. His products are "the materials of art"; he sets the price of food. His industry involves the laws of the natural sciences. No art is so complex, and until this century none so poor in known facts. To-day the 150 private and public experiment stations, with nearly 1,000 trained original investigators, are massing the richest industrial literature of this or any other age. These facts are so extensive and scattered as to require systematic organization and schools to impart them to the young. The industrial value of those facts only the sheerest ignorance or narrow prejudice can question. Grasping the principles of his business, broadens farm labor in the farmer, divorces him from the costly and painful acquisitions of experience; and emboldens policy. It makes the aggressive farmer, as well as the skillful one. It lays the foundation of his system of farming broad and deep, and builds it for the ages. All civilization rests upon the plow; let reason be its guide.

BEARINGS OF STATISTICS UPON OUR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.

In 1860 we raised 46.0 bushels of cereals per capita; in 1870, 50.8 bushels; in 1880, 53.7 bushels per capita. Ten years ago we exported \$497,760,867 worth of farm products; last year \$619,269,632 worth. Fifty years ago our exports in round numbers were \$4,000,000 worth annually. Mathematicians have figured this ratio of gain into the future to the wealth and glory of our country. I neither desire nor expect this gain. Rapid commercial changes are bringing our competitors to the front in grain and meat products. Our own good and cheap lands are overrun. Beyond the one hundredth meridian the rain-fall varies from three to twenty inches to the base of the mountains. This meridian cuts off one third of Kansas, nearly one half of Texas, Nebraska and Dakota. Seventeen counties of Western Kansas actually fell off in population last year. Texas, settled largely by enterprising men within fifteen years, grows 8.5 bushels of wheat and 17.5 bushels of corn per acre. Its great area is best fitted for grazing, requiring twenty acres to a steer. The number of farms increased from 1870 to 1880 50.7 per cent, while the increase of improved acres was but 31.5 per cent, showing that the settling up of land overspread is going rapidly forward.

In 1860 we grew of all animals 2.9 per capita; in 1870, 2.2; in 1880, 2.7, and in 1884, 2.5 per capita. The "babies" are increasing faster than domestic animals. The increased size of animals, however, keeps our meat supply good. Our dairy products per capita are about what they were in 1850. We have \$200,000,000 worth of sugar yet to produce, \$100,000,000 worth of which

we now buy. We have more wool to grow, all our fibres nearly, tropical fruits and other farm products, and shall have, by the year 1900, 35,000,000 more of people to feed. This 35,000,000 will more than ever settle in centers of industry, or become consumers. What good lands have we? From 1870 to 1880 the acres of land in farms increased 12,834,679 yearly; 1,016,697 of those acres only were taken in States and Territories west of those crossed by the one hundredth meridian; and, liberally estimated, 1,000,000 in those States thus crossed west of this line; 11,000,000 acres, or 84 per cent of land occupied, was, then, taken east of this meridian. New Mexico actually decreased the area of her farms. One third of the country lies west of the one hundredth meridian. The land east of the one hundredth meridian is 968,391,039 acres. In farms, 494,475,095 acres; improved acres, 256,834,955. West of the above line only 28,436,039 acres are found. What of the half area east of the one hundredth meridian not in farms? The original thirteen States, all but four of which are Northern and manufacturing States, have 210,539,520 acres in total. Of this, 136,955,946 acres are unimproved, and 71,489,236 acres are not in farms. One third of the area of those States is not inclosed, and only 34.9 per cent is improved. Lands thus passed by will come slowly into use—much, never.

At the same rate of settlement, only 837,968,472 acres would be improved under the present order of events, and seven years from 1880 would suffice to absorb those unoccupied. But they are not representative States, and we strike her unimproved 136,955,946 acres out as of little moment. Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota form the next group, with 124,099,840 acres of land, with only 24,506,084 acres improved; 100,000,000 acres, or 80 per cent, in these semi-old, northern, cold, forest States is unimproved. Indeed, some counties have gone back in rural population; their sons seeking in other States for better lands. Ohio, Illinois and Indiana are the best settled States, and have 76,623,854 acres of improved lands out of a total of 82,677,120 acres, including wastes, rivers, etc. It is idle to look here for land. Iowa even in 1880 had 24,752,700 acres in farms, out of 38,228,000 acres. We have stated the depopulation of Western Kansas. In brief, it is in seven Southern States that the great reserve of land is found. Texas, east of the one hundredth meridian, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida and Georgia contain 250,471,021 acres, of which but 94,416,465 acres are in farms, and only 35,080,580 acres are improved. They will make cotton, and perhaps our sugar, and fibres, and tropical fruits, but they do not feed themselves, and will not soon swell our commerce. The wheat crop of last year varied in these States from 5.1 to 8.5 bushels per acre. Will dollars, labor and six bushels of wheat per acre on impoverished lands, none too good, and in an unfavorable climate for energy and grain, secure the markets of Europe against cheaper labor and favoring climes? One half of this southern area is Texas and Florida lands, poor, very much of it. Theoretically, I am among the first to recognize the fact that our resources are almost untouched, but, practically, lands rejected will be occupied only under a new order of events.

At the present rate of increase, in less than one hundred years our popu-

lation will number 400,000,000. It will not likely reach 200,000,000 100 years hence. But in any event, the year 1900 will open with less exportation of produce, and will soon see our own expanding centers pressing our farmers into better methods to supply their wants, while our centers will better supply our own country with all the works of art or industrial products. I confidently expect to see American agriculture take on more of the methods of a settled country, becoming more intensive and less extensive in its characteristics. The nomad farmer has nearly had his day and has about completed his work. Henceforth we are to see more of the genius of farming in this favored country. The gleam of the American "coultter" in the fat soil it cuts, shall reflect in the future typical lord of the soil, qualities of the mind, like the coultter and the soil, polished and fertile.

THE CENSUS.

A committee was appointed, and the following memorial was drafted and sent to Hon. S. S. Cox, M. C., to be presented to the Congress of the United States.

MEMORIAL OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF CHIEFS AND COMMISSIONERS OF STATE BUREAUS OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.

To the Honorable Senators and Representatives in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists respectfully represent that at a session of the above Convention, held at St. Louis, Missouri, on the tenth day of June, 1884, it was unanimously voted that said Convention should respectfully urge your honorable bodies to pass at the present session of Congress a bill (H. R. 4843) introduced by the Hon. Samuel S. Cox, in the House of Representatives, February 11, 1884, and entitled, "A bill to further carry out an act entitled 'An act to provide for the taking of the tenth and subsequent census', approved March 3d, 1879."

Your memorialists further respectfully represent that the provisions of said act of March 3d, 1879, cannot be carried out in such a way as to secure the results sought by said act, but that the provisions of said bill now pending, if they should become law, would enable various States taking a census in 1885 to comply with the requirements of the general government, and secure all that was intended to be secured by the law of March, 1879.

The undersigned, as a committee appointed by said Convention to present this memorial, respectfully urge on behalf of said Convention the passage of said bill at the present session, for the reason that if the contemplated legislation be deferred until the next session of Congress, there will be no time in which to make proper preparations for well conducted State censuses.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,

Chief of Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor.

CHAS. F. PECK,

Commissioner of Bureau of Labor Statistics for the State of New York.

JOHN S. LORD,

Secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Illinois.

ADVANTAGES OF THE MEETING.

A Convention of this character, composed of men of experience in such work as the law establishing the Iowa Bureau contemplated, was exceedingly opportune for its Commissioner, and from that gathering, coming, as already suggested, so soon after his appointment, was of decided advantage in the work detailed in this report.

The object sought by these meetings is being rapidly attained, namely: to bring the work of the various Bureaus into harmony, and by consultation and comparison of methods secure the utmost efficiency in the administration of the various offices represented. This attained, there can be no doubt of their being productive of vast good to the statistical service of the States involved, and to the country at large. As will be seen by one of the propositions advanced by the Convention—and very ably advocated by Commissioners of experience—the method of securing data from individual working men especially, by the means of blanks sent through the mails, was discouraged, not from their unreliability, but from the paucity of the returns made. Most of the Commissioners depend largely upon work done by agents employed, or by personal visitations made by themselves. Unquestionably this would be the best plan if suitable appropriation is made to carry it into effect. I was desirous of executing the law as economically as possible and at the same time obtain good results from labor performed, and believing that the intelligence and good judgment of Iowa's wage workers would warrant such action, I have almost exclusively depended upon blanks sent through the mails for information. This entailed the necessity of a large amount of postage, as in each blank was placed a return stamp. Though not more than fifteen to twenty per cent of those sent were returned, yet I am satisfied that my idea of the wage worker of Iowa was correct. It is hoped that in the future such an amount of money may be appropriated by the general assembly as a contingent fund, so that personal visitations may be made, especially to those localities where large bodies of wage workers are congregated, and a very much greater collection of statistics can thus be gathered. The third Convention was held in Boston, Mass., June 29th, 1885, the report of which is not yet published. It was by far the most important Convention of this character held. If the report is ready so that it may be published in full in this volume it will be, otherwise a synopsis will be given.

BLANKS.

The following are copies of blanks which have been sent out from this office:

STATE OF IOWA,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS,
DES MOINES,

}

DEAR SIR—The Twentieth General Assembly created a Bureau of Labor Statistics, and defined the duties of the Commissioner thereof. Among these duties, he is required “to collect, assort, systematize and present in biennial reports to the Governor, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in this State, especially in its relation to the commercial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes, and to the permanent prosperity of the mechanical, manufacturing and productive industries of the State, and as fully as practicable collect such information and reliable reports from each county in the State, the amount and condition of the mechanical and manufacturing interests, the value and location of the various manufacturing and coal productions of the State, also sites offering natural or acquired advantages for the profitable location and operation of different branches of industry.” That the Bureau may be of real advantage to the State the co-operation of its people is essential.

I enclose a blank which you are requested to fill and return to me in enclosed stamped envelope.

In filling first column it is suggested that you select a few of the more prominent working-men, including if possible some who belong to trade unions or similar organizations.

Any remarks or suggestions, pointing to the objects of the law as suggested above, will be gladly received. A prompt reply is requested.

Respectfully yours,

E. R. HUTCHINS,
Commissioner.

NAMES OF WORKING-MEN.	POST-OFFICE.	TRADE.
.....
.....
.....
.....
Names of a few prominent farmers.		
.....
.....

NAMES OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	NAME OF FIRM OR OPERATOR.	POST-OFFICE.
.....
.....
.....
.....

These blanks were sent to township assessors, a very large number of whom kindly filled them and returned the same to this office.

The following blank was used more generally than any other, as it was sent to working people over the State:

The last General Assembly created a Bureau of Labor Statistics and provided that the Commissioner should "collect, assort, sytematize and present in biennial reports, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the State, especially in its relations to the commercial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes, and to the permanent prosperity of the mechanical, manufacturing and productive industries of the State."

It will be seen that the law is broad in character, and it will be the aim of the Commissioner to present to the next General Assembly such data as will be productive of great good to the State. To succeed in this the co-operation of the people is essential. This is especially true of the working classes—the wage-workers. This office will always be open to this class of citizens, and the desire of the Commissioner is that they may feel perfectly free to make known to this office any facts, information or suggestions, assuring them that they shall receive the most careful consideration and attention.

I have prepared the accompanying blank which I desire you to fill. The desired data can only be furnished by individual working-men and working-women from their actual experience and is accordingly sought from themselves in this way.

In addition to answering the questions contained in the blank form, any suggestions or remarks you may deem proper to make upon the educational, financial, social or sanitary conditions of the people in your vicinity, will be thankfully received, and regarded as confidential, so far as your name is concerned.

There has been an impression among some of the wage workers that their names will be made public, and hence they may decline to answer questions. The Commissioner desires it understood that upon no consideration will this be done, and those to whom blanks are sent may fully express their views without fear of the authors being made known.

Your co-operation is asked to this extent, and at your earliest convenience I trust you will return the enclosed blank filled out, as best you can.

A stamp is enclosed.

Respectfully yours,

E. R. HUTCHINS,
Commissioner.

1. Name in full (not to be made public).....
2. Age.....
3. Where born.....
4. Residence—post-office address.....
5. By whom and where employed.....
6. Occupation.....
7. Subdivision of trade in which engaged.....
8. Number of hours employed daily.....
9. Earnings: Per day..... Per week..... Per month.....
10. Total earnings, i. e. actual income, for year ending this date.....
11. Number of days lost during the year—not including legal holidays:
Total..... From sickness.....
From inability to obtain work..... From other causes.....
12. Earnings of all others in your family, for same year.....
13. Cost of living during the year for self and family: Total cost.....
Do you own a home?..... If not, how many rooms do you
rent?..... What rent do you pay?
14. Total number in your family.....
15. Number engaged in working for wages.....
16. Are wages paid in cash, or otherwise?.....
17. Are you expected to trade at the company store?.....
18. If so, do you find prices higher than at other stores?
19. How often are you paid?
20. Are any wages withheld under certain rules?.....
21. Are there any apprentices employed in your trade?.....
22. How many, and upon what conditions?.....
23. Do you belong to a trade union?.....
24. Do you belong to any beneficiary association?.....
25. Have you life, fire, or accident insurance?.....
26. What increase or reduction have you had in wages this year?.....
27. What increase or reduction has there been in cost of living?.....
28. Have you accumulated any savings during former years?.....
During past year?.....
29. Have you run into debt during the year?.....
30. How many families live in the same house in which you reside?.....
31. What are the diseases peculiar to your occupation?.....
32. Remarks on any subject of interest to workingmen or workingwomen,
trades unions, the apprentice system, labor laws and especially re-
garding the condition of wage workers and their families, and what
in your opinion would improve it. Has the recent immigration of
foreign laborers, either under the contract system or otherwise, had
any effect upon your trade?

.....

.....

MANUFACTURERS.

- 1. Name of firm or company.....
- 2. Location in city or town of.....
- 3. County of.....
- 4. Articles manufactured
- 5. How much capital have you invested in your business.....
- 6. Number of weeks in operation from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884*....
- 7. Please give average wages, etc., of the various callings of labor at which persons are employed about your establishment as classified below:

OFFICE HELP.

	NUMBER EMPLOYED.	AVERAGE MONTHLY SALARIES.
Managers.....
Salesmen.....
Bookkeepers.....
Clerks

- 8. Total number of hands employed.....
- 9. Number of men.....How employed.....No.....
- 10. Number of women.....How employed.....No.....
- 11. How employed.....
-
- 12. Number of boys.....
- 13. Number of girls.....
- 14. Number of apprentices.....
- Upon what conditions employed?.....
- 15. Number of piece workers.....
- 16. Number of time workers.....
- 17. When working in teams, the number in a team.....
- 18. Highest wages paid to men per week
- 19. Lowest wages paid to men per week.....
- 20. Average wages paid to men per week.....
- 21. Average annual earnings of men from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884...
- 22. Highest wages paid to women per week
- 23. Lowest wages paid to women per week.....
- 24. Average wages paid to women per week
- 25. Average annual earnings of women from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884.
- 26. Wages paid to boys and girls per week Boys..... Girls.....
- 27. Number hours worked per day.....
- 28. Have wages been increased or reduced from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884.....How much?

*The dates on these blanks and all others were changed from time to time, but in all cases to include one year.

29. Number of days lost during the year—not including holidays
30. Have men employed in any of the different branches of your establish-
ment engaged in any strike since June 30, 1883?
.....
If so, will you name trade or calling and number engaged in strike?..
31. What class of employes do you have the most trouble in getting?.....
32. For what employment do you have the most applicants?
33. Did you have any accidents in your establishments during the year end-
ing June 30, 1884, and if so, state number, extent of injuries, and
cause of same.....

REMARKS.

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AGRICULTURISTS.

STATE OF IOWA,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS, }
DES MOINES,.....

DEAR SIR: The last General Assembly created a Bureau of Labor Statistics and provided that the Commissioner should “collect, assort, systematize and present in biennial reports, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the State, especially in its relations to the commercial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes, and to the permanent prosperity of the mechanical, manufacturing and productive industries of the State.”

Your attention is respectfully asked to the blank accompanying this circular. A liberal response will demonstrate a creditable public spirit and render much valuable information to the State. This will be sent to gentlemen whose names have been given me as active and public spirited, and likely to respond to questions of interest to agriculture. Your assistance is asked.

The object of this work is to obtain reliable information regarding the resources of the State and sundry matters of interest to our industries, to enable the Commissioner to place such information before the many enquirers from other sections, and to aid in developing the agricultural as well as other interests of Iowa.

Please fill out the blank and forward same to this office as soon as possible.

Respectfully yours,

E. R. HUTCHINS,
Commissioner.

1. Sites in your county offering natural or acquired advantages for the profitable location and operation of different branches of industry.....
.....
Ans.....
2. What wages are paid to farm laborers in your locality when employed for the year? Monthly, \$.....; yearly, \$.....
3. What wages are paid during haying season? Monthly, \$.....; daily, \$.....
4. During harvest? Monthly, \$.....; daily, \$.....
5. What are paid at other times than during these seasons and when not employed for the year? Monthly, \$.....; daily, \$.....
6. What length of time is usually occupied in haying and harvesting? (I suppose that the wages paid usually include board, but when they do not, please refer to question by number in the margin below and say without board.)
7. Are there any rented farms in your locality? If so, give particulars as to one or more cases.
Value, \$.....; number of acres,; acres improved, annual rental, \$.....
Value, \$.....; number of acres,; acres improved, annual rental, \$.....
Value, \$.....; number of acres,; acres improved, annual rental, \$.....
8. Charging the farmer's time to the farm at one dollar per day, what rate of interest will the average farmer's investment in the farm pay?
.....
Ans..... per cent.

REMARKS.

(Glad to receive any information or suggestions relative to any industry.)
.....
.....

COAL OPERATORS.

1. Name of mine.....
2. Name of operator.....
3. Location of mine.....
4. Number of days in operation from September 1, 1883, to September 1, 1884... ..
5. Average number of employes for the year ending September 1, 1884....
.....
6. Number of employes at date of making this return... ..
.....

7. Please give average weekly wages, etc., of the different trades and callings of labor, at which persons are employed in and about your mine as named below:

EMPLOYES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES WHEN FULLY EMPLOYED.	HOURS OF LABOR WEEKLY WHEN FULLY EMPLOYED.
Mining boss.....
Miners.....
Inside day laborers.....
Outside day laborers.....
Mule drivers.....
Engineers.....
Blacksmiths.....
Carpenters.....
Weigh-masters
Dumpers.....
Boys.....

8. Has the price of labor advanced or decreased the present year compared with last year?..... Will you state how much per cent.....
9. Have men employed in and about your mine engaged in any strike since September 1, 1883?..... If so, will you give date strikes began and number of men engaged in the same..... State briefly the origin, duration and results of such strike.....
10. Give date of any advance in wages, per ton, bushel or day, made from September 1, 1883..... How much was the advance?

REMARKS.

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CONTRACTORS.

1. Name of firm or company
2. Located in city or town of.....
3. Kind of work contracted for.....
4. If house building, do you contract for putting up buildings entire or part only?.....
5. If doing the wood work, do you purchase the manufactured articles necessary for house building, or do you operate planing mills in connection with the same?.....
6. Give average number of employees (inside) from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884.... ..

7. Give average number of employes (outside) from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884.....
8. Number of employment weeks for employes (inside) from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884.....
9. Number of employment weeks for employes (outside) from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884.....
10. As to the amount of work done—how will above years compare with preceding?
11. Have the prices of building materials advanced or decreased the present year as compared with last? Give items as follows:

MATERIALS.	INCREASED PER CENT.	DECREASED PER CENT.
Lumber.....
Brick.....
Stone.....
Sand.....
Lime.....
Finished iron materials.....
Finished wood materials.....

12. Give number of persons employed at date of making this return
13. Has the price of labor increased or decreased the present year as compared with last?.....
State how much per cent.
14. Give present average earnings, etc., of workmen in your employ, as classified below:

BUILDING TRADES—WOOD WORK (OUTSIDE WORKMEN).

EMPLOYES.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.	AVERAGE DAILY WAGES.	NO. OF HOURS EMPLOYED DAILY.
Foremen.....
Carpenters, first class.....
Carpenters, second class.....
Stair-builders.....
Apprentices.....
Laborers.....

PLANING MILLS OR SHOPS (INSIDE WORKMEN).

Foremen.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters, first class..	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters, second class	.....	.....	.....
Apprentices.....	.....	.....	.....
Sawyers.....	.....	.....	.....
Machine hands.....	.....	.....	.....
Bench hands.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers.....	.....	.....	.....
Teamsters.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers.....	.....	.....	.....

. MASONRY.

Foremen .....	.....	.....	.....
Brick-masons .....	.....	.....	.....
Stone-cutters .....	.....	.....	.....
Stone-masons .....	.....	.....	.....
Hod-carriers .....	.....	.....	.....
Mortar-makers .....	.....	.....	.....
Apprentices .....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers .....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers .....	.....	.....	.....

PLASTERING, PAINTING AND PLUMBING.

Plasterers .....	.....	.....	.....
Mortar-makers .....	.....	.....	.....
Painters .....	.....	.....	.....
Plumbers .....	.....	.....	.....
Apprentices .....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers .....	.....	.....	.....

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Name of organization
Located at.....
County of.....
Date of organization....., 188...
Trade
Meet when?
Number of members
Name of M. W. or President
Post-office address.....
Is your organization connected with any State, National or International organization? If so, give name of same.....
.....
-Give name and post-office address of some officer or person connected with each of such organizations as far as possible.....
.....
Does your organization include life insurance among its advantages and if so to what extent?.....
Please inclose copy of your Constitution and By-Laws, if not in conflict with your rules.....

FLOUR AND FEED MILLS.

- 1. Name of firm or company.....
- 2. Location in city or town of.....
- 3. County of.....
- 4. Articles manufactured.....
- 5. Average number of employes from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884.....
- 6. Number of weeks in operation from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884.....
- 7. Total number of employes at date of making this return.....
- 8. Please give average wages, etc., of the various callings of labor at which persons are employed about your establishment as classified below:

OFFICE HELP.

	NUMBER EMPLOYED.	AVERAGE MONTH- LY SALARIES.
Managers.....
Salesmen.....
Book-keepers.....
Clerks.....

EMPLOYES.	NUMBER EM- PLOYED.	AVERAGE DAILY. WAGES.	HOURS OF LABOR DAILY.
Foremen.....
First millers...
Second millers...
Millwrights....
Engineers.....
Teamsters.....
Apprentices....
Laborers.....

- 9. Has the price of labor advanced or decreased during the year from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884, as compared with same period from 1882 to 1883?.....
Will you state how much per cent?.....
- 10 Have men employed in any of the different branches of your estab-
lishment engaged in any strike since June 30, 1883?.....
If so, will you name trade or calling and number engaged in strike?
.....
Date strike began.....
State briefly the origin, duration and result of such strike.....
.....
.....

STORES, INSURANCE COMPANIES, ETC.

1. Name of firm or company.....
2. Location in city or town of.....
3. County of.....
4. Kind of business.....
5. Please give average wages, etc., of the various callings of labor at
which persons are employed about your establishment as classified below:

	NUMBER EMPLOYED.	AVERAGE MONTH- LY SALARIES.
Managers.....
Salesmen.....
Book-keepers.....
Clerks.....

- Total number of employes.....
- Number of menHow employed.....
- Number of women...How employed.....
-
- Number of boys.....
- Number of girls.....
- Highest wages paid to men per week.....
- Lowest wages paid to men per week.....
- Average wages paid to men per week.....
- Highest wages paid to women per week.....
- Lowest wages paid to women per week.....
- Average wages paid to women per week.....
- Wages paid to boys and girls per week.....
- Number hours worked per day.....
- Have wages been increased or reduced from June 30, 1883, to June 30,
1884.....How much?.....

REMARKS.

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COUNTY AUDITORS.

Return from.....County.....
Amount of mechanical interests in the County.....
.....
.....
Condition of same. Increasing or decreasing.....
.....
.....
Amount of manufacturing interests in the County.....
.....
.....
Condition of same. Increasing or decreasing.....
.....
.....
Location of manufacturing interests in the County. Specify kind as fully
as possible
.....
.....
Value of productions of same.....
.....
.....
Location of coal interests in the County.....
.....
.....
Value of productions of same.....
.....
.....
Sites offering natural or acquired advantages for the profitable location and
operation of different branches of industry. Specify kind.....
.....
.....

REMARKS.

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.....

BRICK AND TILE WORKS.

1. Name of firm or company.....
2. Location in city or town of.....
3. County of.....
4. Articles manufactured
5. Average number of employes from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884. ...
6. Number of weeks in operation in same period.....
7. Total number of employes at date of making this return
8. Please give average wages, etc., of the various callings of labor at
which persons are employed about your establishment as classified below:

OFFICE HELP.

	NUMBER EMPLOYED.	AVERAGE MONTHLY SALARIES.
Managers.....
Salesmen.....
Bookkeepers
Clerks.....

EMPLOYES.	NUMBER EM- PLOYED.	AVERAGE DAILY WAGES.	HOURS OF LABOR DAILY.
Foremen.....
Moulders.....
Pressmen
Burners.....
Engineers
Firemen
Off-bearers.....
Miners.....
Teamsters
Laborers.....

9. Has the price of labor advanced or decreased during the year men-
tioned as compared with preceding one.....
Will you state how much per cent.....
10. Have men employed in any of the different branches of your estab-
lishment engaged in any strike since June 30, 1883
- If so, will you name trade or calling and number engaged in strike...
.....

REMARKS.

.....
.....

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND EMPLOYMENT HOURS

Of Street Railway Employees in the city of , County of.....

EMPLOYES.	WEEKLY WAGES.	DAILY EMPLOY- MENT HOURS.	NO. OF DAYS EM- PLOYED IN THE WEEK.
Foremen.....
Conductors.....
Drivers.....
Hostlers.....
Blacksmiths.....
Trackmen.....
Other mechanics.....
Car-housemen.....
Watchmen.....
Starters.....
Laborers.....
Boys.....

Total number of hands.....

Amount of capital invested in the railway.....

How many stockholders.....

Miles of road... ..

Have men employed in any of the different branches of your road engaged
in any strike since June 30, 1883?.....

If so, will you name trade or calling and number engaged in strike?
.....

Did you have any accidents on your road during the year ending June 30,
1884, and if so, state number, extent of injuries, and cause of same
.....

REMARKS.

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SCHOOL TEACHERS.

1. Name in full (not to be made public).....
2. Age.....
3. Where born.....
4. Residence—post-office address.....
5. In what department of instruction engaged?.....
6. Position—Whether principal, assistant, superintendent or otherwise
.....

7. Number of hours employed daily.....
8. Number of terms taught.....
9. What studies besides the common school branches have you pursued?
.....
10. Earnings: Per month.....
11. Total earning, i. e. actual income, from September 1, 1883, to September 1, 1884.....
12. Cost of living during the year..... Do you own a home?.....
13. If you have boarded, what has been the average monthly cost?.....
.....
14. Total number wholly or partially dependent on you for support.....
.....
15. How often are you paid?.....
16. Do you belong to any beneficiary association?.....
17. Have you any life, fire, or accident insurance?.....
18. What increase or reduction have you had in wages this year?.....
.....
19. What increase or reduction has there been in cost of living?.....
.....
20. Have you accumulated any savings during former years?.....
.....
21. Have you run into debt during the year?.....
22. How many families live in the same house in which you reside?.....
.....
23. What are the diseases peculiar to your occupation?....
.....
24. What influence, if any, are brought to bear upon the teachers in your county, to induce them to attend county institutes?.....
.....
25. What do you regard as the chief obstacles or drawbacks to your work?
.....
26. Do you favor or oppose a State uniformity in text-books?.....
..... Give reasons
27. What legislation or change in the school laws would be advantageous to your interests?.....
28. Remarks on any subject of interest to teachers, especially regarding their condition and that of their families, and what in your opinion would improve such conditions.....
.....
.....

RAILWAYS.

- 1. Name of company.....
- 2. Miles of road in this State.....
- 3. Average number of employes from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884
- 4. Total number of employes at date of making this return.....
- 5. Please give average wages, etc., of the various callings of labor at which persons are employed in connection with your road in Iowa, as classified below:

OFFICE HELP.

	NUMBER EMPLOYED.	AVERAGE MONTHLY SALARIES.
Secretary.....
Clerks
Train dispatchers
Operators
Ticket agents

OTHER EMPLOYES.

	NUMBER EMPLOYED.	AVERAGE DAILY WAGES.	HOURS OF LABOR DAILY.
Locomotive engineers
Locomotive firemen
Passenger conductors
Freight conductors.....
Brakemen
Machinists in shop
Watchmen
Section hands
Telegraph operators.....

ACCIDENTS.

Please state the number of persons killed or injured by accident on your road in Iowa, from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884

	KILLED.	INJURED.
Passengers
Employes
Others

REMARKS.

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PART III.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

There are probably some organizations of this character within the State that have not reported, but the following have been received, and are submitted, together with brief synopses of their aims, objects and methods of work. The largest of these organizations is

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR,

founded in 1873, in Philadelphia, by Uriah S. Stephens—a tailor. At first it was purely a secret order—not even its name being made public; but in 1881 this was modified and the change has very largely accelerated its growth. The following is the preamble and declaration of its principles as revised and adopted in September, 1884, at Philadelphia:

PREAMBLE.

The alarming development and aggressiveness of great capitalists and corporations, unless checked, will inevitably lead to the pauperization and hopeless degradation of the toiling masses.

It is imperative, if we desire to enjoy the full blessings of life, that a check be placed upon unjust accumulation, and the power for evil of aggregated wealth.

This much-desired object can be accomplished only by the united efforts of those who obey the divine injunction, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread."

Therefore we have formed the Order of Knights of Labor, for the purpose of organizing and directing the power of the industrial masses, not as a political party, for it is more—in it are crystalized sentiments and measures for the benefit of the whole people; but it should be borne in mind, when exercising the right of suffrage, that most of the objects herein set forth can only be obtained through legislation, and that it is the duty of all to assist in nominating and supporting with their votes only such candidates

as will pledge their support to those measures, regardless of party. But no one shall, however, be compelled to vote with the majority, and calling upon all who believe in securing "the greatest good to the greatest number," to join and assist us, we declare to the world that our aims are:

I. To make industrial and moral worth, not wealth, the true standard of individual and National greatness.

II. To secure to the workers the full enjoyment of the wealth they create, sufficient leisure in which to develop their intellectual, moral and social faculties; all of the benefits, recreation and pleasures of association; in a word, to enable them to share in the gains and honors of advancing civilization.

In order to secure these results, we demand at the hands of the STATE:

III. The establishment of Bureaus of Labor Statistics, that we may arrive at a correct knowledge of the educational, moral and financial condition of the laboring masses.

IV. That the public lands, the heritage of the people, be reserved for actual settlers; not another acre for railroads or speculators, and that all lands now held for speculative purposes be taxed to their full value.

V. The abrogation of all laws that do not bear equally upon capital and labor, and the removal of unjust technicalities, delays and discriminations in the administration of justice.

VI. The adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in mining, manufacturing and building industries, and for indemnification to those engaged therein for injuries received through lack of necessary safeguards.

VII. The recognition by incorporation, of trades' unions, orders, and such other associations as may be organized by the working masses to improve their condition and protect their rights.

VIII. The enactment of laws to compel corporations to pay their employes weekly, in lawful money, for the labor of the preceding week, and giving mechanics and laborers a first lien upon the product of their labor to the full extent of their wages.

IX. The abolition of the contract system on National, State and municipal works.

X. The enactment of laws providing for arbitration between employers and employed, and to enforce the decision of the arbitrators.

XI. the prohibition by law of the employment of children under 15 years of age in workshops, mines and factories.

XII. To prohibit the hiring out of convict labor.

XIII. That a gradual income tax be levied.

And we demand at the hands of CONGRESS:

XIV. The establishment of a National monetary system, in which a circulating medium in necessary quantity shall issue direct to the people, without the intervention of banks; that all the National issue shall be full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private; and that the government shall not guarantee or recognize any private banks, or create any banking corporations.

XV. That interest-bearing bonds, bills of credit or notes shall never be issued by the government, but that, when need arises, the emergency shall be met by issue of legal tender, non-interest bearing money.

XVI. That the importation of foreign labor under contract be prohibited.

XVII. That, in connection with the post-office, the government shall organize financial exchanges, safe deposits, and facilities for deposit of the savings of the people in small sums.

XVIII. That the government shall obtain possession, by purchase, under the right of eminent domain, of all telegraphs, telephones and railroads, and that hereafter no charter or license be issued to any corporation for construction or operation of any means of transporting intelligence, passengers or freight.

And while making the foregoing demands upon the State and National government, we will endeavor to associate our own labors:

XIX. To establish co-operative institutions such as will tend to supersede the wage system, by the introduction of a co-operative industrial system.

XX. To secure for both sexes equal pay for equal work.

XXI. To shorten the hours of labor by a general refusal to work more than eight hours.

XXII. To persuade employers to agree to arbitrate all differences which may arise between them and their employes, in order that the bonds of sympathy between them may be strengthened, and that strikes may be rendered unnecessary.

LOCAL ASSEMBLIES.

PREAMBLE.

The local assembly is not a mere trade union, or beneficial society; it is more and higher. It gathers into one fold all branches of honorable toil, without regard to nationality, sex, creed or color. It is not founded simply to protect *one* interest or to discharge *one* duty, be it ever so great. While it retains and fosters all the fraternal characteristics and protection of the single trade union, it also, by the multiplied power of union, protects and assists *all*. It aims to assist members to better their condition morally, socially and financially. It is a business firm, every member an equal partner, as much so as a commercial house or a manufacturing establishment. All members are in duty bound to put in their equal share of *time and money*. The officers elected must not be expected to "run it" and the rest of the partners do nothing, as in the case of mere societies. While acknowledging that it is sometimes necessary to enjoin an oppressor, yet strikes should be avoided whenever possible. Strikes, at best, only afford temporary relief, and members should be educated to depend upon thorough organization, co-operation and political action, and through these, the abolishment of the wage system. Our mission cannot be accomplished in a day or generation. Agitation, education and organization are all necessary. Among the higher

duties that should be taught in every local assembly are man's inalienable inheritance and right to a share, for use, of the soil, and that the right to life carries with it the right to the *means* of living, and that all statutes that obstruct or deny these rights are wrong, unjust, and must give way. Every member who has the right to vote is a part of the government in the country, and has a duty to perform, and the proper education necessary to intelligently exercise this right, free from corrupting influences, is another of the higher duties of the local assembly. In short, any action that will advance the cause of humanity, lighten the burden of toil, or elevate the moral and social condition of mankind, whether incorporated in the constitution or not, is the proper scope and field of operation of a local assembly.

Grand Master Powderly has lately issued the following address, which shows in few words the absurdity of the idea that this organization sympathizes with socialists or dynamiters:

Our order is an army of workers. Our mission is to educate the heads and hearts, and not the hands or feet of our members. The torch of the incendiary, the dagger of the assassin and the bomb of the dynamiter, are not the weapons of the order of the Knights of Labor, and the member who advocates a resort to such methods in the Assembly violates his obligation as a Knight. If each Assembly will perform its duty as an educator, each member will have in his possession a light that will shine with tenfold more brilliancy than the torch of the incendiary. The God-given intellect of man, illuminated by a knowledge of his true condition in life, will prove a more dangerous torch to the enemy of man than the torch of the incendiary.

A complete organization and unification of the workers and their friends, and an abandonment of the mean, little, petty spites and jealousies which continually rise up between men and their duty to each other, will prove a far more powerful weapon than the dagger of the assassin.

With men and women organized and taught by experience, discussion and association what their rights are, their united voices, when they speak out as one man in defense of a principle, will make more noise in the world than the exploding bomb of the dynamiter.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

Grand International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; an Association of Locomotive Engineers to elevate their standing as such, and their character as men. Instituted at Detroit, Michigan, August 17, 1863, as the Brotherhood of the Footboard. Reorganized at Indianapolis, Aug. 17, 1864, under present name and title.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS. ORGANIZED DEC. 1, 1873.

PREAMBLE.

For the purpose of effecting a unity of the Locomotive Firemen of the United States and Canadas, and elevating them to a higher social, moral and intellectual standard, and for the promotion of their general welfare and the protection of their families, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has been organized.

We recognize an identity of interests between our members and their employers, and it is made a special object of the Brotherhood to bring them into perfect harmony with each other.

Benevolence is the principal object of our existence, and, in our hazardous calling, it is almost daily brought into requisition by the husbandless and fatherless, whose protectors have gone down at the post of duty.

With these aims and purposes in view, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen consecrates itself to the elevation of mankind.

BRICKLAYERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.

Constitution, By-Laws, and Rules of Order of the Bricklayers' International Union.

PREAMBLE.

At no period of the world's history has the necessity of combination on the part of labor become so apparent to every thinking mind as at the present time; and perhaps in no country have the working classes been so forgetful of their own interests as in this great Republic; all other questions seem to attract the attention of the workingman more than that which is most vital to his existence.

Whereas, Capital has assumed to itself the right to own and control labor for the accomplishment of its own greedy and selfish ends, regardless of the laws of nature and of nature's God; and

Whereas, Experience has demonstrated the utility of concentrated efforts in arriving at specific ends, and it is an evident fact that if the dignity of labor is to be preserved, it must be done by our united action; and

Whereas, Believing the truth of the following maxims that they who would be free themselves must strike the first blow, that in union there is strength, and self-preservation is the first law of nature, we hold the justice and truth of the principle that merit makes the man, and we firmly believe that industry, sobriety and a proper regard for the welfare of our fellow-man, form the basis upon which the principle rests; we therefore recognize no rule of action or principle that would elevate wealth above industry, or the professional man above the working man; we recognize no distinctions

in society, except those based upon worth, usefulness and good order, and no superiority except that granted by the Great Architect of our existence; and calling upon God to witness the rectitude of our intentions, we, the delegates here assembled, do ordain and establish the following constitution.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION. ORGANIZED 1852.

PREAMBLE.

To establish and maintain an equitable scale of wages, and protect ourselves from sudden or unreasonable fluctuations in the rate of compensation for our labor; to defend our rights and advance our interests as workingmen; to create an authority whose seal shall constitute a certificate of character, intelligence and skill; to build up an organization where all worthy members of our craft can participate in the discussion of those practical problems upon the solution of which depend their welfare and prosperity as workers; to foster fellowship; to aid the destitute and unfortunate, and provide for the decent burial of deceased members; to encourage the principle and practice of conciliation and arbitration in the settlement of differences between labor and capital; to incite all honorable efforts for the attainment of increased skill in workmanship and the betterment of our condition.

CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA. ORGANIZED 1864.

PREAMBLE.

Labor has no protection—the weak are devoured by the strong. All wealth and power center in the hands of the few, and the many are their victims and bondsmen. In all countries and at all times capital has been used to monopolize particular branches of business until the vast and various industrial pursuits of the world are rapidly coming under the immediate control of a comparatively small portion of mankind, tending, if not checked by the toiling millions, to enslave and impoverish them.

Labor is the creator of all wealth, and as such the laborer is at least entitled to a remuneration sufficient to enable himself and family to enjoy more of the leisure that rightfully belongs to him, more social advantages, more of the benefits, privileges and emoluments of the world; in a word, all those rights and privileges necessary to make him capable of enjoying, appreciating, defending and perpetuating the blessings of modern civilization. Past experience teaches us that labor has so far been unable to arrest the encroachments of capital, neither has it been able to obtain justice from the

law-making power. This is due to a lack of practical organization and unity of action. "In union there is strength." Organization and united action are the only means by which the laboring classes can gain any advantages for themselves. Good and strong labor organizations are enabled to defend and preserve the interests of the working people. By organization we are able to assist each other in case of strikes and lock-outs, sickness and death. And through organization only the workers as a class are able to gain legislative advantages.

No one will dispute the beneficial results attendant upon harmonious and intelligent action, and it is imperatively the duty of man to do all in his power to secure thorough organization and unity of action. In the performance of that duty we have formed the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, with a view to securing the organization of every cigar maker, for the purpose of elevating the material, moral and intellectual welfare of the craft by the following means:

1. By gratuitously furnishing employment.
2. By mutual pecuniary aid in cases of strikes and lock-outs, sickness and death.
3. By advancing money for traveling.
4. By defending members involved in legal difficulties consequent upon the discharge of their official duties to the union.
5. By the issuing of a trade journal defending the interests of the union of the trade.
6. By using all honorable means to effect a National Federation of Trades Unions.
7. By prevailing upon the legislatures to secure, first, the prohibition of child-labor under fourteen years of age; the establishment of a normal day's labor to consist of not more than eight hours per day for all classes; the abolition of the truck system, tenement-house cigar manufacture, and the system of letting out by contract the convict labor in prisons and reformatory institutions; the legalization of trades unions and the establishment of bureaus of labor statistics.

ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, The Association known as the Conductors' Brotherhood, was instituted at Mendota, Ill., on the 6th day of July, A. D., 1868, by conductors from various railroads in the United States; and,

WHEREAS, A reorganization was effected at Columbus, Ohio, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1868, and the Grand Division thereof organized, a Constitution and By-Laws adopted and Grand Officers elected by representatives from the five original Divisions, and the several railroads in the United States; and,

WHEREAS, Said Constitution and By-Laws conferred upon the Grand Division, which was to be composed of the Grand Officers, and representatives from the *five* original and all subsequently organized Divisions, so long as they remained in good standing, authority to alter or amend existing laws and make new laws and regulations for their government; and,

WHEREAS, At the eleventh annual session of the aforesaid Grand Division, the name of the Association was changed from Conductor's Brotherhood to the Order of Railway Conductors.

Therefore, The Order of Railway Conductors, by their Grand Officers and representatives in Grand Division assembled at the fourteenth regular session thereof, in accordance with existing constitution and laws, do enact, ordain and establish the following Constitution and Statutes which shall take effect and be in force on and after the first day of January, 1882, and all former constitutions, laws and regulations are hereby repealed.

The grand body has an insurance organization connected therewith, to which each local division forms a part on the assessment plan, and the whole organization amounts to 1,700 members, paying for death or "total disability," each member being assessed \$1.00 for each death or disability.

In most of these associations herein enumerated, there is an insurance feature, the amounts ranging from \$500 to \$3,000. This is to be said to their credit.

ORGANIZATIONS IN DETAIL.

as returned to this Bureau.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

District Assembly No 28 was organized at Des Moines, Iowa, May 7, 1879, and is attached to the General Assembly of North America. Those L. As. marked * are attached direct to the G. A.

No.	LOCATION.	Members reported, 1884.	No.	LOCATION.	Members reported, 1884.
312	Des Moines (West)..	100	2336	Oskaloosa*.....	75
885	Cedar Rapids	112	2409	Kalo	75
1020	Centerville	150	2571	Mt. Ayr.....	40
1403	Oskaloosa.....	100	2589	Muscatine*.....	180
1474	What Cheer.....	65	2841	Plano	50
1596	Angus	50	2710	Dunreath	35
1613	Lehigh	50	2721	Maquoketa	80
1626	Ottumwa	150	2744	Davenport.....	189
1643	Murray	35	2862	Brooklyn	35
1668	Council Bluffs*	100	2895	St. Charles*.....	50
2084	Unionville	50	2939	Vinton	50
2116	Atlantic	64	3084	Thayer	35
2127	Creston	74	3085	Osceola	75
2174	Marshalltown*.....	80	3135	Burlington *.....	65
2184	Mt. Pleasant.....	91	3143	Seymour	40
2209	Iowa City*.....	25	3145	Sioux City	40
2219	Des Moines (West) .	100	3335	Brazil.....	75
2242	Carroll.....	50	.....	Des Moines (East)*.....	.....
2244	Grand Junction	75	... ..	Red Oak.....	.....
2250	Afton.....	45	... ..	Stuart.....	.....
2290	Webster City*	500			

NOTE.—Several of these Assemblies have largely increased since the abov report was furnished this office.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNIONS.

No.	LOCATION.	WHEN ORGANIZED.	MEMBERS.
22	Dubuque	December, 1854.....	40
68	Keokuk.....	March, 1882.....	30
73	Ottumwa	March, 1884.....	.....
118	Des Moines.....	1881.....	85
192	Cedar Rapids.....	January, 1882.....	24

* CIGAR-MAKERS' UNION.

LOCATION.	WHEN ORGANIZED.	MEMBERS.
Sioux City.....	1881.....	24
Council Bluffs.....	1882.....	15
Dubuque.....	1883.....	20
Muscatine.....	1883.....	15
Keokuk.....	1880.....	42
Des Moines.....		

* This organization has what is known as a "sick benefit fund" and a "funeral fund."

† BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN.

No.	LOCATION.	WHEN ORGANIZED.	MEMBERS.
124	Pilot Lodge, Perry.....	December 1, 1878 ..	50
29	Cerro Gordo Lodge, Mason City.....	October 9, 1880.....	55
27	Hawkeye Lodge, Cedar Rapids.....	1873.....	103
102	Confidence Lodge, Des Moines.....	February 19, 1882..	50
20	Stuart Lodge, Stuart.....	December 22, 1878 ..	
106	Key City Lodge, Dubuque.....	April 2, 1882.....	25
125	Guide Lodge, Marshalltown.....	October 20, 1882...	58
187	Protection Lodge, Eldon.....	December 31, 1882 .	30
222	Webster Lodge, Ft. Dodge.....	June 18, 1884.....	37

† Has an insurance department giving \$3,000 insurance.

† BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

No.	LOCATION.	WHEN ORGANIZED.	MEMBERS.
203	Perry.....	September, 1882.....	33
56	Keokuk.....	April 16, 1885.....	30
125	Clinton.....	December 26, 1870.....	47
146	Marshalltown.....	June 1, 1872.....	56
181	Eldon.....	1883.....	37
.....	Boone.....	June 13, 1867.....	63

† Has same insurance features as Firemen.

‡ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS.

LOCATION.	WHEN ORGANIZED.	MEMBERS.
Cedar Rapids.....	July 6, 1868.....	
Burlington ...	November 8, 1874.....	75
Clinton.....	July 16, 1882.....	83
Marshalltown	1877.....	40
Dubuque	April 8, 1883.....	40
Creston.....	September, 1878..	80

‡ Insurance. -

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS INTERNATIONAL UNION.

LOCATION.	WHEN ORGANIZED.	MEMBERS.
Des Moines	February 1, 1882.....	115
Oskaloosa.....	May, 1884.....	16
Council Bluffs.....	February 4, 1882.....	27

The above places are the only ones in Iowa in which this Union exists.

PART IV.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

In England, France, Germany and Switzerland these associations have been formed among working classes for business purposes, and their benefits have been so decided that they are rapidly increasing and have found their way to this country. They have brought the wage-workers very closely together in these localities and have taught them that by handling the necessaries of life, the engaging in business, etc., that the profits arising therefrom do not go into the pockets of the few, but are distributed among themselves, and as a result the few do not become the rich aristocrats; the middleman (who is never a wealth producer) is done away with; the adulteration of food and merchandise is guarded against, and the workingman finds himself becoming each year more independent, and his home being gradually filled with the comforts and even with many of the luxuries of life.

The most notable of these societies is in England, and known as the "Co-operative Wholesale Society (Limited)," the main office of which is in Manchester.

Through the kindness of the Hon. James Russell Lowell, United States minister to England, I have been furnished with a copy of this Society's Annual for 1885, a large volume of 600 pages, and from it the magnitude of the work in England can be readily seen. The following condensed statement is taken therefrom:

Number of members belonging to shareholders, June, 1884..... 446,184

CAPITAL.

Shares.....	\$ 978,090
Loans and deposits.....	2,413,695
Trade and bank reserve funds.....	116,890
Insurance funds.....	114,055
Reserved expenses.....	23,435
Total.....	\$ 3,645,665

Net sales.....	10,986,400
Distributive expenses.....	176,503
Net profit.....	117,810

The following letter from the Secretary of this Association gives additional information:

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY. LIMITED.

CENTRAL OFFICES, 1 BALLOON STREET,

MANCHESTER, Feb. 5, 1885. }

E. R. HUTCHINS, Esq.,

Commissioner of Labor Statistics, State of Iowa, Des Moines:

DEAR SIR—Your letter was received, from which we learn that you are in possession of a copy of our Annual for 1884, we presume which you have got from the Hon. James Russell Lowell.

Your question, "Does this benefit the working man?" we presume refers to co-operation. Our answer is that it does, inasmuch as it inculcates habits of thrift and self-help.

We can also answer in the affirmative your other question, as to whether he can reap the benefits of the reduction in prices. This he can do through his co-operative store, as the goods are bought from the producer in all cases where possible, by the Wholesale Co-operative Society, and through this medium are sent to the retail stores throughout the country. Members purchasing from these retail co-operative stores, being members of them, buy at the ordinary trade prices; the accounts are made up once in each quarter in nearly every case, and after providing for the expenses of management and paying five per cent interest on capital (this rate prevails with few exceptions), the balance, after providing for contingencies in the shape of a reserve fund, etc., is given back to the members in the shape of dividend, which they may either withdraw at the time or allow to remain in the funds of the society to their credit. The dividend ranges from 1-6 to 3-6 per £ of sales.

We enclose tracts and pamphlets, which will explain matters in detail, and any other questions that may arise from your reading of them we shall have pleasure in answering.

You have no doubt, in connection with your office, many papers or statistics relating to the working of the industrial classes in your country, and we would esteem it a favor if you would kindly send us any of these which you consider would be interesting.

Yours, truly, for Society.

TITUS HALL, *Secretary.*

The tracts and pamphlets referred to in the above, were received and are among the collection of books in this office. They are interesting, giving light upon every phase of this great enterprise. To Mr. Hall this office is much indebted for the uniform kindness and courtesy shown by him in our correspondence.

The British official report shows that, in 1883, there were 1,328 industrial co-operative societies, with 691,961 members, and over \$45,000,000 working capital, whose sales exceed \$140,000,000, and whose profits averaged 28 per cent, the average of Scotch companies even reaching 55 per cent.

In Germany a large number of these societies exist, as also in Switzerland, while in France the plan has been eminently successful under the untiring efforts of M. Godin, founder of the Society of the Familistere at Guise. He employs 900 workmen, among whom the most intimate social relations are maintained. Their employer has exhibited an earnest solicitude to promote the welfare of his workmen. In 1859 he constructed for their accommodation, at a cost of 800,000 francs, a home containing 250 separate tenements, which he lets to the workmen at rents calculated to pay $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent upon the capital expended. The value of this property has been divided into shares purchasable by the tenants, who may thus have an opportunity of becoming the sole proprietors. He has also divided the value of his plant and works into shares of the value of 25 francs each, by which means he aimed at associating the whole body of his workmen with himself as partners in his business. Productive co-operation has made the greatest progress in France, co-operative credit and banking in Germany, and distributive co-operation in England.

In this country a number of similar societies exist, but unlike England they have no central wholesale association. Their local usefulness, however, is marked. Among the many instances may be mentioned that of the Philadelphia, Pa., Industrial Co-operztive Society, and the New Brunswick, N. J., Co-operative Association. The following is taken from a recent report of the latter:

CASH ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Share capital	\$ 251.33	Merchandise.....	\$24,894.78
Fixture and organization account	8.10	Salary account.....	2,873.25
Cash sales.....	23,860.89	Expense account.....	605.94
Deposit order account.....	5,277.42	Fixture and organization account	333.71
Script account.....	198.48	Dividend account.....	984.53
Balance Nov. 30, 1882.....	30.57	Script account	182.71
		Share capital	91.09
		Deposit order account.....	25.00
		Educational fund	83.18
		Balance Nov. 30, 1883.....	152.60
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$29,626.79		\$29,626.79

MERCHANDISE.

CREDITS.		DEBITS.	
SALES FOR THE YEAR.			
Cash sales.....	\$23,860.89	Balance Nov. 30, 1882.....	\$ 2,595.59
Deposit order sales.....	5,320.36	Purchases	24,894.78
		Bills not yet due.....	246.74
Total sales.....	29,181.85	Total debits	\$27,787.11
Inventory, Nov. 30, 1883....	3,015.32	RECAPITULATION.	
Total credits.....	32,196.57	Total credits.....	\$32,196.57
		Total debits	27,787.11
		Undivided balance, gross	
		profit.....	\$ 4,459.46

DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS PROFIT.

Salary for year.....	\$ 2,373.25	Gross profit.....	\$ 4,459.46
Sundry expenses	605.94		
Fixture and organization			
account, charged to ex-			
pense.....	190.54		
Net profit.....	1,349.73		
	<u>\$ 4,459.46</u>		<u>\$ 4,459.46</u>

DISTRIBUTION OF NET PROFIT.

Interest on capital.....	\$ 183.31	Net profit.....	\$1,349.73
Reserve fund	58.36		
Educational fund.....	27.70		
Dividend on salary.	94.93		
Dividends on sales to stock-			
holders.....	594.36		
Dividends on sales to non-			
stockholders	209.12		
Fixture and organization			
account	181.95		
	<u>\$1,349.73</u>		<u>\$1,349.73</u>

Perhaps the best success acquired in this country has been by the Philadelphia Industrial Co-operative Society. Starting in 1875 with one store, it now has six. For the quarter ending Feb. 18, 1882, its sales were \$51,413.63.

In our own State the plan is adopted in a number of localities, though upon a comparatively small scale, except in one or two "societies," where it is used exclusively, for example at Amana. The following letter explanatory of this organization has been received:

OFFICE OF AMANA SOCIETY, }
SOUTH AMANA, Jan. 3, 1885. }

E. R. HUTCHINS, Esq., *Des Moines, Iowa:*

DEAR SIR—In answer to your favor of Dec. 31, 1884: The Amana Society is a community of about 1,800 persons. It was founded in Germany about

65 years ago. The co-operative system was founded in 1842 near Buffalo, New York, and in 1855 we commenced to emigrate to Iowa, and bought about 25,000 acres of land. It is founded on religious principles and brotherly love. It is managed by a board of trustees, which convene once each month. We are farming, raising stock, manufacturing woolen goods, etc. We pay no interest and no dividends. Each member or each head of family is allowed so much, as he and family require for support, which amount is stipulated by the board of trustees in the beginning of each year, according to the necessities and requirements of member or family. We have invested \$200,000 to \$300,000 in manufactories, stores, etc. The object of the community plan is as stated, founded more on a religious plan than for the purpose of making money. We have nothing in common, and do not indorse the teachings of so-called communists, nihilists, etc.

Yours respectfully,

AMANA SOCIETY.

GEORGE HANIMANNY.

In Monroe county the manufacture of cheese is carried on extensively under this system, as is seen from the following letter:

SELECTION, Iowa, Dec. 16, 1884.

E. R. HUTCHINS, Esq.,

Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Des Moines:

DEAR SIR—Your letter of inquiry at hand, and contents noted. There are quite a number of cheese factories in this county, and I believe nearly all are run on the co-operative plan. The factory and fixtures are owned by a joint stock company, who employ their cheese manufacturer to convert the milk into cheese and that into money. As soon as one month's cheese has been sold and money collected therefor, he makes a dividend (stockholders and non-stockholders alike) in proportion to amount of milk furnished by each one, retaining a small per cent on the whole to keep up repairs and pay stockholders a reasonable interest on capital invested.

Notice that expenses for the month, such as manufacturing, boxing, selling, etc., are taken out of each month's sales before dividends are made, thus keeping expenses up with each month as nearly as possible.

We usually commence operations about May 1st, continuing until about December 1st—governed by weather, somewhat. After May cheese is sold and money collected (the notorious credit system is so firmly established that we are obliged to sell on 30 to 60 days' time), being about August 1st before we make a dividend, and after that dividends are made monthly.

We still have quite a stock of cheese on hand, and do not expect to close out before February or March, owing to dull market, just now, and unfavorable time to ship.

If you want the amount of our cheese products in the county, I may be able to give you an estimate later. I think this county has turned out this year, about 500,000 pounds of cheese, worth about \$50,000.

Respectfully,

A. G. ARNOLD.

CO-OPERATIVE GUILD.

The latest movement in labor circles in Washington, D. C., is the Co-operative Guild, the new order authorized by the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor last September. Its object is integral co-operation based on mutualism. Its funds are created by capitalizing one half of all profits on the purchases by its members from stores of their own, and they propose in time to manufacture and produce all the demands of their consumers by the use of such capitalized profits, which is to be forever the common property of all. Each separate enterprise is self-acting, although part of a general whole, and is so segregated that each acts as a check upon the other in one continuous round, so that individualism is lost in a general system of agents for the whole. So thoroughly is this system carried out that fraud or defalcation seems next to impossible. Section 2 (Washington) has already been formed, notwithstanding the intense activity on the eight-hour and other labor movements, and it is generally believed by those best posted in the methods of the Guild that it will ere long be a most powerful association.

In April last they opened a store on the "regular" plan, under very flattering circumstances. For a while it will be confined exclusively to its members. Its mode of work is somewhat unique, being organized, true to the Guild idea, in the form of four distinct branches—buying, selling, auditing and price-fixing, and supervising—each rendering a separate monthly, quarterly and semi-annual report to headquarters in such a manner, and by a regular prescribed form, that any errors in one branch can readily be detected by comparison with the others. The treasurer, buyer and seller are each separately bonded. They are chartered under a peculiar incorporation act of the State of New York for mutual benefit and economic purposes. The Legislative Assembly have just passed a law giving a death and permanent disability benefit of \$500, and a sick benefit of \$5 per week for twelve weeks without increase of dues or any assessment, these benefits to commence at a certain period. After that period initiation fees and dues to be largely increased to new members. The Guild proposes to grasp the whole labor question, and in time to meet all the demands in the establishment of equity by mutualism from the point of consumption.

This question of co-operation is one well worth the careful study

of the wage-worker. The supposition now generally entertained by them that poverty, or rather want of capital, precludes the success of the enterprise is not tenable. Undoubtedly it is the obstacle now barring the more general undertaking of such societies. Let them remember that one of the most successful co-operative stores ever known was that of the Rochdale pioneers, which was organized by a very few English workingmen with scarcely any means at all. These men put forth their strongest energies and showed some of the very best elements of moral and intellectual nature, and absolute success crowned their efforts.

Among no class of our citizens would such stores be productive of more good than among our miners. Connected with a number of our large coal banks are company stores at which the miner is virtually compelled to trade. If he is not absolutely compelled, it is generally understood that if he does not, he will soon be told that he can find work elsewhere. This system is wrong in principle and unjust in practice. (This subject is discussed at length under head of mines and miners.) If these co-operative stores could take the place of these company stores, as well as be planted where neither now exist, the benefit to the wage-worker would be very great.

John Stuart Mill said: "Of all the agencies which are at work to elevate those who labor with their hands, there is none so promising as the present co-operative movement."

G. J. Holyoke says:

"Co-operation supplements political economy by organizing the distribution of wealth. It touches no man's fortune, it seeks no plunder, it causes no disturbance in society, it gives no trouble to statesmen, it enters into no secret associations; it contemplates no violence, it subverts no order; it envies no dignity; it asks no favor; it keeps no terms with the idle, and it will break no faith with the industrious; it means self-help, self-dependence, and such share of the common competence as labor shall earn or thought can win, and this it intends to have."

The plan is a logical plan. When the individual policy places two masters where one had all the profit before, that is an improvement. There is one poor man less in the world. When it forms a joint stock company that is better still—for if a number of men are enabled to rise in the world it teaches all others the way. When it takes workmen into the confederation of profit-sharers, it does a still better thing—because it delivers a still greater number from servitude and want. A terse and interesting account of this co-operative plan is

furnished in the life of Leclaire, and Miss Mary Hart has written a charming little pamphlet entitled "A Brief Sketch of the Maison Leclaire." Her opening paragraph is as follows:

"'Biographie d'un Homme Utile'" is the modest title given by M. Chas. Robert to his interesting memoir of one of the greatest Frenchmen of this century; the greatest—because he rendered the highest service to humanity; for, at a period when disquietude reigned in France, and M. Louis Blanc was scheming 'the organization of labor,' by means of legislation and State intervention, this 'useful' man was unobtrusively setting himself to accomplish that end by his own individual effort—exercised too, in the simple discharge of daily duty. Both desired to benefit mankind; both sought to redress real evils; the theoretical Socialist failed, because he tried to force reform from without, by doing for men what could only be accomplished by men: the practical benefactor triumphed, because he was content to sow the good seed, to watch and guard the development of the living principle, and steadily to work on until it reached maturity."

The life of this remarkable man may be briefly summed up thus:

The son of a poor village shoemaker, in the department of the Ionne, M. Leclaire went to the capital as a mere lad, engaged himself as apprentice to a house painter, and soon became an excellent workman. Much grieved to observe the antagonism existing between masters and men, he came to the conclusion that the true solution of the difficulty was the participation of the latter in the profits of the former; and, consequently, in 1838, he established a Mutual Aid Society, which, in 1842, divided amongst forty-four men the profits of the previous year, amounting to £475; during the last five years, in addition to interest on capital, the bonuses divided, in exact proportion to wages earned, have averaged eighteen per cent. When M. Leclaire died he left a fortune of £48,000, and had divided amongst his men, individually and collectively, £44,000, and the whole amount paid over to the workers since 1842 now reached the considerable sum of £118,600. This has all been the doing of one humble man, who had a noble feeling heart; and the authoress of the pamphlet suitably ends it with the lines—

What one is
Why may not millions be?

Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, in a recent address in Missouri, upon labor and capital, in speaking upon this subject of co-operation, said:

In this country, as in all the countries named, co-operation has been retarded by lack of intelligence on the part of laborers. Men without education have been unable to combine, or have lacked the ability, training and discipline to manage large or even moderate business enterprises. Educate the worker, furnish him the opportunities for training and discipline, and co-operation will be a success.

Incorporated co operation has been suggested, as one means of uniting the interests of labor and capitalist, with the provision that the shares may be paid for in money and in labor. There are many excellent features in this plan.

Profit sharing, based upon industrial co-partnership, seems to furnish the best means of uniting the interests of employer and employed in agricultural, manufacturing and other large business enterprises. Profit sharing is not new in this or other countries; it has been adopted in agricultural industry in portions of some of the Southern and Western States, and is growing in favor. The two forces employed in transacting business and producing wealth are labor and capital. The question is to unite these forces in a way that the interests of those controlling them shall be the same, and not hostile, as now. Constant war between employer and employe has brought great loss to both. Such war can be and ought to be superseded by their becoming partners, so that both shall have an interest in the business in hand. The interest need not be equal at first. As a basis it has been suggested the capitalist should have for the use of his capital a percentage of the amount he contributes, and as against this, the worker fair wages. Then, after paying all expenses, the profits should be divided between the capitalist on one side, and the body of workers, according to their earnings, on the other. In addition, each worker should have the right, by leaving with the working capital of the concern such part of his earnings or shares as he may choose, to become a partner in the ownership.

Such words ought to find reciprocal attention and thought, among America's wage-workers.

Rev. Dr. Newton in his testimony before the Blair committee of the U. S. Senate, stated: "There are in the savings banks of many manufacturing centers in our country, amounts which if capitalized would place the working men of those towns in industrial independence; moneys which in some instances, are actually furnishing the borrowed capital for their own employers. In such towns our working men have saved enough to capitalize labor, but for lack of the power of combination, let the advantage of their own thrift inure to the benefit of men already rich. They save money, and then loan it to rich men to use in hiring them to work on wages, while the profits go to the borrowers of labors' savings."

It will be a masterly gain for Iowa's wage-workers when the educating power, mental and moral, from co-operation shall be a success among them.

PART V.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION: MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOLS.

For the laborer of Iowa or of America, no matter to what class he belongs, such radical changes have occurred during the last half century, that a far better education is needed to give him success. By "better education" is meant *one to be of better service to him* in life's battle. This necessity is imperative and arises from various causes, chiefly from the following:

First. Competition is no longer local but universal.

Second. Manufactories are no longer few and rude, but in almost endless variety and of most improved character.

Third. Decay of apprenticeships.

Fourth. Land once new and fertile is now old and impoverished.

There are very few kinds of labor which require only the rude strength of the workman. "The more skill in labor the better" is true, and without a popular education, having skill as a primary object, there can be no diffusion of a general character among laborers. How shall this end be attained? "Education in which head-work and hand-work go together is the only rational education—the only one which can develop the whole man"—is the only answer. In an interesting article in one of last year's North American Reviews, from the pen of that facile writer, E. E. Hale of Boston, is found the following language:

"Fifty years ago it was understood that a boy or girl had many things to learn besides reading, writing and arithmetic. Thus it was understood that a boy must know the use of his hands and feet. He must know what a bushel of wheat was when he saw it, and how a blacksmith shod a horse. He must know the methods of a town

meeting. He must know how to milk, how to plow, how to cradle oats, how to drive, how to harness a horse, how to take off a wheel and how to grease an axle. There were ten thousand other things that he must know, of no less importance, not one of which is ever well taught in school. For a girl it was understood that in average life, she must know how to make and mend her clothes and her brother's and her father's; how to knead, to bake, to stew, to boil and to roast; how to wash, how to iron and how to clear starch; how to tear a bandage and how to put one on. There were many regions where she was expected to know how to cut up a hog and salt his members; how to smoke them for hams; how to preserve fruits and vegetables. * * *

"What follows from the new system is the discovery, at the end of a generation, that the children educated under the new system have no experience with tools and no ability with their hands, and but very little knowledge of practical life. * * *"

"Mr. Stanley Halls' curious investigation proved that a considerable number of pupils in a good Boston school *thought that a cow was less than three inches long*. Such is the result of using a primer in which the picture of a cow is as small as the picture of a gimlet."

Mr. H. K. Oliver, of Mass., said ten years ago: "Our system of education trains our boys not to become better craftsmen, but to be unwilling to be put to any kind of craft." Hon Edward Pierce says "Our high schools are multiplying the number of young men and women who turn from farm, mechanical and domestic work and seek employment as clerks and scriveners. As a result there is a dearth of men fitted for surveying, mining, road-making, bridge-building and farming."

Among the many interesting features of the convention of Chiefs and Commissioners of the Bureaus of Labor Statistics at St. Louis, none pleased the writer more than our visit to the Washington Manual Training School of that city. On the evening prior to that visit, the gentleman in charge of the school, Prof. Woodward, was present at our meeting, and upon invitation delivered an interesting address. It is to be regretted that this address was not stenographically reported so that the public might enjoy it, as those who listened to it did. He said he had appeared before us to "state a few general principles and answer such questions as members of the Convention might see fit to ask him. Education was one of the most important things that could be called into requisition to

help the laboring man. If education left out any class it was defective. Even educators who had built up systems of education agreed that these systems were inadequate to meet all the demands made upon them. It was with a small outfit that I began to teach members of the Manual Training School the rudiments of mechanics eleven years ago." He then gave an extended history of the birth and development of the School. He found that a boy's experience in handling tools should keep pace with his knowledge of books. The feeling of dissatisfaction regarding education was not confined to the West, but to the European countries. A great writer had said that our systems of education were growing narrower and narrower. That the field was growing larger while education was not meeting the increased demand being made upon it.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL MOTTO.

The motto of the training school was "The cultured mind; the skillful hand." Many men came to him and said their boys had had enough of books. He did not encourage any boys to neglect their books, neither did he desire to choose for a boy the sphere he was to fill in life. When he was a boy he had an ambition to run a saw-mill. Had he lived near an artist he would probably have had a desire to become an artist. We all of us had in us the germs of greatness we had no idea we possessed. Every boy was entitled to be developed; he was entitled to a good, sound education. He objected to testing boys to see whether they had any mechanical genius. He would simply give them a generous education. Every boy who was properly taught would make a good mechanical draughtsman.

DON'T KNOW WHAT BOYS CAN DO.

We did not know what boys could do till they were given a fair education. It should never be against a man that he had skill. If he had skill that was a point in his favor. The average age of the boys who entered the Manual Training School was fifteen years. The course of study was three years, during which they were educated in three different lines simultaneously. They taught the parent industries at the Manual Training School. All the tools that could be found at any hardware store were either modifications of a plane or chisel. They did not aim to teach any particular trade, and it could

not be said that they taught any particular trade. They simply desired to give a boy an education that would fit him for *any* trade. Special attention was paid to teaching the boy how to master machinery. In addition to learning how to use tools, boys were given an opportunity to obtain a knowledge of mathematics, grammar, etc. Mr. Wm. Wather of England reported that the best workmen in America were those who desired to turn to some new improvement. That was why mechanics had made such progress in America.

There were 8,000,000 people engaged in mining, etc., against 6,000,000 engaged in agricultural pursuits. There were 6,000,000 farmers who had had no manual training, and who could not mend their own machinery.

WOULD BE A MECHANIC.

If a boy would see a bright future before him he would be a mechanic. Many of the graduates of the school were working in machine shops and doing well. Even if the boys did become mechanics, he rejoiced in their spirit. Why should they not become mechanics? He had received two pages of printed questions from an Eastern college. One question was, "How does the manual training affect the social standing of students?" Boston people were beginning to recognize that there was more dignity in manual training than they at first imagined. He stated that he examined eighty-two applicants for admission to the Manual Training School yesterday—a much larger number than had ever been examined by him at any previous time.

In answer to the question as to whether the boys in the training school were the sons of rich or poor men, the Professor answered that they were as a rule young men in good circumstances.

On the morning after the address we visited this school. It was at the close of a term and in the midst of examination exercises. The rooms were filled with interested spectators, among whom were many parents of the pupils—justly proud of their sons' work. On the walls of the rooms hung drawings of endless variety, fresh from the hands of the pupils. None were seriously faulty; all excellent, and many perfect. Some were simple, many very difficult and complex. In the wood-room, at the benches and at the lathes, stood the boys at work, and beside them lay all sorts of specimens of their handiwork. In the iron and steel rooms equally busy were they at the forges and

lathes, anvils and engine. I talked with eleven of these boys, and ten of them told me when they started out to do life's work, they would follow the trades at which they were now at work. Personal observation convinced us of the splendid utility of this school, and those of us from other States having no such institutions, went away with deep regret at the fact, and as deep desire that they should soon be planted.

When the bill creating this Bureau was offered in the last General Assembly, the Senator from Pottawattamie (Carson) offered an amendment (which was adopted) relative to this subject; and while the dearth of such schools in Iowa renders it impossible for the Commissioner to offer much of local interest, yet it has been a source of great pleasure to have found what a strong foothold these enterprises already have in this country, how rapidly they are growing, and how earnest the desire is among intelligent wage-workers of our State, that such schools should be organized within our borders. With no less gratification I present in this report, somewhat fully, the features of some of these schools, earnestly hoping that they may awaken an interest among our people, and especially among our law-makers, on this matter.

THE ST. LOUIS MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

On September 6, 1880, the school opened with a single class of about 50 pupils. The whole number enrolled the *first year* was 67.

The *fourth year* of the school opened September 10, 1883.

The present enrollment (January, 1884) is 196. There are vacant seats only in the First-Year Class.

Three Articles from the Ordinance establishing the school are here given:

ARTICLE II.

"Its object shall be instruction in mathematics, drawing, and the English branches of a high-school course, and instruction and practice in the use of tools. The tool-instruction, as at present contemplated, shall include carpentry, wood-turning, pattern-making, iron clipping and filing, forge-work, brazing and soldering, the use of Machine-Shop Tools, and such other instruction of a similar character as it may be deemed advisable to add to the foregoing from time to time.

"The students shall divide their working hours, as nearly as possible, equally between mental and manual exercises.

"They shall be admitted, on examination, at not less than fourteen years of age, and the course shall continue three years."

ARTICLE IV.

"The expenses of said school shall be provided for, so far as possible, by gifts and endowments specially contributed for the purpose, and all such gifts and endowments shall be held sacred and apart, and shall be used only for the direct purpose for which they have been given, unless by consent of the respective donors or their legal representatives."

ARTICLE V.

"For every sum of \$1,500 contributed for the establishment or permanent endowment of said school, the donor shall be entitled to a certificate of scholarship, under which he shall have the right to send one scholar to said Manual Training School, free of tuition charges, so long as said school shall exist."

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

covers three years, and the [school time of the pupils is about equally divided between mental and manual exercises. The daily session begins at 9 A. M. and closes at 3:20 P. M., ample allowance being made for lunch. Each pupil has three recitations per day, one hour of drawing and two hours of shop-practice.

The course of study embraces five parallel lines—three intellectual, and two manual, as follows:

First. A course of Pure Mathematics, including Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Plane Trigonometry.

Second. A course in Science and Applied Mathematics, including Physical Geography, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mechanics, Mensuration, and Book-keeping.

Third. A course in Language and Literature, including English Grammar, Spelling, Composition, Literature, History, and the elements of Political Science and Economy. Latin and French are introduced as electives with English.

Fourth. A course in Penmanship, Free-Hand and Mechanical Drawing,

Fifth. A course of Tool instruction, including Carpentry, Wood-turning, Blacksmithing, and Bench and Machine Work in Metals.

The course in Drawing embraces three general divisions:—

1. *Free Hand Drawing*, designed to educate the sense of form and proportion; to teach the eye to observe accurately, and to train the hand to rapidly delineate the forms either of existing objects or of ideals in the mind.

2. *Mechanical Drawing*, including the use of instruments; geometric constructions; the arrangement of projections, elevations, plans and sections; also the various methods of producing shades and shadows with pen and brush.

3. *Technical Drawing or Draughting*, illustrating conventional colors and signs; systems of architectural or shop drawings; and at the same time fa-

miliarizing the pupil with the proportions and details of various classes of machines and structures.

Students have no option or election as to particular studies, except in the case of Latin and French; each must conform to the course as laid down and take every branch in its order.

The arrangement of studies and shop-work by years is substantially as follows:

FIRST-YEAR CLASS.

Arithmetic, completed. Algebra, to equations.

English Language, its structure and use. History of the United States.

Latin may be taken in place of English.

Physical Geography. Natural History. Natural Philosophy, begun.

Drawing, Mechanical and Free-hand. Penmanship.

Carpentry and Joinery. Wood Carving. Wood-Turning. Pattern-Making.

SECOND-YEAR CLASS.

Algebra, through Quadratics. Geometry begun.

Natural Philosophy. Principles of Mechanics.

English Composition and Literature. English History.

Latin may be taken in place of English and History if desired by enough to form a section. Caesar and Grammar.

Drawing, Line Shading and Tinting, Machines. Free-hand detail Drawing. Penmanship.

Blacksmithing.—Drawing, Upsetting, Bending, Punching, Welding, Tempering, Soldering and Brazing.

THIRD-YEAR CLASS.

Geometry, finished. Plane Trigonometry and Mensuration.

English Composition and Literature. History. Ethics and Political Economy.

French or Latin may be taken in place of English and History.

Elements of Chemistry.

Book-keeping.

Drawing, Machine and Architectural.

Work in the Machine Shop. Bench Work and Fitting, Turning, Drilling, Planing, Screw-cutting, etc. Study of the Steam Engine.

Execution of Project.

LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

Students of the second and third-year classes have formed a debating society, their object being "mutual improvement in Elocution, Composition, and Debate."

The society meets one evening each week in a room assigned for that purpose.

DETAILS OF SHOP INSTRUCTION.

The shop instruction is given similarly to laboratory lectures. The instructor at the bench, machine, or anvil, executes in the presence of the whole class the day's lesson, giving all needed information, and at times using the blackboard. When necessary the pupils make notes and sketches (working drawings), and questions are asked and answered, that all obscurities may be removed. The class then proceeds to the execution of the task, leaving the instructor to give additional help to such as need it. At a specified time the lesson ceases, and the work is brought in, commented on and marked. It is not necessary that all the work assigned should be finished; the essential thing is that it should be well begun and carried on with reasonable speed and accuracy.

SPECIAL TRADES ARE NOT TAUGHT.

All the shop work is disciplinary; special trades are not taught, nor are articles manufactured for sale.

The scope of a single trade is too narrow for educational purposes. Manual education should be as broad and liberal as intellectual.

THE ORIGIN AND PURPOSE OF THE SCHOOL.

The Manual Training School is not an asylum for dull or lazy boys. It clearly recognizes the pre-eminent value and necessity of intellectual development and discipline. In presenting some novel features in its course of instruction, the managers do not assume that in other schools there is too much intellectual and moral training, but that there is too little manual training for ordinary American boys. This school exacts close and thoughtful study with books as well as with tools. It proposes, by lengthening the usual school day a full hour, and by abridging somewhat the number of daily recitations, to find time for drawing and tool-work, and thus to secure a more liberal intellectual and physical development—a more symmetrical education.

One great object of the school is to foster a proper appreciation of the value and dignity of intelligent labor, and the worth and respectability of laboring men. A boy who sees nothing in manual labor but mere brute force, despises both the labor and the laborer. With the acquisition of skill in himself, comes the ability and willingness to recognize skill in his fellows. When once he appreciates skill in handicraft, he regards the skillful workman with sympathy and respect.

THE GENERAL VALUE OF MANUAL TRAINING.

It is not assumed that every boy who enters this school is to be a mechanic. Some will find that they have no taste for manual arts, and will turn into other paths—law, medicine, or literature. Some who develop both natural skill and strong intellectual powers will push on through the Polytechnic School into the realms of professional life as engineers and scientists.

Others will find their greatest usefulness as well as highest happiness in some branch of mechanical work into which they will readily step when they leave school. All will gain intellectually and morally by their experience in contact with *things*. The grand result will be an increasing interest in manufacturing pursuits, more intelligent mechanics, more successful manufacturers, better lawyers, more skillful physicians, and more useful citizens.

I have noticed this school at length because it has come under my personal observation and I have seen its practical methods and its happy results.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

Of this school its President, Francis A. Walker, says in reference to its general course:

"The idle student is hardly known here. The painful task of harassing and menacing scholars, who are such only in name, who have, as scholars, neither ambition nor self-respect, is one from which the Faculty are almost entirely relieved. What with the variety of courses here presented to the student for his own free election, what with the interest which the youthful mind always finds in one or another kind of laboratory practice or field work, it is seldom that a student fails to give, without compulsion, even without admonition, all the time and effort to his own chosen course which his instructors deem right and proper. Differences, and great differences, indeed, exist as to the degree of success attained by our scholars. Yet it is surprising to observe how far the opportunity to make choice of the kind of work which shall be done, goes to make up for the deficiencies which appear when a large body of students are subjected to one and the same test of scholarly ability or performance. Young men who exhibit no inclination or aptitude whatever for linguistic or philosophic studies, are often found to take the deepest interest in natural history, in chemistry, or in mechanics; to have remarkable aptitude for manipulation, and to possess excellent powers of perception, discrimination, and judgment.

"Not infrequently one who, if compelled to pass through long courses of classical, rhetorical, and dialectical exercises, would have had a thoroughly unhappy career, finding nothing in his daily tasks to interest his mind or call out his powers, feeling himself continually at a disadvantage in comparison with others, and soon, probably, sinking into that most unfortunate condition for a young man, of accepting a low standard of performance, is found among our brightest, most apprehensive, most enthusiastic, and most successful scholars."

In the department of Industrial Science of this Institute mechanical laboratories have been provided, and furnished with the more important hand and machine tools, so that the student may acquire a

direct knowledge of the nature of metals and woods, and some manual skill in the use of tools. Some idea of their extent may be gathered from the fact that they are equipped as follows:

“The carpenter, wood-turning, and pattern making department contains forty carpenter's benches, two circular-saw benches, a swing saw, two jig saws, a buzz planer, a boring machine, thirty-six wood lathes, a large pattern-maker's lathe, and thirty-six pattern-maker's benches. The foundry will contain a cupola furnace for melting iron, two brass furnaces, and thirty-two moulder's benches. The smith's shop contains thirty-two forges, seven blacksmith's vises, and two blacksmith's hand-drills. The machine shop contains twenty-two engine lathes and fifteen hand-lathes of recent approved patterns, a machine drill, two planers, a shaping machine, a universal milling machine, and thirty-two vise benches arranged for instruction in vise-work.”

The students of mechanical engineering also receive instruction in carpentry, wood-turning, foundry work, forging, chipping, filing, and in machine tool in the Mechanical Laboratories.

This laboratory is situated in the basement of the Rogers Building, and will contain the following as a portion of its equipment: An eighty-horse power Porter-Allen engine in constant use for driving a fan for the heating and ventilation of the new building; a sixteen-horse power Harris-Corliss engine, provided with a condenser, and other apparatus, rendering it suitable for a variety of steam experiments, and to be used either with a friction brake or to supply power; a calorimeter; a vacuum pump; machinery for testing the transmission of power by belting; transmission dynamometers; a mule; a drawing frame; and apparatus for hydraulic experiments. There are also available for work, in connection with this department, five steam boilers; a forty-horse power engine, used for running the lathes, planers, etc., in the mechanical laboratories; and a number of looms.

THE SCHOOL OF MECHANIC ARTS.

For the benefit of those who are unable, for want of time or means, to go through one of the regular courses of the School of Industrial Science, and yet desire a good preparation for industrial pursuits, a subordinate School of Mechanic Arts has been established by the Corporation of the Institute, in which special prominence is given to hand work in connection with high-school studies, affording an opportunity to such students as have completed the ordinary grammar-school course to continue the elementary scientific and literary studies, together with mechanical drawing, while receiving instruction in the use of the typical hand and machine tools for working iron and wood.

The general plan of the school is similar to that of the Imperial Technical School of Moscow, the Royal Mechanic Art School of Komotau in Bohemia, the Ecole Municipale d'Apprentis of Paris, or that of the Ambachtschoole of the principal cities of Holland, but has been specially adapted to the

somewhat different conditions existing in our own country. The object is not to fit the pupil for a particular trade, but to develop the bodily and mental powers in harmony with each other, and with reference to the actual wants of life. The hand work is done without regard to pecuniary profit, but is calculated to give the student good judgment, self-reliance, and executive power. Its exact and systematic method affords the direct advantage of training the hand and eye for accurate and efficient service with the greatest economy of time, and the instruction in the use of tools and materials has also proved a valuable aid in intellectual development.

The instruction in the mechanic arts given to each regular student at present embraces:

I. Carpentry and Joinery; II. Wood-turning; III. Pattern making; IV. Foundry Work; V. Iron Forging; VI. Vise Work; VII. Machine Tool Work.

The regular course also includes two years of study. Special students are received for shorter terms or for particular parts of the course.

The present regular course is as follows:

REGULAR COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

First term.

Shop Work—Carpentry.
Algebra begun.
Geometry begun.
English composition.
Mechanical and Free-hand Drawing.

Second term.

Shop Work—Wood-turning, Pattern-making, Foundry Work.
Algebra.
Plane Geometry.
English Composition.
Mechanical and Free-hand Drawing.

SECOND YEAR.

First term.

Shop Work—Forging.
Algebra completed.
Elementary Physics.
English Composition.
Mechanical Drawing.
French.

Second term.

Shop Work—Vise Work, Machine Tool Work.
Geometry.
Physics.
English Composition.
Mechanical Drawing.
French.

Still another department of great usefulness is maintained in connection with this Institute. It is known as the

LOWELL SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL DESIGN.

This school was established in 1872, by the Trustees of the Lowell Institute, for the purpose of promoting Industrial Art in the United

States. The Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, having approved the purpose and general plan of the School as proposed by the Trustees of the Lowell Institute, assumed the responsibility of conducting it, and in the same year the first pupils were admitted.

The expenses of this school are borne by the Lowell Institute, and *tuition is free to all pupils.*

The school occupies a drawing-room and a weaving-room in the new building of the Institute. The weaving room affords students an opportunity of working their designs into actual fabrics of commercial sizes and of every variety of material and of texture. The room is supplied with two fancy chain looms for fancy dress goods, three fancy chain looms for fancy woolen cassimeres, one gingham loom, and one Jacquard loom. The school is constantly provided with samples of all the novelties in textile fabrics from Paris, such as brocaded silks, ribbons, alpacas, armures, and fancy woolen goods.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Students are taught the art of making patterns for prints, ginghams, delaines, silks, laces, paper-hangings, carpets, oil cloths, etc. The course is of three years' duration, and embraces:

1. Technical manipulations;
2. Copying and variations of designs;
3. Original designs or composition of patterns;
4. The making of working drawings, and finishing of designs.

Perhaps the best idea of the practical results of this school (and similar ones), can best be reached by solving the question, "What becomes of the graduates?"

This is done by reference to the catalogue of the above. Notice one year only. Without giving names, I note the following occupations of some of the graduates in that year.

With Holyoke Water Power Company.

Office of Proprietors of Locks and Canals.

Employed in the Manchester Mills.

Mechanical Engineer.

Assistant in Applied Mechanics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

With Deane Steam Pump Company.

Assistant Engineer, Track, Bridges, and Buildings, N. P. R. R.

With N. E. Weston Electric Light Company.

With Vapor Fuel Company.

Tehuantepec Inter-Ocean R. R.

Student, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Chemist, Common Sense Fertilizer Company, 42 Congress Street, Boston.
 With Southwark Foundry and Machine Company.
 With Tahanto Manufacturing Company, Electroplaters, Boston.
 With Pennsylvania Steel Company.
 Assistant Engineer, Survey of Canal for Irrigation.
 Assistant in Chemical Analysis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
 Private Assistant to Prof. W. R. Nichols, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Here are some from the list of graduates from the School of Mechanic Arts:

Instructor in the Mechanic Arts, Purdue University.
 Professor of Mechanics and Drawing in State Agricultural College.
 Graduate of School of Industrial Science, in the class of 1883.
 Clerk in store of Pennsylvania Steel Company.
 In charge of Iron Works in the School of Mechanic Arts.
 With Howell Smelting and Mining Company.
 Worked with N. E. Weston Electric Light Company till he injured his eyes.
 In a Brass Foundry.
 Milling.
 With his father, manufacturing Fancy Cassimeres.
 On the Survey of the Wisconsin Central R. R.

And these from that of the graduates from the School of Design.

Lowell Carpet Company, Boston.
 American Print Works, Boston.
 Lowell Carpet Company, Boston.
 Putnam Woolen Company, Putnam, Conn.
 Lovering Cotton Mills, Taunton.
 Mystic Carpet Mills, Medford.
 Forbes Lithographic Company.
 Merrimac Print Works.
 Lowell Carpet Mills.
 Manchester Print Works.
 Pacific Mills.
 Arlington Mills, Lawrence.
 Methuen Woolen Mills.
 Glasgow Gingham Mills, South Hadley Falls.
 Assistant in Weaving Department, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
 Arnold Print Works.
 Arnold Print Works.
 Embroidery. C. N. Carter, Boston.
 Wall Paper. C. W. Robinson.

Arnold Constable & Co., New York.
Monson Woolen Mills.
Springfield Woolen Mills.
Pacific Mills. Print Designer.
Silk Designer. H. C. Davis, Boston.
At home. Print Designer.
Silk Designer. H. C. Davis, Boston.
At home. Carpet Designer.
Embroidery Designer. Clapp, Boston.
McDonald Glass Company.
Wall Paper Designer. Corse & Smith.
At home. Carpet Designer.

In speaking of this institution, Mr. Edward Atkinson said on commencement day: "It gives me pleasure to stand here and say that a lady has taken the valedictory, and that *the thesis which she gave on the chemistry of the cotton plant, has alone secured her a fortune.*"

At New Haven, Conn., this system of instruction has also been successfully carried out, as may be seen from the report of the Board of Education for 1884 of that city. One has been kindly furnished me by Mr. L. L. Camp, Superintendent of the Dwight School:

MANUAL TRAINING.

The experiments which have been tried in the Dwight and Skinner Schools during the past year, and the good degree of success that has attended them, naturally suggest the question whether manual training cannot become more distinctly a feature of public school education in this city. The question is a difficult one, as all have found who have ventured to speculate upon it. It cannot be handled successfully from a narrow or simply utilitarian point of view. It is easy to deny the expediency of such training, and to ridicule the idea of dividing the interest of school boys between the three R's and the hammer, the saw, and the jack plane. On the other hand, some make haste to clamor for manual training in schools who do not weigh sufficiently the difficulties which such an enterprise presents, neither do they seem to comprehend its true purpose. They join in the popular cry for something practical in the schools, and would seem to imply that the knowledge of a few tools will at once open to a boy the highway to success. To ask for any considerable appropriation of public money for the support of a new feature in our schools to please a few chronics who are always complaining of the old and clamoring for the new, or to furnish gymnastics for a few boys, would certainly be indefensible. It will readily be agreed that if these industrial experiments are to be encouraged, and further expense is to be incurred, the case must be pleaded on the broadest educational grounds.

It must be seen that something is actually wanting in the present curri-

culum, to call out all the latent energies of a boy, and give him the most symmetrical development of mind and body. To undertake the teaching of trades in the school room, or to emphasize the importance of any of the manual arts, to that extent which would give a bias to the tastes of a boy, or turn his attention to any particular vocation, would do violence to well-accepted educational principles. Those Technical Schools of Europe which are supported for the avowed purpose of fostering certain industries, or branches of skilled labor, as for example the Technical School of Manchester, Eng., opened the past year, or those institutions run in the interest of guilds, or great manufacturing interests, like that one supported in New York City by the Carriage Builders' Association,—all these will prove of great value to the industries which they foster, and will be a mighty factor in strengthening the productive resources of a nation. But as educational institutions, they are necessarily narrow in scope, and afford but little help in the solution of the problem before us. One principle is generally agreed upon by all who would urge manual training in schools, and that is, that *no trade can be taught*. This dictum, although negative in form, when considered in the light of pedagogics, is positive and full of meaning. It points to a broad and harmonious development, rather than to the narrowing of faculty. It rests upon the supreme fact that body and mind act and react upon each other, that any act is a thought expressed, that the application of the hand and eye to systematic and artistic pursuits produces a reflex benefit to the mind of the worker; that hand work joined with brain work awakens spontaneity of feeling, strengthens the will, and insures a maximum of power.

Now, giving up all idea of teaching trades, and regarding the facility in using a few tools as a rather common-place accomplishment, is there enough of disciplinary value in such training to warrant its continuance or extension in our schools? Instead of affirming positively that such is the case, let us see what results the experiments made have yielded. In each of the Dwight and Skinner Schools a large basement room was fitted up with benches and supplied with tools sufficient for a dozen boys to work at once. Each boy attended twice per week for an hour. At the Dwight School sixty different boys selected for superior scholarship received training, and at Skinner about thirty were thus fortunate. Messrs. Judd and Loper, the respective janitors of these schools, gave the needed instruction, and did much to make the enterprise a success by their interest and zeal. A thorough course in plain carpentry was given, and many useful and ornamental articles were manufactured. More important than these visible results, is the effect upon the bearing and scholarship of the boys thus trained. The principals of both schools are emphatic in saying that the effect was salutary both upon their mental life and manly bearing. Several parents testify to the same result, and are, without exception, anxious to have such training continued. It is said that those receiving the training, being the older and more influential boys of the school, exhibited a positive interest in their daily work, and a propriety of conduct which was helpful in elevating the standard of tone

in the whole school. Thus, for a maximum expense of \$200 for each class, one half of which sum was appropriated from school funds, we have these definite and most desirable results, to say nothing of skill acquired in carpentry.

In view of these telling facts, and since this form of education is fairly in the stage of experiment, it would seem proper for the Board to consider seriously the wisdom of providing for a still broader application of the plan, so that a still larger number of teachers and parents can judge of its practicability. Without arguing the case, or going far into details the following scheme is suggested: To let a group of twelve or fifteen boys from each of the grammar schools of the city, spend one afternoon per week in the manual training school. The room and appointments at the Dwight and Skinner schools are ample for the purpose, and the plan would simply require that the boys from other schools travel the longer distance once each week. The groups from the several schools would of course be assigned to the schools nearest their own. It could not be asked nor expected that the instruction could be given for so small compensation as last year. The janitors should receive from \$200 to \$300 each in order to enable them to employ extra assistance which they would be obliged to do. An allowance of \$100 should be made for each school for lumber and tools, so that, at the outside, \$800 would cover all expense and fairly compensate the instructors. The legal difficulty, which has hitherto been a convenient bar to such a project, has fortunately been removed. The statute which designated the studies to be taught in the common schools of this State, was, at the last session of the legislature, so amended, at the instance of Hon. J. D. Plunkett, as to include "Manual Arts." This difficulty being removed, I believe public sentiment will sustain the Board in taking this step in advance. Some will say that the plan is faulty, as only a few will reap the benefit of it. But one hundred boys from different parts of the city, selected by their several principals on the ground of good scholarship, will be a good basis for the experiment, and close students are often persons of highly wrought nervous temperament, who especially need relaxation and physical training. Those whose surplus energies are spent in out door sports, or who have active duties out of school, have less need of manual training. The fact that the dignity of labor may thus be popularized, and that many boys not members of these classes will be inspired "to do something," is a strong argument in favor of the plan. It is the industrial and industrious spirit that we want in our schools, and in the community as well, so that honest labor may be not only respectable but honorable.

It must be counted a misfortune that popular intelligence does not yet grasp the principles which underlie an education which begins in the Kindergarten, and carries the industrial and productive idea through all grades.

There may be some truth in the charge, that only half the child has been educated, that the other half, which is character founded on a body trained to action, and a will invincible against wrong, has been neglected. Is it not possible that the time has come to broaden the foundations of our edu-

cational structure, so as to make the school training do in part for boys in the city what is done for boys in the country by the nature of things?

In the city of New York Prof. Felix Adler's Workingmens' school, with over one hundred and fifty pupils from six to fourteen years of age, each of whom works four hours a week in clay, wood or zinc, pursuing at the same time the ordinary school branches, is developing pupils into self-respecting and self-supporting members of society. Culture training and work training are brought into complete harmony in primary education. The salient feature of this experiment (absolutely so far successful as to be located in its own substantial yet modest building in America's metropolis) is, that it introduces what many be called the *creative method* into school education. The system of teaching by object lessons has long been familiar to educators. It is here proposed to improve upon this system by giving lessons in the *production* of objects. Some words from Prof. Adler himself will be read with interest here:

He says:

It may be proper to add that in the school whose method we have described, seeing that the total humanity of the children is the aim, we have found it necessary to extend our influence beyond the school into the homes. A close connection between the parents and the teachers of the school has been established. Every month a so-called parents' meeting takes place, at which the progress or deficiencies of the pupils are brought to the notice of their parents. At these meetings, moreover, some special features of the method of the school are always discussed, so that the parents may gain an insight into our plans, and give us their assistance in carrying them out. The result has thus far been most satisfactory. The parents have, of their own accord, organized a committee to support the managers of the school, and a feeling of mutual confidence and good-will prevails.

A second measure was found necessary to facilitate the working of the system. In teaching natural history it became evident that many of our pupils, taken as they were from the tenement-houses of New York, did not possess those elementary impressions of nature upon which, as a foundation, the instructor must build. We arranged, therefore, to send out a vacation-colony into some picturesque district of country, and selected the little town of Sherman, in Pennsylvania, for this purpose. Thither, for several years in succession, almost the entire school has gone in charge of the principal. And there in the woods, and among the hills, and along the streams, they have gained not only new health and vigor, but also that more vivid realization of natural objects which will contribute greatly to enhance the value of their winter's study.

The following is submitted as a plan of co-operative drawing and work instruction for the eight classes of the workingman's school:

This plan consists of a series of exercises so arranged that the different tools and materials of construction employed are successively introduced according to the ages and abilities of the pupils, so that the actual practice necessary for the skillful manipulation of the tools may be given simultaneously with an education of the mind.

The exercises planned for the five lowest classes involve the rudiments and most important principles of geometry, and also introduce such study of mathematics found to be necessary for making measurements and for the calculation of areas and volumes.

For the latter part of the course exercises have been arranged in which the pupil will make drawings and construct the apparatus necessary for making simple experiments illustrating the elementary principles and most useful laws of mechanics and physics. Throughout the scheme the exercises in the work-instruction course will be constructed from the pupil's own drawings. By this means the work of both the drawing and the work-instruction departments will be pursued at a greater advantage than they would be if entirely independent of each other; but besides this, the pupil will be taught to appreciate the true relation between the plan and the construction. The habit of workings from a definite plan will be inculcated, which will be of great value and an important factor to the pupil's success in whatever he may undertake later in life.

To illustrate definitely the connection that exists between the drawing and the work-instruction courses, an example of an exercise designed for the fourth class is taken. In the drawing room the pupil will be given a model of a cone from which he will take measurements and then make a complete working drawing. In the workshop, with the drawing, proper material, and tools, the pupil will turn in his lathe a cone according to his drawing, which when completed will be a copy of the original model used in the drawing-room.

The following is a very brief summary of the plan for each class:

The exercises planned for the eighth and seventh classes introduce the use of paper, pencils, triangles, compasses, and rulers in the drawing-room. In the work-room small toy squares and chisels are employed for carving geometrical forms from pieces of clay. Only plane figures are involved in the exercises for the eighth and seventh classes, from which the pupil will acquire a knowledge of the names and properties of lines, angles, polygons, circles parts of the circle, and also the methods of construction of many geometrical forms.

In order that the exercises may have greater interest to the pupil than could be elicited from the study of abstract geometrical figures, the pupil will first be shown a model of some familiar object composed of pieces representing different geometrical forms. For example, a model of a house will be taken at first, and then the different geometrical figures, as the square, the rectangle, and the triangle, which enter into the structure of the model will be taken as the subjects of different exercises.

The exercises designed for the sixth class introduce the use of the drawing-board and "T-square." In the work-instruction course the knife is employed in cutting the developments of geometrical solids from paste-board. By means of the exercises arranged for this class the pupil will be given a conception of the relation between the development and the finished solid, and will also acquire a more thorough knowledge of the properties of the plane figures which have been subjects of exercises during the two preceding years.

The exercises arranged for the fifth class introduce the use of the hand-bracket or scroll saw in the workshop.

In connection with the exercises, methods will be given for calculating the area of different plane figures and for the construction of ovals and ellipses.

The exercises planned for the fourth class introduce in the drawing-course the drawing of solids, and in the workshop a series of parallel exercises in which the hand-saw is introduced and practice given in wood-turning. The aim of the exercises prepared for this class is to teach the methods of draughting solid bodies, and methods for calculating the volumes of many of the solids which are subjects of the exercises.

In the exercises arranged for the third class the drawing of objects composed of several parts is introduced. In the workshop a carpentry course will be taken up in which a large part of the apparatus used for the experiments in mechanics and physics will be constructed. By the construction of different types of joints used in framing, and applying them in the simple form of bridge or roof truss, the pupil will be taught the form that should be given joints, to illustrate special varieties of strain.

The exercises planned for the second class introduce drawing, from "free-hand sketches," parts of the machinery used in the shop. In the workshop a series of exercises will be given in moulding, in which a general knowledge of the principles of moulding will be taught. The moulds will be set up as they would be in any iron-foundry, but, as a substitute for molten iron, liquid plaster of Paris will be poured in casting. Many of the patterns used in making the moulds will be the results of preceding exercises.

The exercises designed for the first class give a continuation of drawing parts and combinations of parts of machinery used in the shop. In the workshop, practice will be given in the chipping and filing of metals and the hand-turning of brass. Many of the exercises in drawing will be the representation of parts of the steam-engine; and as a culminating exercise in the shop the pupil will construct a small and simple form of a steam-engine. In connection with this last exercise the pupil will become familiar with the operations and functions of the parts of a steam-engine.

The exercises intended to illustrate many elementary principles and laws of mechanics and physics have been chosen so that the pupil, with the knowledge of the use of tools acquired in the workshop, will be able to construct most of the apparatus necessary for the experiments, as well as to afford him the opportunity of taking part in their performance.

In mechanics experiments will be made illustrating the action of force, inertia, gravity, laws of the pendulum, laws of falling bodies, moments, centrifugal force, etc.

In physics a number of exercises have been planned to illustrate the most important facts with regard to hydrostatics, hydraulics, pneumatics, sound, light, heat, and electricity.

The foregoing is a general outline of the detailed plan which is submitted as provisional, and will be modified at any time as experience may dictate to be necessary for the fulfillment of its object.

Similar schools have been established in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago, and elsewhere. In Europe much greater advancement has been made. The South Kensington Museum of England has established industrial art schools in almost every business center, and technical schools are flourishing in Leicester, Middleborough, Belfast, Bradford, Nottingham, and Manchester.

In Germany the great success attendant upon this system is chiefly due to Herr Clausen Von Kaas, who instituted a normal course at Emden in 1880, which was attended by sixty-two pupils.

In Sweden efforts are being successfully made to diffuse this education as generally as possible throughout the country. Over three hundred schools give instruction in the manual arts.

In France there are a very large number of schools in which industrial training is combined with elementary instruction, there being nearly fifty in Paris alone. In one of these—the Ecole Communale, or public school of the Rue Tournefort—each pupil spends from one to four hours daily in the shop during a three years' course, the pupils being from twelve to fifteen years old. This has become so popular in that country, that in the new French code of education the use of tools is *required* to be taught to all pupils in schools of the grade of our grammar schools.

M. Laubier, the director of the Rue Tournefort school: "You ask me if the manual work harmonizes with the ordinary work? Far from interfering with the ordinary work, I can assure you it offers valuable opportunities to teachers in vivifying, so to speak, their instruction; and it is also a most important aid in training pupils to comprehend what is explained to them. There are now forty-two schools in Paris where manual instruction is combined with pedagogic instruction. All the teachers agree in saying that they obtain good results, and that they have gained much under the new *regime* in order, care, and accuracy in work. I could quote a goodly number of our pupils who have distinguished themselves in the careers which they have chosen. What is really remarkable is that not a single one

of them has changed his occupation; while changes are frequent among apprentices who have not been guided in their choice by school training." He also says that a course of industrial training for girls is being prepared.

Now while this method of instruction has already proven so practicable in the old as well as in this country, and while in our eastern cities the idea is rapidly crystallizing into practical realities, Superintendent Seaver, of Boston, reported only in April last that the experiment of industrial training schools in that city had made interesting progress. He says: "The experiment has already gone far enough to prove that work of this kind can be joined to the ordinary grammar school work with good effect."

Surely Iowa, with its splendid record upon educational interests, ought not to be behind in this *practical education*. True, in our Agricultural College at Ames we have a fine laboratory and excellent workshop for students, but how limited these advantages in proportion to the vast army of Iowa's young men and women to be educated! How few, comparatively, can avail themselves of the advantages of this institution! The same is true of the University at Iowa City, whose course in Civil Engineering is very superior. The Kindergartens, private, and happily now in a manner public (as connected with some of our public schools), are accomplishing splendid results among the very young, but something more is needed—something broader—schools in which the masses may find an education that shall dignify labor and be the means of making for them in after life a suitable income. Allied to this general education is the plan adopted by Professor Hunt (recently elected to the Presidency of the Iowa Agricultural College). This system is generally known as

HUNT'S SYSTEM OF SCHOOL BANKING.

An excellent account of this appeared in the daily *Register* of this city last year, as an interview between its reporter and Professor Hunt. It is so terse and yet so plain, that it is given below:

"Mr. Hunt, tell us something more about your system of school banking."

"I can tell you that from that term school banking comes my only trouble in its introduction elsewhere. Schoolmen get the impression that it is a system of school banks like that which has been tried in Europe, which confines the work to the school-room, making more work for the teacher; and a system which lacks the vitality which actual business gives to children in any line of industrial work."

"Then you think the secret of your system's success is in connecting the schools with the business world?"

"I do, most assuredly."

"How goes your work here in your own schools, in this particular?"

"That inquiry can be better satisfied by the parents and teachers, hence, if you ask them the answer will doubtless be more satisfactory."

"Well, do you have the hearty support of teachers and parents?"

"I do. If my teachers were not interested and cheerful workers it could not succeed, for you must understand that all depends upon the teacher. Whatever is done in schools is done by the teachers. They do the work, they influence, they direct, and they give the good cheer."

"You say the parents give their support to this new work?"

"They do, and we depend very much upon their cheerful interest and careful judgment."

"Judging from the general comments of the press, the system is being adopted quite extensively in other States?"

"It has already been introduced in a great number of schools, and each day's post brings news of new recruits; and now we quite confidently expect to see it started in almost every State by the close of the school year."

"How do the leading educators of the country seem to regard this work?"

"Truly, I would much prefer that they answer your question—they are very clever in kind words and free to criticise. They almost universally hold, however, that the best thing that should be said in its favor is its influence upon industrial tyranny. Many have insisted that its influence in growing habits of economy deserved first consideration. Others held that the business training and accumulation of money are its best features; while the ecclesiastical press has assured us that the guards which it will build to protect against the abuse of money is its strongest point."

"What have you considered its strongest point?"

"I have felt that in its general influence upon the school, the best results were discernible, for thrift, you know, begets self-respect, and self-respect goes hand in hand with a general prosperity, and children are influenced not unlike adults."

"Do you believe this work will lead to enough industrial training?"

"I don't know, sir. I received a letter recently from an eastern gentleman, who said that he had hitched it on to the car of industrial education, and now saw no necessity for a \$50,000 workshop; 'for,' said he 'we now utilize the opportunities which our city affords—our children working cheerfully, because it is profitable, and our people aiding as they never did before, because their attention has been called to it, and they see the necessity as they never realized it before.'"

"What is the most desirable thing to be obtained in the course of industrial work?"

"Well, that is a discussable question. I should say to educate, to honor skilled artisans—teach the boy to appreciate that to make a neat fitting boot, to bridge a mighty river, to shoe a horse well, etc., are accomplishments no less worthy and creditable than the best efforts of the professions."

The following resume of his work in this direction appeared as an editorial in the same paper and having examined the work with no little care and finding the results coincided so perfectly with the views of the editor I give it below:

SCHOOL INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL TRAINING.

The plan of Prof. Leigh Hunt, the superintendent of the public schools of East Des Moines, for teaching the children in the schools to save money, and at the same time prudently stimulating them to earn money, is developing new and very decided merit the more it is tested. A few weeks ago we gave quite an extended sketch of the plan and progress of its work; so we need not recite it here. Since that time the system has come into adoption in many more cities, East and West, Brooklyn and other large places being among them. It is now on trial in over a hundred cities, and the demands from other cities are coming even faster than Prof. Hunt, with his regular and official duties, is well able to attend to them. The proof of its practical worth follow so soon after trial in any place, that it quickly spreads from such a local center to the better towns adjacent. In another place to-day we give an interview with the Professor as to its practical workings in schools under his own charge.

We stated in a previous issue that the economy it taught in inducing children to save their money, the business rules and knowledge it taught them in depositing their money in bank, and the industry it encouraged in the natural ambition that the most of the children would have by way of earning money with their own hands to increase their deposits, were all admirable. We especially liked the feature that it led boys to seek out things to do—chores at home and errands for others—garden-making in summer, and sidewalk cleaning in winter, and so on—and so taught them a knowledge of industry as well as habits of thrift. We find now, to our great pleasure—since we have always taken so much interest in making the public schools teach industrial education and practical sense as well as theories—that this plan is going to help greatly, if indeed it does not largely settle the question of how to gain such industrial education. For we learn that under the elastic or expansive capacity of this method, and the practical direction that Prof. Hunt gives to it, the boys are gradually being directed, in their desire to earn money and increase their deposits, to go to the workshops and factories to learn the use of tools and the practical methods of making things, and the girls are directed to the practical work of learning at home to sew, knit, and the other domestic arts. From the first Prof. Hunt contemplated directing the boys into practical things, and more lasting, than the scope or work of boot-blacks or news boys. For these are the things of a short time. He strove rather to lead the boys into taking up work which would educate at least toward permanent employment, and thus make at once the temporary wages and a capacity for support in later years. He has sought to teach them from the first that labor is

the manliest, most self-respecting of employments when it is done with honest purpose and sincere liking for it—which is the best thing for the public school to teach, while the tendency is to educate too much for the professions and too little for practical life. Then he taught them that, while any labor should be sought, yielding an honest way, it was wise to select that labor the practical knowledge of which would last the longest.

In opening this good way a logical result has been that the boys have all been tending toward learning a trade, and in doing so gaining a knowledge as to which of the trades they are best adapted for, and which they will like the best. The result has proved that the boys who are hunting something to do to make money and to add to their deposits are gradually drifting more and more to the workshop, the factory or some large employing agency, to find labor the quickest. He also finds that the work he does is educative. It is a beginning—the boy starting toward being a mechanic.

Does not the solution of industrial education lie in this way? The lame place and the stumbling block so far, in attempting industrial teaching in the schools, has been how to do it—how to provide tools, workshops, practical teachers. It will cost too much to have an industrial factory for every school or even in every town, and even if that were practical the instruction would fall short of being practical. Can there not be a connection made between the schools, and the children in them desiring to have practical trade, and the larger workshops, either for one or two days in the week, or for an hour or two each day? Then the children would get the practical instruction, and also get the spirit and life and inspiration which go with the real shop and the actual factory.

Has not Prof. Hunt at least opened one good way to the settlement of this part of the problem of industrial education, if he has not opened the one sufficient way?

I learn that the pupils under Prof. Hunt's charge at this writing have over \$6,000 to their credit in the bank and loaned out upon well secured paper, the pupils holding the notes.

The same editor says, later, in speaking of this system:

Such practical education gives men and women a knowledge of the everyday world that nothing else can, calls out their sense of justice and fair play for the working classes, and is a foundation of an actual something practical for them to build their lives upon. If all men thus knew for themselves what labor is, and wage earning is, they would know what the lot and the wages of labor should be, and the question of labor and the rights of laborers would soon be settled. It would broaden every man, make him practical, give him larger sympathy for his fellow men, and stand him in good service against any downfall in business.

In this plan of Prof. Hunt, he calls the pupil's attention early to the fact that education is for the two purposes of mental improvement and material support, and that the latter is as necessary in this

practical world as the other, if not more so. He teaches the value of money, and to do this takes the good old-fashioned way, so long forgotten, of letting the child earn money itself, to see how slowly it grows, and how hard it is to make. He teaches it next that it may, when it is needed, help in the support of its parents, without exposing itself in the least to be made old and avaricious early in life. He points out to it that quite a small child may do certain errands, and find pleasure in doing them, and earn a little money at the same time—with which it can lighten the lot of an over-taxed mother or an over-worked father. He teaches the children of rich and poor alike that there is an actual pleasure in work rather than in constant idleness, that there are many things which can be done with pleasure, which will be good for exercise and also yield a little money.

His methods make labor inviting, and teach children that it is pleasurable and honorable, and not at all degrading. They illustrate the pleasure of a little bank account, how it can be used to help parents, to help pay for clothing or books for a poor school-mate, and how to be charitable and generous as well as thrifty and useful. They teach that a girl may, with her nimble and skillful hand, fashion things, which it will be a pleasure to make, and a profit to sell, that even a small boy may earn a little money and have as good a time in doing it as though he were at play.

The Professor crossed the water to England last year, by request, and placed his banking system in some of the schools of London.

The following are the forms of checks, etc., used under this plan:

DES MOINES, IOWA,, 188..

MR. A. W. NAYLOR, *President Capital City Bank:*

Dear Sir—Admit to the privileges of your bank the bearer,, who is a member of our Schools, and desires to become a depositor under the Public School regulations.

Respectfully,

.....,
Superintendent East Des Moines Schools.

CREDIT.	HUNT'S SCHOOL BANKING SYSTEM.	No.
	\$.....	
DEBIT.	HUNT'S SCHOOL BANKING SYSTEM.	No.
	\$.....	

Each little depositor is supplied with a book, as the older one is, and before me lies one from which I copy the following deposit account:

DR.	CAPITAL CITY BANK, <i>in account with</i> ROBT.		
1—20.	Dep. ....	.15	
2— 8.	" .....	.10	
12.	" .....	.50	
19.	" .....	.50	
21.	" .....	.25	
27.	" .....	.50	
3— 1.	" .....	.20	
2.	" .....	.05	
12.	"	1.00	
24.	" .....	.25	

In Sweden the children are taught to save, in a somewhat similar way, but there, these pupils have no control over their money as to investment or otherwise. In this plan of Prof. Hunt, they have complete control, he or the teacher in charge of the school simply acting as adviser. The plan of Sweden may do well for them, but the characteristic independence of our American boys and girls would preclude such an one here.

The following correspondence relative to this subject occurred between this office and the President of the Capital City Bank, in which bank, as has been said, the accounts of the pupils in the East Des Moines schools are kept:

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS, }
DES MOINES, IOWA, February 27th, 1885. }

MR. NAYLOR:

Dear Sir—In my report I am desirous, under the head of Industrial Education, of noting somewhat at length Prof. Hunt's Banking System. That I may do this more intelligently will you please answer the following questions, and oblige.

Yours truly,

E. R. HUTCHINS,
Commissioner.

1. How long has the system been used in connection with your bank?

Ans. Two years.

2. During that time what is the total of deposits?

Ans. \$10,100.

3. Amount of deposits at present date?

Ans. \$440.01.

4. Average rate of interest paid?

Ans. None.

5. Highest amount to the credit of one pupil at any one time?

Ans. About \$60.

6. What is your opinion as a Banker regarding the system. Have you seen real benefits to depositors arising from it?

Ans. I think the system a wise one, and have seen much of the result. Children have worn new clothes that never had them before; children of wealthy parents have learned to earn money and how to use it.

It is true, however, that any system, however wise, is only a skeleton, and depends for its success upon the soul that is breathed into it by him who uses it.

Truly, etc.,

A. W. NAYLOR.

The system is in use in many of the schools in this State, and so far as I have been able to ascertain, it is giving the best of satisfaction. In this connection I desire to present a letter from a gentleman who has been engaged in a most excellent work in our State, and though not exactly in unison with the topic under consideration in this chapter, yet it meets the wants of a class of pupils who might be greatly helped by an industrial school. The letter is so original, and yet has in it so much of real merit, the permission of the author was received to publish it:

CLINTON, IA., November 25, 1884.

E. R. HUTCHINS, Esq., *Des Moines, Iowa*:

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 24th inst. is at hand this A. M. The Winter School, so called, was opened for the benefit of boys who are unable to attend during the entire term. It has been in operation intermittently for ten years and regularly for the last five. Most of the attendance is drawn from those who are employed in the saw mills during the summer. Their impatience under restraint and lack of respect for all in authority make it desirable to herd them off in a separate building, rather than imperil the good order of the schools by admitting them with other pupils; besides, they cannot be placed in any particular grade, owing to the limited time they are able to attend. Usually about forty are enrolled of all ages between ten and eighteen, the average being about sixteen. The percentage of attendance is a little better than ninety. The three R's take a prominent place in the curriculum in obedience to necessity and the popular demand. Lectures on various scientific subjects, history, the biography of prominent Americans, and current events are given in a manner easily comprehended, the intention being to excite interest and inquiry, and renew their flagging zeal. Book-keeping and composition were not neglected. By making myself personally responsible for the return of books, I secured the privileges of the Public School Library for them, and many availed themselves of the opportunity. I was compelled to confiscate quite a quantity of yellow backed literature, and I was anxious to place a better class of reading in

their hands, Cooper, Dickens, etc., and thus lead them to such histories as Prescott's and Parkman's, and biographies of soldiers and sailors, and to satisfy their demands for [the marvelous, in a legitimate way. Mrs. Henry Sabin, the Librarian, has a high standard of duty, and is absorbed in her work. Much was left to her guidance.

Those who attended the school with a real desire to learn, made considerable progress, considering the disadvantages of an ungraded school, dissimilarity in text-books, and the interest others took in ascertaining the force of various small projectiles, the detonating power of matches, etc., etc.

It was not considered expedient to attempt to maintain the highest standard of order. The regularity of hours and employment has not fitted the most of them for strict discipline, as might be expected. Their home government is a large factor. One or two fighters were accommodated early in the term, and there was no further difficulty. A different teacher has been employed each term, generally a law student. The school was familiarly called the "horse thief" school, but is outgrowing its evil name, and in time will become quite an aid in making better citizens of those who otherwise would be almost as uncouth as the Indians of the prairie.

Very truly yours,

ROBT. R. BALDWIN.

I think it may be safely said that all evidence goes to show that it is not only possible but thoroughly feasible and practicable to harmonize the elements of industrial education (manual training included) in our system of public education. The great need of to-day is the dignifying and ennobling of manual labor. This can best be done by making it subservient to thought as expressed by skill. It will be seen, in future pages, under the head of Manufactures especially, what a great demand there is for clerical positions, and how few really skilled mechanics are idle. Everywhere the demand comes for skilled mechanics, and from the same sources comes the complaint that there are multitudes of unskilled, half-taught workmen.

"The trouble with so many departments of industry at the present moment is, that there are too few skilled artisans to put into form the ideas of the designers, that labor and thought are too far apart from each other. One reason why there is so much unrest among the working classes is, that our public education does not give them all the help they need to enable them to pursue their work successfully and happily."*

Any one who has had experience in business, knows how easy it is to get persons capable of doing almost any kind of clerical work.

*Mr. Jas. McAllister, at the Convention of Educators at Saratoga, 1882.

Not long since a legal firm in Boston advertised for a copying clerk, and within a week over three hundred applications from men and women were received, nearly all well written, and some of them piteous in their appeals for wages far below what women receive in many branches of industry.

This is equally true in the West—in Iowa—as in New England or Massachusetts.

The editor of the Boston *Herald*, much interested in this question of practical education, had submitted to the pupils in various schools as the subject of a composition, this question: "What is my school doing for me?" Thirty-one of the compositions were printed, and the striking fact in regard to them was, that the writers were all looking to the mercantile and professional employments for their future occupations; and they told with perfect unconsciousness how well their schools were fitting them for those occupations. Although many of the pupils were children of the wage-earning class, only one, and this a girl, so much as alluded to the possibility of getting a living by a trade; while one Irish boy admitted with complete frankness that, as the result of his school training, he hoped to be lecturer, orator, "representator," and perhaps President of the United States.

At the meeting of the American Institute of Instruction, held in 1882 at Saratoga, Mr. James McAllister, Superintendent of Schools in Milwaukee, in speaking of this subject, said.

We must not close our eyes to the fact that by far the larger number of men in every civilized community are workers, to whom a skilled hand is quite as important as a well-filled head. Is it not within the strictest bounds of justice and right to ask that the schools should undertake to do something for the practical necessities of these millions of men and women? [Applause.] I repeat, that, so far as public education is concerned, it is the interests of the many, and not of the privileged few, that must be provided for.

Take the public schools of my own city as an example. The first (that is the lowest) grade contains nearly forty per cent of the total enrollment. In the eighth or highest grade there is only about two per cent of all the pupils in the schools. The high school has about the same percentage as the eighth grade. In the Eastern States I presume the proportion of the advanced, which is the same thing as saying the older, pupils is considerably larger; but these figures will stand as a fair representation of the larger cities of the West. How is this marked difference in the attendance of the pupils to be accounted for? What has become of the children? The answer is very simple. Before the middle grades have been finished the

greater number of these young people have been taken from school and put to work. If you should stand at the business center of Milwaukee at six o'clock in the evening, you would see thousands of boys and girls of tender age, hurrying, dinner-basket in hand, from a hard day's work to the homes which they had left in the early morning. The school door has closed upon them forever, and they must find their way through the world with such scanty intellectual equipment as has been crowded into five or six years of their childhood.

With such facts as these staring us in the face, is it not a duty to pause and inquire whether the character of the education given to these masses of children is just what it ought to be; whether it would not be possible, by adapting it more fully to their actual necessities, to give them a better start in life? It is useless to talk about compelling a longer attendance at school, unless some compensations of a practical kind are offered. Doubtless many of these children are the victims of parental cupidity, of the efforts of manufacturers to cheapen commercial products by the employment of juvenile labor; but in the larger number of cases their withdrawal from school is a dire necessity. But we cannot stop to inquire into these causes. Our immediate duty is to remodel our elementary courses of instruction in such a way as shall make them tell more directly upon the interests of those for whose benefit they are intended. * * * *

The demand is simply that the primary schools shall be made to conform to the existing necessities of the people, and that side by side with the higher institutions of learning there shall be established schools where the sciences, in their relations to the arts and industries, shall be made specific branches of instruction and training. * * * *

Manual training, as I understand it, aims at general results. Its purpose is, as has been shown in the paper, to develop human beings on the executive side of their nature as well as the receptive. Its aim is to so equip a boy that when he gets into the world he will be able to *do*, as well as to *think*. [Applause.] The training is to be so generalized in character that it will prove an accomplishment which will stand its possessor in good stead wherever manual skill can be made available. * * * *

The conviction grows upon me every day that it must be squarely met by the educators of this country, and that it will have to be settled in the interest of the millions of men and women whose happiness should be a paramount consideration in our social arrangements. The intelligence of the masses is the absolute condition of our political security; and the more completely we can make the schools minister to their practical needs, the more certain will be the assurance of peace and prosperity for the whole people.

At this meeting Prof. Woodward, who has already been quoted, said:

The methods by which we approach mechanical pursuits and occupations are such that they deeply interest a bright and healthy boy, and the culti-

vation of *intelligent* workmanship throws a charm about industrial processes which is largely smothered in an ordinary school. It never seems to enter the heads of these innocent boys who delight equally in geometry and blacksmithing, in draughting and in the "Deserted Village," that a foot-rule is not as honorable as a yard-stick, and that the position of a master mechanic is not as high-toned as that of a book-keeper.

Charles C. Coffin, Esq., of Boston, said:

Now it is all very delightful to go back to Plato and Aristotle. The world needs them to-day, as it has needed them in all the past. But the world needs to-day, as it has never needed before, the principles which underlie all human progress and which the Almighty has given to us in the forces of nature. And therefore when we come down to this question of industrial training and manual labor schools, the training of the hand, the training of the eye, the training of the intellect in connection with them, you come to what lies at the base of all the progress of this country, especially in the future.

From a paper read at this meeting by John S. Clark, Esq., also of Boston, we find the following:

We have to observe that in almost every city when the interests of the schools come up for consideration, particularly the high schools, two classes are usually in opposition: the laboring class, with their children in the primary schools only; and the wealthy, tax-paying class, with their children in private schools. This should not be; and, if I may be permitted to make a suggestion, I should say to you, as educators, that you could not take a wiser step than to attach heartily to your public schools the great mass of the working population of this country. Let these people see by your educational provisions that it is not the purpose of the schools to give a literary training merely for the benefit of clerks, merchants, book-keepers, etc., but that, combined with this literary training, going hand in hand with it, are generous provisions for industrial training, provisions for expressing thought in labor. Let them behold their children coming out of your schools possessed of skillful fingers and a love for work, as well as nimble brains, prepared to become wage earners with tools, as well as with the pen, and you will have secured for your schools a support that cannot be overthrown—a support that will aid you in all reasonable demands for a higher and better intellectual culture for all classes. In the presence of this vast labor insurrection now spreading over the country, it is not creditable to our public schools that they are virtually ignored as a remedial agency by both parties to the controversy. The public school should be society's strongest bulwark against all social heresies. It should be, in fact, the means of clarifying, as it were, the minds of future citizens into a respect for law and order.

In conclusion, I wish to disclaim all idea of class education in our schools. It is to break up the class education of the past and the present that indus-

trial education is now urged. We owe it to those of our citizens who are to live by industrial labor, that they shall be as well considered in our educational provisions as those who are engaged in trade; and above all it should be one of the primal functions of the school to teach the true nobility of citizenship through labor, so that every workman acquainted only with toil, crowded down in the struggle for existence by the stern competition between machinery and the unskilled work of the human hand, can believe, as he looks into the faces of his children, that the public school is the means by which they can be lifted to better conditions than he has known.

The manual exercises of the shop "train mental power rather than load the memory; they fill the mind with the solid merchandise of knowledge and not with its empty packing cases."

Prof. Henry W. Farnam, of New Haven, in a valuable article in the *New Englander* for June, 1884, on "manual training for boys in the public schools," says:

It developes a fondness for work; it leads children to create, rather than to simply assimilate; it strengthens the instinct of co-operation; it brings out, in a more concrete and distinct manner than the dry maxims of abstract ethics, the difference between right and wrong; and in doing this it incidentally gives to the boys in our public schools educational elements which will be of especial use to them in the careers which they will necessarily follow. Let not this argument be misunderstood; it is not claimed that the public schools ought to make carpenters or blacksmiths or farmers out of the boys; on the contrary, they ought to preserve an absolute neutrality on the subject of the different trades and to carefully avoid being in any sense technical preparatory schools. But neither ought they to give a mental outfit, out of harmony with these pursuits. If it is known that the majority of the children will necessarily engage in pursuits involving the use of their hands and their eyes as much as their brains, then the public school ought to train these organs as well as the mind; for, if it fails to do this, it is practically weakening the very means upon which the child will have to rely principally for his support. The fault cannot be considered merely a negative fault of omission; it is a positive fault, since too much attention given to one set of faculties weakens, not only relatively but absolutely, the other faculties. * * *

The fact is that, though Christian civilization may strive toward heaven, the boys and girls who study in our schools usually live on the earth, and success in life on the earth is promoted much more by an ability and a willingness to grapple with the physical, concrete facts of our environment than by any attempt to soar above them through the magic of "directive intelligence." We already have as much "directive intelligence" as we can stand; the number of speculators, organizers of schemes for making money out of government contracts, and other people who live

by their wits, is quite large enough, and their careers are quite brilliant enough to excite the emulation of our boys. There is no lack of incentive in this direction; let us rather look for the antidote.

Speaking of the great host of children who leave our schools he says:

These children, in most cases, are obliged to do whatever offers itself first. They have, as a rule, no particular aptitudes beyond those that they have acquired at school, consequently they naturally go into occupations in which their school education is of most value, that is to say, those which do not require manual skill but simply an elementary education; they become factory hands, office boys, etc., while the more fortunate ones who can stay longer at school, become clerks, book-keepers, salesmen, etc. The consequence is that these occupations are glutted and wages in them low, while the market for skilled mechanics is often barely supplied and wages comparatively high, in spite of the large annual immigration from Europe.

It cannot, of course, be claimed that the public schools are alone responsible for this state of things. Social forces, without doubt, act very powerfully. Most people prefer an occupation which is clean and quiet, which involves no great muscular exertion, and which enables them to wear good clothes, to one which is sooty and unpleasant and hard. But, if a given cause tends to produce a certain effect, and if in any place we find both the cause and the effect present, it is only fair to assume that the effect is due, in part at least, to the cause, even though other causes may also have contributed to produce it; and even though but a small proportion of the pupils of the public schools may be influenced in their choice of a pursuit by the training of the schools, yet the number of persons in the aggregate who are influenced thereby is very large.

To one of the numbers of the Iowa Review of 1884, Mr. H. L. Chaffee, one of the leading hardware dealers of this city, and a practical mechanic, contributed an article on this subject, and coming as it does from one who is personally identified with the working men, and knows whereof he speaks, a portion of it by his permission is here presented. He says:

The active interest which is now being taken in developing and encouraging technical education, especially in our larger cities, would indicate that the public is waking up to the importance and advantages of manual training. It would require little effort to prove that the professions are overcrowded and that the tendency of the young is toward a professional life, rather than the mechanics. This may be attributed in part to the present school system. The graduate is expected to choose between law, medicine, theology, or business. His education has developed him in that line, and it is not strange that he thus chooses.

This overcrowding is especially noticed in law, and medicine. For in-

stance, here in Des Moines we have about one hundred and twenty physicians, and any one of them will tell you that the number is too large by half. In law it is equally as bad, and the fact that one half of the disciples of Blackstone make their living in the real estate, insurance, or coal business, is sufficient proof of the statement. What we need is more industrial schools, and not so many medical and law schools.

Iowa has a score of law and medical colleges which are annually turning out their hundreds of graduates into professions already full; and not a single manual training school. The cry everywhere is for skilled mechanics and artisans. The work of a skilled laborer is worth to a community double that of an unskilled laborer. It should be more honor to become a successful mechanic than a professional failure. The present apprentice system is also greatly at fault in this matter. A young man dislikes to spend two years of his life in most menial and disagreeable work that he may learn what could easily be acquired in a few months, with proper instruction. The time of the apprentice is only too frequently consumed in doing drudgery around the shop or store, and at the end of three years he may know but little of the trade which he had hoped to learn. It has already been demonstrated that in a manual training school, with proper instructors, the youth will make as much progress in a single month as the average apprentice will in twelve months.

Another obstacle to acquiring some of the trades, is the restriction which the trade unions frequently demand. In many shops and foundries only one apprentice is allowed for every eight or ten workmen. And so for various reasons we have too many professional men, and too few skilled mechanics.

The present remedy in part seems to lie in the establishing of technical institutes. The movement seems to have traveled across the water in its westward course. * * * * *

Thus we note the rapid progress which is being made in this line of education. What shall we do in Iowa? An Eastern manufacturer recently said that the greatest drawback to manufacturing in the West, was the lack of skilled labor. If law, medicine, theology, and mercantile pursuits are enough, we find no fault with the present school system.

In June, 1884, Hon. Sam. Clark—a writer and a citizen of whom Iowa is justly proud—in a commencement address before the law and collegiate graduates of the State University at Iowa City, said:

The primary law and need is industry. In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread. Here, in America, is a continent broad and fertile enough to lift the primal curse from work, and leave not Curse but Contentment. This new world should be so full of fields and factories that it should have no need or place for a poor-house. Hands busy in it and upon it can make such plenty that over it need not be held the begging hands of want.

* * * *

The problem now is that of "Progress and Poverty."

From all parts of the civilized world come complaints of industrial

depression; of labor condemned to involuntary idleness; of capital massed and wasting; of pecuniary distress among business men; of want and suffering and anxiety among the working classes. All the dull, deadening pain, all the keen maddening anguish, that to great masses of men are involved in the words "hard times" afflict the world to-day. * * *

The long lists of suicides and insanities in our morning papers are the echo in civilization of that pathetic moan of the savage, and are the responsive touch of the nature that makes the whole world kin. On land and sea, by field and flood, we have harnessed the capabilities for production and wealth of this new world to the muscles of men and women, and to the busy wheels and mighty arms of multiplied steam engines; and yet they can not draw us out from the shadows where want sits as a guest at the spare table of many homes, and the lips of childhood are pinched and crisp with the fever of hunger.

The American people had hard work to make it so that the types of American society should not be John C. Calhoun and the slave. Now it is going to be just as hard to make it so that the types of American society shall not be Jay Gould and the tramp.

If this University is not here to do its part in dealing with this industrial question, then this University has no right to be here at all. * * *

Henry George complains that because of faults of law and government "in the very heart of our civilization to-day women faint and little children moan."

If this University is not here to deal with this mighty problem of what government and laws should do and be, then this University has no right to be here at all. * * *

I do not care whether this University does or does not teach Greek. That seems to me a matter of small moment. Whatever your method—whatever the tools you use—the languages you teach—the supreme need is that you should send your students out with brains trained keen and strong to mastery of these factors of Labor, Government, Art, Religion, Science or Philosophy, which are the warp and woof of their lives and of the people, community and civilization about them. * * *

I want the University in this collective and corporate way to touch public thought and conduct more directly than it does now. I want it so that whenever the mind of the people of the commonwealth is vexed and darkened with problems of public conduct that the people will turn, with Jessie Wilson's prophetic confidence in the coming of the Highlanders, to this University—confident that it will come to the front with its guidance—and justify the University maxim: "Out of Letters—Light."

In the Orphans' Home at Davenport there are about 250 children. A large proportion of these are upward of ten years of age, and the industries of this institution are summed up in the following words of the Superintendent:

The several industries of the Home are under the direct supervision of

the Superintendent and Matron, aided by all of the employes in charge of the different departments. Each child old enough to be useful is regularly employed at some work suited to its strength and ability. The boys aid in the general duties about their cottages, such as sweeping, making beds, making fires, etc. They also work at gardening, and taking care of the roads and lawns. The girls do the general housework, the ironing, mending, and much of the making of the clothing for the boys and girls. A few each year are taught to cook.

It is said that a gentleman of this city took a boy some years ago from this Home—a boy fourteen years old—and sent him to his barn to harness a horse, and he was totally ignorant how he should proceed. It is not to be inferred that fault is here found with the management of this State Institution, for on the contrary, it deserves special praise, for all that can be done under the appropriations made by the State is done, but is this condition of affairs creditable for a State like Iowa so abundantly able to do better? Is it not a humiliating fact that these boys and girls—the former especially—are allowed to attain the age of fourteen or fifteen years and be utterly deficient in practical education? Is it beneficial for the boys?

In the report of the Trustees of the Reform School at Eldora, this same need is made apparent in the following words:

The trustees are painfully conscious of the fact that there are persons discharged from the School whose life is regarded as reformed, and who doubtless would continue in well-doing, but for the fact they have no means of support. They have never had sufficient means at command to employ good mechanics to teach the boys trades. There has been a good instructor in the shoe-shop, and some of the boys have become fair workmen, but aside from this there has been almost nothing accomplished by way of trades.

There should be means appropriated sufficient to employ a good tailor to train a certain number of boys in that branch of business. There are near three hundred persons now connected with the School; the clothing of this number would afford ample opportunity to learn that trade.

There should be an instructor in wood-work, carpentry, wagon-making, etc. The repairing of the simpler kind of farm implements, as well as making them, should be done in the School.

Their report of the girls' department gives a little more satisfactory view. They say:

The girls are carefully taught in all the various branches of house-keeping, and are trained in needle-work, so that they both make and mend their own clothing, and in addition are taught various kinds of fancy work.

In the Institution for the Blind, believing that work, whether profitable or unprofitable, is conducive to happiness, the trustees aim to establish every trade practicable for the inmates. Bead work, cane-seating, crocheting, fancy work, hand sewing, machine sewing, mattress making, broom making, carpet weaving, hammock netting, horse netting, and door-mat weaving are in present operation. Many former pupils are earning good livings through one or more of these occupations.

The pupils of the Iowa Institution for Deaf and Dumb are provided with means to acquire a trade. Shoemaking, carpentering, printing and dressmaking are taught by instructors well posted in these branches, and the pupils who improve their advantages can leave the school possessed of a means of earning their living.

So, too, in the Institution for Feeble-Minded Children there is also in successful operation a broom shop, and a shoe shop, in both of which the boys are making very satisfactory progress. It is certain that each year, as the managers of the State Institutions become more acquainted with the results of manual instruction, this department, all of them will form an important part in their make-up.

In this connection, the following extract from the report of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Wisconsin, will be read with interest:

WISCONSIN STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

In 1856, John W. Hinton began a series of articles in the *Milwaukee Sentinel* favoring the establishment of a reform school for youths. The agitation was continued by the *Sentinel* and the *Free Democrat* until, on March 7, 1857, a law was enacted providing for "a house of refuge for juvenile delinquents in the State of Wisconsin." The school was formally dedicated and opened on July 23, 1860.

The Industrial School is not a penal, but a reformatory and educational institution. Those committed to its care are given a rudimentary education, and, as far as practicable, are trained in the use of tools and various forms of manual labor.

The school farm consists of 223 acres of good land, on which are raised all kinds of vegetables, grains and cereals common to the climate, except wheat; also cows, poultry, horses and pigs. A perfect system of labor is therefore necessary on the farm as well as in the shops. A shoe shop was started in September, 1860, and during the following month a tailoring shop. Both are still in operation, turning out all the boots, shoes, socks, mittens, suspenders, pantaloons, coats, caps, and other wearing apparel required by inmates. The carpenter shop, repairing rooms, kitchen and laundry are

necessary adjuncts, which make money for the State by saving it, at the same time affording practical instruction to the boys connected with them.

For several years brooms and chairs were manufactured, but at no profit. The manufacture of boots, shoes, suspenders, socks and mittens—all by hand—is a constant source of profit to the State and the means of teaching the boys useful trades. The goods are of superior quality and the demand for them always exceeds the product, at good prices.

The factory product of the Industrial School from October 1, 1883, to October 1, 1884, was as follows:

1442 doz. pairs boots...	\$48,176.00
97 doz. pair shoes.....	1,455.00
551 doz. machine made cotton socks.....	551.00
86 doz. machine made wool socks.....	301 00
16 doz. hand knit wool socks.....	64.00
17 doz. hand knit wool mits.....	68.00
213 pairs suspenders strapped	21.30
286 jackets	643.50
307 pairs cassimere pants.....	767.50
195 pairs cottonade pants.....	175.50
209 pairs overalls.....	125.40
44 cottonade jackets.....	22.00
123 cassimere vests.....	92.25
30 cassimere caps.....	9.00
32 aprons.....	9.60
<hr/>	
Total value.....	\$52,481.05

Backed by the laws and the power of the State, the Industrial School is able to accomplish for delinquent and unfortunate boys what could be done by no other means. Its silent influences upon the industrial people of each generation are wholesome and far reaching.

I have devoted considerable space to this subject because personally I am deeply interested in it, believing its need apparent, its demands strong, and its usefulness beyond cavil, and also for the reason that Iowa, standing as she does in the forefront in educational interests, is yet in this feature manifestly deficient.

I believe the General Assembly could do no greater good than to place under its fostering care and strong protection, some plan by which Industrial Education and Manual Training Schools should find a home within her limits.

PART VI.

THE CITY OF PULLMAN, ILLINOIS.

In the early part of this report, allusion was made to a meeting of the Commissioners at the above city, for the purpose of investigation. The result of that meeting will be found in the following pages.

This report gives an impartial and full account of this interesting place, and appears in the reports of the various Commissioners to their respective Legislatures.

PULLMAN.

At the annual convention of the Chiefs and Commissioners of the various Bureaus of Statistics of Labor in the United States, held in St. Louis in June, 1884, it was determined to make a full and exhaustive investigation of the economic experiment conducted by Pullman's Palace Car Company, on the plan projected by Mr. George M. Pullman, the president.

In carrying out this determination the Convention met at Pullman, Ill., in September following, and for three days studied all the economic, sanitary, industrial, moral, and social conditions of the city.

Every facility was afforded for the closest scrutiny of every feature and phase of any and all the affairs the members of the Convention saw fit to examine. The results of their investigations are embodied in this report, which is presented as a joint report through the various annual reports of the Bureaus represented.

We have availed ourselves of material furnished the press by Duane Doty, Esq., a gentleman connected with the educational work of Pullman, and by other writers, but chiefly our report is the result of our own observations of things and conditions as we found them.

Our object in making the investigation was to give to the manufacturers and capitalists of our respective States, official information relative to one of the most attractive experiments of the age seeking to harmonize the interests of labor and capital. It is no part of our duty to eulogize individuals; we have endeavored to learn results.

The enterprise of Herr Krupp at Essen; the philanthropy of M. Godin in the establishment of the Familistere at Guise, France; the humanity of Sir Titus Salt, that brought into existence the industrial town of Saltaire, in Yorkshire, England; and the broad Christian inspiration which resulted in the founding of Pullman have given the world, in the four greatest manufacturing countries, four magnificent schemes for the uplifting of a large portion of the people seeking a living through wages.

In all the countries named there have been many other experiments worth a careful study of all interested in social advancement. This is thoroughly true of our own country, and we might call attention with justice to the success at Peace Dale, R. I., at St. Johnsbury, Vt., at Willimantic, and Manchester, Conn., and at other points. But, for comprehensive plan, for careful recognition of all the strong points, and the fullest anticipation of all weak features, for the beauty of the executed plan, for the financial and social success thereof, Pullman city, as the outgrowth of the newest of the great manufacturing nations, stands at the head.

HISTORY.

The Commissioners had no opportunity to consult Mr. Pullman personally, he being away at the time of our investigation, and we have, therefore, taken such statements of fact as appear in our report, from documents already before the public.

Pullman's Palace Car Company was founded in 1867 with a capital of \$1,000,000; its extended operations have been conducted on the strictest business principles, and have, from time to time, necessitated increases in its capital stock, until now its capital represents nearly \$16,000,000, and \$2,000,000 in debenture bonds; its palace cars are operated on upward of 70,000 miles of railway in America and Europe. Its capital stock has been paid in dollar for dollar, and no watering processes have ever entered into the financial operations of the company. Its dividends have been regular and ample, and its affairs conducted on the same scientific basis that has characterized the construction of the works.

Four or five years ago Mr. Pullman determined to bring the greater portion of the works of the company into one locality. To accomplish this he must leave the great cities for many persons, and yet it was essential that a site should be selected where communication could be had with the whole country, and near some metropolitan place like Chicago. He wished above all things to remove his workmen from the close quarters of a great city, and give them the healthful benefits of good air, good drainage, and good water, and where they would be free, so far as it would lie in the power of management to keep them free, from the many seductive influences of a great town.

He was fortunate in securing about 4,000 acres of land on the Illinois Central Road, a dozen miles to the south of Chicago. This land was located in the town of Hyde Park, and here he built his city.

THE SITE.

The city is situated upon the west shore of Lake Calumet, which is a shallow body of water three and a half miles long by a mile and a half in width. This lake drains into Lake Michigan through the Calumet river, Lake Michigan being not more than three miles distant. The site of that portion of the city now fully covered with buildings is from eight to fourteen feet above the level of Lake Calumet. The soil is a drift deposit of tough blue clay ninety feet in depth, resting upon lime rock. The land gradually rises to the north and west to an elevation of twenty-five feet above Lake Calumet, this lake being usually from three to five inches higher than Lake Michigan. There is no land of a marshy character in this neighborhood. The bottom of Lake Calumet is of hard blue clay, from which the best cream-colored brick are made. It was deemed unwise to permit any sewage to flow into Lake Calumet, so the system of drainage adopted is what is known as the *separate* one.

On the 25th of May, 1880, ground was first broken for the building of the Palace Car Works, and the City of Pullman. The land was an open and not over-promising prairie.

The first efforts were directed toward the scientific drainage of the future town. In old cities drainage follows construction, for the average village or city is but the haphazard conglomeration of odds and ends in the way of buildings, whose inartistic forms, defective construction, and inconvenient arrangements are supplemented by such drainage and sewerage systems as can be utilized. It is rare, of course, in the nature of things that drainage is thought of at the outset. It comes after a lapse of time when the soil has become charged with the accumulated filth of years, and all attempts at sewerage are more or less unsatisfactory.

The City of Pullman, on the other hand, has been built scientifically in every part, and is exceptional in respect to drainage and sewerage if in no other regard. For here the drainage preceded the population, and the soil is now as free from organic contamination as when it formed a portion of the open prairie. Every house has been constructed from approved plans, and under the supervision of competent builders and engineers.

The perfection of the site selected was accomplished through surface drainage, and the construction of deep sewers.

These should be described as a matter of logical order before anything is said of the buildings of the town.

SURFACE DRAINAGE.

The atmospheric water goes from roofs and streets through one system of pipes and sewers directly into Lake Calumet. Brick mains from three to six feet in diameter are built in alternate streets running east and west, the intermediate streets being summits from which the surface water flows into the main sewers. The fall is sufficient to secure good cellars for all the dwellings in the city, the drain pipes leading from cellars being at least eighteen inches below the cellar bottoms. A two-foot cobble-stone gutter borders

either side of every street, leading at short intervals of 150 feet into catch-basins, these basins connecting either with the lateral or the main sewers. This system of surface drainage is calculated to carry easily an amount of water that would cover to the depth of one and one-half inches the entire area drained. For the drainage from lots six inch pipe is used, while for block drainage and for laterals pipe varying from nine to eighteen inches in diameter is used. The parks and play grounds are all thoroughly drained. The amount of vitrified pipe already laid in the town is as follows:

Of 18 inch pipe.....	4,500 feet.
Of 15 inch pipe.....	6,500 feet
Of 12 inch pipe.....	6,600 feet.
Of 9 inch pipe.....	16,000 feet.

There are also several miles of six inch pipe. In addition to the piping of diameters from six to eighteen inches, the necessary quantity of four inch tile has been used to carry water from cellars and down-spouts to the laterals from brick houses for 1,476 families. The lands surrounding the town are well drained by ditches.

DEEP SEWERS.

In every other street running east and west, and lying between the streets having brick mains for surface drainage, there are sewers made with vitrified pipe which lead to a large reservoir under the water tower, entering it at sixteen feet below the surface of the ground. These glazed pipe sewers are from six to eighteen inches in diameter and constitute another and separate system of drains which carries the sewage proper, by gravity, from houses to the reservoir. This reservoir has a capacity of 300,000 gallons, and the sewage is pumped from it as fast as received and before sufficient time elapses for fermentation to take place. The ventilation of this reservoir is perfect. Flues run from it to the top of the tower above it, and a flue leads from it to the large chimney which takes off the smoke from the fires under the boilers of the Corliss engine. The sewage is sent to the model farm through a twenty inch iron main, and, at the farm end of this pipe, it goes into a receiving tank, which contains a screen placed in a vertical position through which substances that are more than half an inch in diameter cannot pass. The pressure of the sewage upon the tile piping in the farm seldom, if ever, exceeds ten pounds to the square inch, provision being made at the pumping station and at the farm to relieve the pipes from greater pressure. About 100 gallons of sewage are now pumped daily for each person of the population. This seems a large amount, but when it is remembered that every tenement is provided with the best of closets and sinks, and that the water taps are all inside the houses, it will be seen that a large amount of sewage per capita is unavoidable.

THE MODEL FARM.

About 140 acres of land have been thoroughly underdrained and piped for the reception of sewage with which these acres are irrigated by means of

hose. Hydrants are placed at proper intervals so that the distribution can be easily effected. There is nothing offensive about this work, nor can one detect noxious odors at the pumping station or at the farm. All organic matter in the sewage is at once taken up by the soil and the growing vegetation, and the water, making from 100 to 500 parts of the sewage, runs off through the under-drains to ditches, which carry the filtered waters into Lake Calumet. Where the sewage water leaves the drains it is as clear and sparkling as spring water, and laborers often drink it. One acre of land will take care of the sewage made by 100 persons. The population is now only 8,500, but there is land enough already prepared to receive the sewage made by a population of 15,000. The pumps now at the pumping station can handle 5,000,000 gallons a day if necessary, and the main to the farm could carry the sewage for a population of 50,000. These pumps are now required to handle about a million gallons a day, coming from shops, homes, and public buildings. All waste products at Pullman are carefully utilized, being transformed by vital chemistry into luxuriant vegetable forms.

This farm is now a source of profit, and its products are sold in the markets of the country from Boston to New Orleans.

THE BUILDINGS.

With the scientific drainage and sewage system, in the construction of which nearly one million dollars (\$1,000,000) were expended underneath the ground before anything appeared on its surface, came the erection of the works and the dwellings of the town. It is sufficient to say that the same care exercised in guarding the future health of the place has been bestowed in the erection of works and dwellings.

In the center stands the water tower which takes a supply of water from Lake Michigan and distributes it through the town. Underneath this immense tower is the reservoir into which flows the sub-sewage of the place as described. Around the tower are located the principal works; to the south and north of the works, chiefly to the south, are the dwellings.

The appearance from the railroad as one approaches from Chicago is effective. The neat station; the water tower and the works in front; the park and artificial lakes intervening; to the right a picturesque hotel backed by pretty dwellings; the arcade containing stores, library, theatre, offices, etc.; still further to the right, and beyond, a church which fits into the landscape with artistic effect.

The laying out of the whole town has been under the guidance of skilled architects aided by civil engineers and landscape gardeners.

The dwellings present a great variety of architecture, yet give harmonious effects. They are not built like the tenement houses of ordinary manufacturing towns where sameness kills beauty and makes the surroundings tame, but a successful effort has been made to give diversity to architectural design.

The streets are wide, well built, and wherever possible parked. The

lawns are kept in order by the company; the shade trees are cared for, and all the police work is done under competent supervision.

Every care has been taken to secure convenience inside as well as outside the dwellings. The cheapest tenement is supplied with gas and water and garbage outlets. The housekeeper throws the garbage into a specified receptacle and has no more care of it.

The testimony of every woman we met was that housekeeping was rendered far more easy in Pullman than in any other place. In fact the women were in love with the place; its purity of air, cleanliness of houses and streets, and lessened household burdens, are advantages over their former residences which brought out the heartiest expressions of approval. The women of the comparatively poor bear most of the drudgery of life, enjoy the least of pleasures, and are most narrowly circumscribed, with little change in cares, scenes, or social surroundings. Pullman has really wrought a greater change for the women than for any other class of its dwellers.

All the works and shops are kept in the neatest possible order. The planing rooms are as free from dust as the street, blowers and exhaust fans taking away all shavings, dust, and debris, as fast as it accumulates. One notices everywhere, the endeavor to save time and pace in the construction of goods. As an illustration of the science which enters into manufacture we need only cite the shops where freight cars are built. All the timber is taken in in lengths at one end and is never turned around until it finds its proper place in a completed freight car, being carried constantly from one process to another in a direct line from its reception at one end, to its utilization at the other.

There are 1,520 brick tenements in houses and flats. The frontage of all the buildings extends along five miles of solid paved streets, and there are fourteen miles of railroad track laid for the use of those in the shops and the town. The buildings are of brick or stone.

INDUSTRIES.

The industries carried on, and for which the city was built comprise the manufacture of Pullman Palace cars, and all classes of passenger and freight cars.

The Pullman car-wheel works, the Chicago Drop Forge Company's works, the Spanish-American curled hair factory, the Pullman Iron and Steel Company for the manufacture of iron and steel and of railroad spikes, and other works which are collateral to the principal business of the place, are located here.

The Allen paper car-wheel works, and the Union Foundry for making car wheels, car castings and architectural and general castings, have been conveniently located at Pullman.

Among the manufacturers of the place should be mentioned that of brick. The Pullman Company's yards turned out the past year about twenty millions of brick. The ice industry is also growing in importance. There is

also an extensive carpenter shop, by means of which the erection of dwellings, public buildings, etc , here and in other places may contribute to the industries of Pullman.

Gradually the manufacture of all the parts necessary to the construction of cars in every condition is being added to the enterprise of the town. A laundry is being established for cleansing the vast quantities of linen used in the palace car service, which will give employment to women; it is the policy of the company to encourage the employment of women and young persons.

POPULATION.

The rapid growth of Pullman is exhibited in the following tabular statement of the several enumerations of the population that have been made:

TABLE OF NINE ENUMERATIONS.

DATES OF TAKING THE CENSUS.	Families and Households.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of children.	Total population.
January 1, 1881	1 family	1	2	1	4
March 1, 1881	8 families.....	31	14	12	57
June 1, 1881.....	102 families.....	357	119	178	654
February 1, 1882.....	321 households	1,108	415	471	2,084
March 8, 1883	705 households	1,956	984	1,572	4,512
August 15, 1883.....	910 households	2,878	1,039	1,906	5,823
November 20, 1883.....	1,048 households	3,128	1,388	2,169	6,685
September 4, 1884.....	1,295 households	3,817	1,773	2,613	8,203
September 30, 1884.....	1,361 households	3,945	1,845	2,723	8,513

Of the population on September 30, 1884, 4,205 were born in the United States, 527 in the Canadas, 425 in England, 596 in Ireland, 170 in Scotland, 85 in France, 953 in Germany, 297 in Norway, 851 in Sweden, 212 in Denmark, 55 in Italy, 137 in other countries, such as Holland, Greece, and in Asia and Africa.

Omitting fractions, the religious preferences of the population may be expressed as follows:

Presbyterian.....	8 per cent.
Congregational	2 per cent.
Baptist	4 per cent.
Methodist	8 per cent.
Lutheran	24 per cent.
Episcopalian.....	11 per cent.
Catholic	27 per cent.
Dutch Reformed.....	2 per cent.
Universalist.....	1 per cent.
Swedenborgian	1 per cent.

The remaining 12 per cent of the population includes those of other beliefs but who expressed no religious preferences.

There are 75 pianos in the city, and the private libraries contain 30,000 volumes, while newspapers and magazines are freely taken in Pullman.

Of the 3,945 men here only about 900 are registered as voters (October 29, 1884), and this is probably three fourths of the voters residing in this city.

Nearly all the men accounted for on the population statistics are employed in the works of the company. Of course there are a few tradesmen and others. The total number employed in the works is about 4,000, but this includes some who live in surrounding villages or who come down from Chicago.

WAGES, RENTS, AND LIVING EXPENSES.

The wages paid in the works at Pullman are somewhat higher than those paid for like work in other places. They have been adjusted on the hour basis, and from such basis piece wages have been arranged. The attempt to justly equalize and adjust wages has sometimes caused complaint amongst the workmen, and in one instance a strike of small moment. The strike took place among the freight-car builders, who formerly received \$18 for the construction of a car. Through a readjustment of the forces necessary to the preparation of the material of which the car was built, the price per car was reduced to \$12; four men being able to build a car in eight hours, the result being the wage of \$3 per man for eight hours work. Under this arrangement there was no cessation, no breaks in time; in the old arrangement, when \$18 per car was paid, the men made long waits for material and did not earn any more, and often not as much, as at the present price per car and with steady employment. But the first effect of the rearrangement of forces and consequent readjustment of prices was a strike of short duration. With this exception no strikes have occurred at Pullman city, and so far as we could learn there was no complaint regarding wages paid.

In the early days of the city, more men naturally were borne on the rolls than were actually necessary. In bringing the force employed to an economic basis, under which one man should be paid for one man's work, and only one man employed where only one was necessary, discharges or transfers took place, and this caused some complaint, but as the motto of Pullman is "work for all, and all to work," that sentiment soon found lodgment and complaint ceased.

It costs quite as much to live in Pullman as in any other locality with which it can be reasonably compared. A two-room tenement in a second-story flat, but having all the conveniences of water and gas, and for sewage and garbage, rents for \$4 per month, and a three-room tenement, similarly situated, for \$4.50 per month. Two-room flats in small houses, large enough to accommodate five families, rent all the way from \$5 to \$8.50 per month, while two, three, and four-room tenements in large blocks rent from \$6.50 to \$10 per month. Four-room tenements on the first, second, and third floors of three-story flats, rent from \$11 to \$13.50 per month, while four and

five-room tenements in two-story flats may be had for \$14 and \$15 per month. Single five-room cottages rent for from \$16 to \$19 per month, while single houses of from six to nine rooms vary from \$22 to \$100 per month.

The average monthly rental per room in the whole city of 1,520 houses, having 6,485 rooms, is \$3.30. In the manufacturing towns of Massachusetts, the average rental per room is \$2.86 per month.

The rentals at Pullman are a little higher for the same number of rooms than in Chicago, but in Chicago the tenement would be in a narrow street or alley, while in Pullman it is on a broad avenue where no garbage is allowed to collect, where all houses have a back street entrance, where the sewage arrives at a farm in three hours' time from its being deposited, and where beauty, order, and cleanliness prevail, and fresh air abounds.

There are no taxes to be paid other than personal, and, when all the advantages which a tenant has at Pullman are taken into consideration as compared with his disadvantages in other places, the rents are in reality much lower.

The tenant is under no restrictions beyond those ordinarily contained in a lease, except that he must leave his tenement at ten days' notice, or he can give the same notice and quit. This short limitation has been established in order that no liquor saloons, objectionable houses, or anything likely to disturb the *morale* of the place, can become fastened on the community.

All the houses in Pullman city are owned by the company. This policy has been considered the best in the early years of the city in order that a foundation may be securely laid for a community of good habits and good order.

The men are employed without restriction. There are no conditions laid upon their freedom; they are paid fortnightly, and they expend their wages when and where they see fit, their rent being charged against their wages. This, at first, caused some complaint, but the system is now generally liked, for when wages are paid there is no bother about rent bills, and the wife and the children know that the home is secure. Repairs, if due to the carelessness or negligence of the tenant, are made by the company at the lowest possible expense, and charged against the tenant. Of course the company, like all landlords, expects to keep the houses in tenantable condition.

There has been some friction in this matter, but as the policy of the company becomes more generally and better understood, the complaint ceases.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

The company has erected a very fine school building having fourteen commodious rooms, which now contain about 900 pupils. The schools are under the charge of the school authorities of Hyde Park. They are in a prosperous condition and will accommodate the school population.

There are two or three religious societies, and the beautiful church which has been built by the company, while occupied by any sect or by anybody

that wishes to hold meetings there, is awaiting the occupancy of some society that chooses to lease it at a fair rental.

In the arcade is to be found a library handsomely fitted and well stocked with books.

The company have also provided a gymnasium, an amphitheatre for games, base ball grounds, and in the arcade is one of the most æsthetic theatres in the country.

All these influences are gradually elevating the society of Pullman city, and their influence is largely felt.

There is but little crime or drunkenness in Pullman, and one policeman an officer appointed by the authorities of Hyde Park, constitutes the police force for 8,500 people. In two years but 15 arrests have been made; there is no general beer drinking, for there are no liquor saloons in the town. The hotels provides its guests with liquors, but under orderly restrictions.

There is no pauperism; two or three families, where the head has been taken away, or where some accident or misfortune had rendered it necessary, have been aided; but pauperism, as such, does not exist at Pullman.

HEALTH, ACCIDENTS, ETC.

In a paper entitled "Pullman From a State Medicine Point of View," by Oscar C. De Wolf, M. D., Commissioner of Health, Chicago, read before the American Public Health Association at Detroit, at the session of November, 1893, we find the following significant statements:

"The town has now 7,500 inhabitants, and its average annual population has been 5,000. During the two years of its existence 69 persons died, its death-rate being therefore 6.9 per 1,000. The death-rate of Hyde Park (a village of which Pullman is legally a part, and which includes much rural territory) is 15 per 1,000. The causes of death were:

Zymotic diseases.....	23
Constitutional diseases.....	3
Local diseases.....	22
Development diseases.....	3
Violence....	17
Unknown.....	1
	<hr/>
	69

The large percentage of deaths by violence is due to the fact that Pullman is the center of numerous railroads, and to the casualties attendant on its manufactures. The deaths under five years of age were thirty. Of these there died from zymotic diseases twelve, of which there died from

Cholera infantum.....	6
Diphtheria.....	3
Scarlatina.....	2
(Toy pistol) Septicæmia.....	1
	<hr/>
	12

This favorable showing speaks for itself."

Dr. De Wolf's statement had reference to the two earlier years of the existence of Pullman. The last year presents as good a record.

From Nov. 1st, 1883, to Nov. 1st, 1884, there were 53 deaths in Pullman. Hence there was an average of 7.599 deaths per year for every 1,000 population. For three years Pullman has had this low death-rate. The average for American cities is over three times this number, and the average annual death-rate of the world is 32 out of every 1,000 of population. The average death-rate in the City of Mexico is 56 per thousand, or eight times the rate in Pullman. Of these 53 deaths, 2 were of persons over 50 years of age, 2 of persons between 40 and 50, 2 of persons between 30 and 40, 4 of persons between 20 and 30, 3 of persons between 10 and 20, none of persons between 5 and 10. Eleven were of children over, and under 5, while 23, or more than one half the deaths were children under one year of age. The healthful conditions here are unequalled by those in any city of the world. The lowness of the death-rate is remarkable. With one quarter of the physicians that ordinarily administer to a population of this size, Pullman has only a little more than one quarter of the deaths usual in the same number of people.

The company has adopted a very broad and liberal policy relative to compensation for accidents received during or by means of work in the shops. At present it is contemplated to secure the insurance of all the employes of the company against accidents by the men taking out policies in worthy companies, from which insurance, in case of disability, they would receive \$1 per day, Pullman's Palace Car Company guaranteeing to pay an additional \$1 per day. This arrangement is perfectly just and must result in putting the men on the best possible basis as regards compensation for accidents. It is generous on the part of the company employing them because it is not by law liable for damages in case of accident.

MORAL INFLUENCE.

Dr. De Wolf in the report already cited, in speaking of the influence of Pullman city on its inhabitants says:

The change in population from emigration amounts to one per cent *per annum*. These emigrants go forth educated in a way that entitles them to be called sanitary missionaries. There are no special requirements to induce change in the habits of people taking up residence in Pullman, but it is a matter of common observation that insanitary habits—such as making yard cesspools, etc.—soon vanish under the silent but powerful influence of public opinion as shown in the habits of the neighbors. Families with dirty, broken furniture soon find it convenient to obtain furniture more in accord with their surroundings. Men who are accustomed to lounge on their front stoops, smoking pipes, and in dirty shirt-sleeves, soon dress and act more in accordance with the requirements of society. All this is accomplished by the silent educational influence of their surroundings. There are no saloons in the town, and one great element of debasement is thus avoided.

Dr. De Wolf has spoken the truth, and another year's experience at Pullman has intensified the force of all he has said.

When Pullman City was first founded, many families came there who had been in the habit of living in a filthy, shiftless way. They came from tenements that were not neat, and that had no pleasant surroundings. Their presence in the new city was like a rubbish heap in a garden—out of place, and unseemly. One may contemplate the feelings of Mr. Pullman on witnessing these evidences of unappreciation of all the beauty he brought into existence, and it would have been natural for him and for his coadjutors to have indulged in some fault-finding.

On the other hand, the untidy families were left to themselves. As they walked about the streets of Pullman city and witnessed everywhere orderly ways, well kept lawns, tidy dwellings, clean workshops, and could turn nowhere without meeting order, they naturally began to make comparisons, and such comparisons have resulted in setting their own houses to rights. This is the influence of order and cleanliness everywhere. So the moral influence of Pullman city is an ever present lesson to every family that takes up its abode there. This perfect order and the cleanliness which comes of it is often felt as a restraint upon those who have been brought up under disorder and in uncleanness, and sometimes causes a sigh for the looser ways and the consequent looser morals of other communities. Such people do not find the air of Pullman City congenial, and no obstacle is thrown in their way should they desire to leave.

These considerations make it easy to see how the company secures the best mechanics.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

We have given the history and the facts relating to Pullman city. There is a deeper side which requires a closer study.

The principle on which Pullman city is founded, and on which its success largely depends, is that in all industrial enterprises business should be so conducted and arranged as to be profitable to both classes, labor and capital.

Mr. Pullman does not believe that a great manufacturing concern can meet with the highest economic and moral success where the profit is unduly large to capital, with no corresponding benefit to labor. The mutual benefit which comes from well adjusted forces is to his mind what brings the best success.

On the other hand, he has made no claim to being a philanthropist; the sentiment prevails in his city that true philanthropy is based on business principles and should net a fair return for efforts made.

Promiscuous charity has no place in the establishment of Pullman. Personally, the president of the company makes the favorable conditions, and, having made them, he then concerns himself chiefly in supplying his people with steady employment. The art interests, the moral interests, the social and the human interests, with favorable conditions supplied, take most ex-

cellent care of themselves. Incidentally his competent staff have an eye to all interests.

Mr. Pullman is no dreamer; he has studied the plans of socialists and reformers and the schemes of philosophers for the benefit of humanity.

Beginning at the bottom rung of the ladder and therefore familiar with the wants and aspirations of the workers of society he has risen by the force of his own character and genius to his present position; he does not care to leave the world and look back upon his action and see that he has only offered a glass of water to the sufferer by the wayside, but he wishes to feel that he has furnished a desert with wells of living water, that all may come and drink through all time. So he commenced with the foundation idea of furnishing his workmen with model homes, and supplying them with abundant work with good wages, feeling that simply better conditions would make better men and his city become a permanent benefaction.

He saw great amounts of money being used in speculative schemes, in stock operations, and in all the questionable ways which men take to increase their capital. He saw the energy, the enthusiasm, and the ability which entered into such operations. He could see no reason why all these elements could not be diverted into channels whereby the public should be the gainer and not the loser by great money operations. If capital could be invested in great industrial schemes like Pullman instead of in stock operations, but in such a way as to net a handsome profit to capital and thereby attract it, then not only would capital be safely, securely, and profitably invested, but it would bring even returns without the feverishness of the other method, and the great benefits which would come to the workingman, and thus directly to society itself, would be a positive and absolute gain.

Mr. Pullman's plans did not stop with the founding of an industrial city, but they contemplated establishing alongside great mechanical works where all the science of mechanics is practically applied in every day labor, technical schools where the young might learn the theory and see the application of great mechanical powers. There could not be a better location in the whole country for the highest development of mechanical skill. With technical schools successfully established Mr. Pullman saw far enough in the future to contemplate a great university.

The great advantages of the geographical location of Pullman city warranted his vast plan; being the centre of the United States commercially, and not far from the centre geographically, he saw no reason why, with scientific works established and with well equipped technical schools, Pullman city should not only teach the nation the way to build up a magnificent class of workmen living under happy and moral conditions, but furnish the country with the most skillful foreman and leading mechanics. To accomplish successfully what Mr. Pullman has undertaken is to carry the world, so far as such men can reach it, to a higher level in civilization.

To do this it was necessary for him to open new avenues for the investment of capital, investments, which as we have said, not only return ample interest in the form of money dividends, but make a grander return in the form of happy homes, and happy hearts. Men must grapple with such en-

terprises in the belief that the life of the laborer should be something more than a weary round of hard toil; and in the belief that in aiding him to help himself and become a better man, a better brother, a better father, and a better citizen, they are rendering him the best possible service, and in the belief that individual charity, that is, merely giving a man something, often does more harm than good.

The general management at Pullman of course partakes of the sentiment of its founder, a broad, comprehensive humanitarian. As we have said, without restrictions upon labor, but, so far as we could see, always with justice; for instance, discharges are made with a view to being just; if one of two men must be discharged, other things being equal, the single man must leave and allow the married man to remain; or, if one of two men must be discharged, and each has a family, and one resides away from Pullman and the other at Pullman, the resident is to be preferred.

All such matters give rise to complaints through superficial consideration, but the even handed justice which prevails is shown by an examination of all sides of the question.

After very careful investigation and the study of Pullman city from the standpoint of the manager, and that of the laborer, the mechanic, the physician, the priest, and from all points of view that we could muster, the question naturally arose, as it might arise in all men's minds who examine such institutions, what are the weak points in the plan? Superficially, we could see at once that the workman had no status as an owner of his home, but we could see that in the early years of Pullman city, if he had such a status it might be the means of his ruin financially. The company owns everything, manages everything; the employes are tenants of the company. This feature will be for some time longer the chief strength of the place, but in this strength lies its weakness. This feature is its strength so long as the industries of Pullman city belong to one great branch, the manufacture of one thing, or the things auxiliary to that manufacture. Now, should the industry of car building collapse or stagnate to any degree, the tenant employe is at liberty to remove at once; he has but to give ten days' notice to vacate his tenancy. He is free to take up his abode where he chooses, without the fear or the fact of any real property going down on his hands. But Mr. Pullman and his company have contemplated this very state of affairs, and are doing all in their power to bring in a diversity of manufactures so that if one kind of goods are not produced another will be.

The industrial operations of the place, through Mr. Pullman's exertions, are being extended to the erection of houses, public works, and public buildings. The manufacture of brick, the capacity of all the works to turn out finish, and all the wood materials of buildings, and the other features mentioned under "Industries," have given the place a diversity of employment and of industry, which is leading it into strong and permanent industrial conditions. The result of these conditions, should the railroads of the country operate their own palace cars, will preserve the industrial integrity of Pullman city.

With these advantages, or, when these advantages come, the tenant employe at Pullman may become the owner of his home. For this purpose a large tract of land has been set aside, and when the time comes will be sold in small lots to the workman, his house built at cost, and he allowed to pay for it on easy terms; then, what would now be a weakness at Pullman will become its strength, and the plan of the city which has been projected on the basis of a population of 100,000 will meet its great success, and these two weak points, the lack of diversified industry and the lack of home ownership, will no longer exist.

To enable this feature of the purchase of homes to be carried out, a savings bank has been established, having now deposits to the amount of about \$100,000. This money is held subject to immediate call whenever the plans are perfected for the purchase of homes, and will be used in loans to the workingman. It is invested on call so as to be perfectly available whenever wanted. These deposits are entirely the savings of the workingmen of Pullman, and made during the period in which the bank has existed.

The Pullman establishment must, we think, impress the most casual observer as rare enough to be remarkable, and good enough to be commendable. Even superficially it presents a novelty and attractiveness which in themselves command approbation, but the closer scrutiny which we were permitted to give it developed the fact that its excellence was by no means superficial, that it is not only as good as it looks, but better, and that every promise has been made more than good.

Physically, it is better for the reason that its underground system is as complete and costly as the improvements upon the surface, so that there is not only a justification for the fair exterior, but a guarantee of its permanence, and of the welfare of the workers and dwellers in the town.

We found the *morale* of the place even better than we expected. Merely external appearances may not clearly indicate social conditions nor the motives and the policy of the management in such an establishment, yet, if the Commissioners did not find that the whole plan was conceived and executed in a spirit of broad and unostentatious philanthropy, our observations and conclusions were at fault throughout. We must regard our investigation as having generously confirmed the good impressions of all those who are predisposed in favor of the Pullman enterprise, and it must disarm those who may have felt some degree of prejudice against it.

In order to arrive at any just estimate of the credit due the projectors of the industrial community under investigation, we were in duty bound to recognize the fact that the company merely proposed to manufacture railway cars for profit; no obligation rested upon them to enter upon any scheme of general beneficence or to jeopardize their financial interests by a costly experiment in the interests of their employes. For the initial disposition in this latter direction, however, they and all men like them deserve praise and encouragement. Having determined that such an experiment might justify itself in a commercial sense as well as on humanitarian grounds, it was still in their option to provide merely comfortable tenements for their men, plain structures for shops, and ordinary facilities for

cleanliness and sanitation, and for these even they would have deserved well, and yet they go much broader and deeper, and decide upon the most perfect methods of drainage for which their site afforded no facilities, and for system of gas and water distribution to every house and apartment. They construct permanent streets and an elaborate system of drainage. Not content with plain buildings they exhaust the architect's skill in designing the greatest variety of form for dwellings suited in size and appurtenances to all grades of employes; they erect costly and beautiful buildings for public uses, the church, library, and market house, public halls, theatre, savings bank, and stores; they furnish a park for field sports, amphitheatre for games, and every facility for recreation, physical and mental; and the place is neatly and attractively ornamented with lawns, shade trees, artificial lakes, fountains and flowers. In brief, they stop at nothing short of a model establishment constructed upon plans which are the result of the widest experience, and the best observation for which modern life affords opportunities.

While all this is done at a considerable outlay of money, which, to the ordinary manufacturer, might seem reckless, and, commercially, at least, unjustifiable, the conviction grew upon us, as the details of this magnificent work became understood, that although no such motive has ever been proclaimed there was really a noble and broad inspiration in the original conception of the undertaking beyond that of merely making the greatest possible amount of money, beyond that of mere personal glorification; an inspiration looking to an actual elevation of the standard of life among the working people who might be fortunate enough to be identified with it. Nothing could be more laudable from our point of view than this, and the Pullman company deserves well of their employes and of all men, not only for what they have accomplished for themselves and their own, but for the conspicuous example they have given the world of the nobler uses of great wealth. It is our view of the case moreover that even if they had attempted and accomplished much less, or even had made great mistakes, they would still deserve commendation for their manifest disposition to recognize the welfare of their employes as of the first concern to themselves. To the growth of such a sentiment among employers, and the practice of it in whatever degree circumstances may permit in smaller establishments, must we look for the real alleviation of the burdens which labor imposes upon those who live by it.

As to the question of earnings in the various grades of employment, and the cost of living within as compared with that outside the community, we are not, as we have already indicated, disposed to insist that the one be greater, and the other less, than elsewhere in order to demonstrate the advantage of the place. We should rather say that were there to be an actual money balance, or not, at the end of the year in favor of the average workman at Pullman, there must be a balance in his favor in all those things which go to make up comfortable and healthful living, in opportunities for the education of children, and their protection from dangerous influences;

in the incentives to self-respect and self-culture, and in all the social, moral, and sanitary influences which surround the life of every one at Pullman.

If the workman at Pullman lives in a "gilded cage," we must congratulate him on its being so handsomely gilded; the average workman does not have his cage gilded. That there is any cage or imprisonment about it is not true, save in the sense that all men are circumscribed by the conditions with which they surround themselves, and imprisoned by the daily duties of life.

It is quite possible that the Pullman community has been organized and developed thus far on a plan as comprehensive as commercial prudence permits, but when the experiment as now outlined shall have become an established success, it would be gratifying to see certain additional features considered, and if feasible introduced for practical test.

To make Pullman the ideal establishment of the theorists, in addition to the option of purchasing homes and the strength which must come from diversified industry, one would naturally expect that when this enterprise shall have survived adversity as well as prosperity, and the wise and beneficent policy now being tested shall have borne its fruit in a permanent community of intelligent and prosperous workingmen, it may then be found possible to advance them to a share of the profits of the business itself. However this may be, we think we are justified in the belief that, as long the present management or the spirit of the present management exists, the beneficent features of this most progressive industrial establishment will be extended as rapidly as circumstances may ripen for them.

Let the model manufactory and the industrial community of Pullman city be commended as they deserve for whatever they are or what they promise to be. Let them be held up to the manufacturers and employers of men throughout the country as worthy of their emulation. Let Mr. Pullman and his coadjutors be assured of the good wishes of all those who seek the advancement of their kind.

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JOEL B. McCAMANT,

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HENRY LUSKEY,

Secretary.

PART VII.

CONVICT LABOR.

The employment of criminals in the Penitentiary at Ft. Madison, under contract, is a matter that is arousing very great antagonism on the part of the working men and manufacturers alike throughout the State. This feeling regarding contract convict labor is not confined to Iowa. The same sentiment prevails wherever the system exists, and in those States where once it has existed and is now abolished, such abolishment has been largely the result of this sentiment. This State has been and still is a party to three contracts, the duration of which extends to 1890 and 1891. They are as follows:

CONTRACT WITH FORT MADISON CHAIR COMPANY, APRIL 2, 1880.

By articles of agreement entered into this 12th day of April, A. D. 1880, between E. C. McMillan, Warden of the Iowa Penitentiary at Ft. Madison, Iowa, and acting for the State of Iowa, party of the first part, and the Fort Madison Chair Company of Fort Madison, Iowa, party of the second part.

WHEREAS, Certain proposals have been made by the party of the second part for the convict labor hereinafter mentioned, which proposals have been accepted by the party of the first part for and in the name of the State of Iowa; now, therefore, be it agreed:

First—That the party of the first part doth hereby let and hire to the party of the second part for the term of nine years from the first day of May, 1880, the labor and service of fifty convicts; also, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1880, the labor and services of fifty additional convicts, all of said one hundred convicts now or hereafter to be confined in the Iowa State Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa (if so many there may be under the specifications hereinafter contained), to be employed by said party of the second part, at the following trades and occupations, viz.: manufacturing chair furniture and coffins.

Second—It is agreed by the party of the first part, that for the use of labor

during the term of this lease or any part thereof, the party of the second part shall use the following shops, now situated in said prison yard, viz.: numbers one, two, sixteen and fifteen, the latter containing two rooms and the addition to the south end of shop number fifteen, formerly used as a cook-room. All the ground to the width of twelve feet on the west side of shop number one, at present occupied by the said Fort Madison Chair Company, and containing two dry-kilns, and boiler-house, built and owned by them. The east half of the west dry-kiln situated north of shop number seven, one-quarter of cellar under shop number one, at south end of same, and now partly occupied by the party of the second part for foundations to engine, etc. About twenty-eight hundred square feet of the cellar under shop number fifteen, commencing at the north wall of the cellar and extending the full width of the cellar to the south wall (the already existing division wall), and grounds outside the prison walls, commencing sixty feet north of northeast corner of the grounds, leased to the Iowa Farming Tool Company, running east one hundred feet, north one hundred and thirty feet, thence west one hundred feet, thence south one hundred and thirty-five feet to place of beginning.

It is further agreed and understood that for said labor the party of the second part shall pay at the rate of forty-three (43) cents per day until October first (Oct. 1st) 1882, and at the rate of forty-five (45) cents per day after October 1, 1882, until the expiration of this contract, for each convict actually employed.

Third—The party of the first part further agrees that the said Fort Madison Chair Company shall have the privilege of going to and from said shops at all times to instruct said convicts in said trades, and carry in and out all materials and manufactured articles, or they may employ to do the same such person or persons as the Warden of the Penitentiary may approve; said contractors and employes being, whilst within the walls of said prison yard, subject to all the rules and regulations now or hereafter established by the proper State authorities.

Fourth—It is further agreed that the party of the second part shall have assigned to it, as far as practicable, convicts skilled in the work to be done under this contract, and no convict whose term of service is less than one year shall be assigned on this contract.

Fifth—The convicts so to be employed shall be men who are capable of performing a reasonable day's work. In case of any disagreement between the Warden of the Penitentiary and the party of the second part in regard to physical ability of any convict, the same shall be conclusively determined by the physician of the Penitentiary.

Sixth—The convicts shall be guarded and kept in good discipline at the expense of the State, but the State of Iowa shall in no case be responsible to the party of the second part for any loss by fire or other casualties.

Seventh—It is further agreed that the party of the first part shall furnish water for shops and for the use of this contract, also, six runners whose duty it shall be to build fires, clean shops, and do the necessary running for

this contract, and when not engaged in necessary shop duties shall be subject to the control of the contractors.

Eighth—It is further agreed that said shops shall be warmed at the expense of the party of the first part, and the fixtures for heating said shops shall be made reasonably secure as to fire.

Ninth—In estimating the per diem as aforesaid to be paid for each convict, the usual time for estimating a day's work, viz.: Ten hours average through the year shall be computed.

Tenth—It is further agreed, that if at any time the number of prisoners in the Penitentiary should not be sufficient to supply the full number specified on this and other prison contracts now or hereafter let by authority of the State—also, cooking, cleaning, and other matters necessary, which, in the judgment of the Warden it may be for the interest of the State to employ them—the number of able-bodied convicts not so employed by the Warden shall be apportioned according to the number contracted, to each contractor, reference also being had to the skill and value of convicts in the several trades carried on by the different contractors.

Eleventh—If at any time the convicts assigned to the party of the second part (within the number herein before specified) shall remain idle for the want of any material or tools, or for any fault of the party of the second part, the party of the second part shall be liable to pay for the same as if said labor were employed.

Twelfth—No charge shall be made by the State for such time as a convict may be employed in learning to read and write, or does not from sickness or other cause beyond the control of the party of the second part perform his ordinary labor.

Thirteenth—In case of the loss of the shops hereinbefore specified, or material damage to the same by fire or other casualty, by reason of which they cannot be occupied, then the party of the second part shall not be liable to pay for any labor of the convicts during the time for which the State shall not furnish another or rebuild said shops. Nor shall the State of Iowa be liable for any damages for such unemployed labor until said shops can with reasonable diligence be rebuilt.

Fourteenth—It is further agreed that the State of Iowa shall not carry on any of the trades hereinbefore mentioned within the walls of said prison on contract, nor lease convict labor for the same during the continuance of this lease without the consent of the party of the second part.

Fifteenth—All tools and implements are to be furnished by the party of the second part for the use of the hands so employed by them.

Sixteenth—All manufactured articles shall be removed from the shops as soon as finished, and no articles shall be stored in the shops in a partial or unfinished condition an unreasonable length of time. The Warden shall have full power to remove, at the expense of the party of the second part, all articles stored or kept in shops in violation of this provision, and also all shavings and other rubbish that will endanger the safety of the buildings.

Seventeenth—The time of the convicts herein leased shall be kept by the

Warden of the prison or his deputy, and his books shall be presumptive evidence of the correctness thereof, and a written statement shall be given to the party of the second part or their foreman each day.

Eighteenth—The party of the second part shall account with the Warden of the Penitentiary on the second Monday of each month for the labor of the convicts under this contract for the preceding month, and shall execute their promissory note for the amount due, which shall be made payable to the State of Iowa, and the sureties shall be liable on their bond for the amount of said note or notes as upon an original undertaking by them and each of them. The said notes shall be payable three months after date and bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum at maturity.

Nineteenth—It is further agreed that in case the party of the second part shall refuse to make settlement as aforesaid, or in the case any note or notes given for convict labor as aforesaid shall remain unpaid after the same shall become due, and after specific written demand thereof, the party of the second part shall, at the election of the Executive Council of the State of Iowa, forfeit all rights and privileges under this agreement, and the State of Iowa shall have the right to resume absolute control over the labor of said convicts, and re-let the same as though this contract had not been executed.

Twentieth—It is further agreed that no tinkering shall be permitted in the shops by officers, foremen, or convicts, nor shall any material or tool be carried from the shop to the convict's cell for said purpose.

Twenty-first—It is further agreed that this contract shall not be assigned by said party of the second part without the consent of the Warden with the approval of the Executive Council.

Twenty-second—It is hereby agreed that when this contract is signed by the Warden and approved by the Executive Council, all prior contracts with said Fort Madison Chair Company shall be void and of no effect.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands this 12th day of April, A. D. 1880.

{ FORT MADISON }
{ CHAIR CO., SEAL. }

E. C. McMILLAN, *Warden.*
FORT MADISON CHAIR CO.,
BY JOSIAH A. SMITH, *President.*
J. M. JOHNSON, *Vice-President.*
W. E. HARRISON, *Superintendent.*
JOHN H. KINSLEY, *Secretary.*

The above contract to take effect on the — day of May, A. D. 1880, is approved and confirmed by the Executive Council this twenty-first day of April, 1880.

JOHN H. GEAR,
J. A. T. HULL,
B. R. SHERMAN,
GEORGE W. BEMIS.

Filed in the office of Secretary of the State of Iowa, this twenty-second day of April, 1880.

J. A. T. HULL, *Secretary of State.*

COPY OF ADDITIONAL CONTRACT FORT MADISON CHAIR
COMPANY, NOVEMBER 2, 1878.

It is hereby understood and agreed by and between E. C. McMillan, Warden of the Iowa Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa, and acting for the State of Iowa, party of the first part, and the Fort Madison Chair Company, of Fort Madison, Iowa, party of the second part, as follows, viz.:

First—The State of Iowa hereby lets and hires to the party of the second part the labor and services of twenty (20) able-bodied convicts, now or hereafter confined in the Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa, in addition to the convicts already contracted for, making ninety-five (95) in all.

Second—The rate per day (of 10 hours) per man, and time and terms of payment for same shall be the same as under the already existing contract between the above parties and all its stipulations, provisions and conditions, shall apply to this contract, except in so far as they are herein modified.

Third—The party of the second part hereby agrees to resign their rights to shop number eleven (11) which they possess under the already existing contract so soon as the State shall give them in lieu thereof, on this contract, an equal number of superficial feet on the floor of the room now used as a dining-room.

Fourth—The State hereby agrees to furnish to the party of the second part the remainder of the present dining-room not mentioned above and in addition thereto the two rooms now used as kitchens; also, about 2,800 square feet of the cellar room below, commencing at the north wall of the cellar and extending the full width of the room; south wall, to the already existing division wall.

Fifth—The State hereby agrees to furnish one (1) lumper free of charge on this contract.

Sixth—This contract shall be in force so soon as the State shall occupy the new dining-room now in process of erection. And it shall expire four (4) years from the first day of October, 1878.

E. C. McMILLAN, *Warden.*

FORT MADISON CHAIR CO.

J. M. JOHNSON, *Superintendent.*

W. E. HARRISON, *Secretary.*

JOSIAH A. SMITH, *President.*

Fort Madison, Iowa, November 2, 1878.

Approved, December 6, 1878.

JOHN H. GEAR.

JOSIAH T. YOUNG.

B. R. SHERMAN

GEORGE W. BEMIS.

CONTRACT WITH THE IOWA FARMING TOOL CO.

By articles of agreement entered into this twenty-fourth day of July, 1880, between E. C. McMillan, Warden of the Iowa Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa, and acting for the State of Iowa of the first part, and the Iowa Farming Tool Company of Fort Madison, Iowa, party of the second part.

WHEREAS, Certain proposals have been made by the party of the second part for the convict labor hereinafter mentioned, which proposals have been accepted by the party of the first part for and in the name of the State of Iowa; now, therefore, be it agreed.

First—That the party of the first part doth hereby let and hire to the party of the second part for the term of ten years from the first day of April, 1881, the labor and services of (75) seventy-five convicts. Also for the term of nine years and six months from the first day of April, 1881, the labor and services of (40) forty additional convicts, all of said (115) one hundred and fifteen convicts now or hereafter to be confined in the Iowa Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa (if so many there may be under the specifications hereafter contained), to be employed by said party of the second part in manufacturing agricultural implements.

Second—It is agreed by the party of the first part that for the use of said labor during the term of this lease or any part thereof, the party of the second part shall use the following shops now situated in said prison yard, viz.: Shops number (3) three, (4) four, (5) five, (6) six, (7) seven, (8) eight, and (9) nine, together with the yard room and fixtures thereon standing north of same (except the eastern division of the west dry kiln) also the north ($\frac{1}{4}$) three-fourths of cellar under shop number (1) one, also grounds outside of prison walls, commencing at the southeast corner of prison land (corner of Fourth and Olive streets) running east (100) one hundred feet, thence north (300) three hundred feet, thence west (100) one hundred feet, thence south (800) three hundred feet, to place of beginning.

It is further agreed and understood that for said labor the party of the second part shall pay at the rate of (50) fifty cents per day until the expiration of this contract for each convict actually employed.

Third—The party of the first part further agrees that the said Iowa Farming Tool Company shall have the privilege of going to and from said shops at all times to instruct said convicts in the manufacture of said articles, and carry in and out all materials and manufactured articles, or they may employ to do the same such person or persons as the Warden of the Penitentiary may approve, said contractors and employes being, whilst within the walls of said prison yard, subject to all the rules and regulations now or hereafter established by the proper State authorities.

Fourth—It is further agreed that the party of the second part shall have assigned it as far as practicable, convicts skilled in the work to be done under this contract, and shall not be bound to take under this contract any

convict whose term of service is less than one year from the time he is assigned, and no convict shall be transferred from this contract to another without the assent of the Warden and contractor.

Fifth—The convicts so to be employed shall be men who are capable of performing a reasonable day's work. In case of any disagreement between the Warden of the Penitentiary and the party of the second part in regard to the physical ability of any convict, the same shall be conclusively determined by the physician of the Penitentiary.

Sixth—The convicts shall be guarded and kept in good discipline at the expense of the State, but the State of Iowa shall in no case be liable to the party of the second part for any loss by fire or other casualties.

Seventh—It is further agreed that the party of the first part shall furnish water for shops and for the use of this contract, also several runners, whose duty it shall be to build fires, clean shops, and do the necessary running for this contract, and when not engaged in necessary shop duties shall be subject to the control of the contractors.

Eighth—It is further agreed that said shops shall be warmed at the expense of the party of the first part, and the fixtures for heating said shops shall be made reasonably secure against fire.

Ninth—In estimating the per diem as aforesaid to be paid for each convict, the usual time for estimating a day's work, viz.: (10) ten hours average through the year shall be computed.

Tenth—It is further agreed that if at any time the number of prisoners in the Penitentiary shall not be sufficient to supply the full number specified on this and other prison accounts now or hereafter let by authority of the State—also, cooking, cleaning, and other necessary matters which in the judgment of the Warden it may be for the interest of the State to employ them—the number of able-bodied convicts not so employed by the Warden shall be apportioned according to the number contracted to each contractor, reference also being had to the skill and value of convicts in the several trades carried on by the different contractors.

Eleventh—If at any time the convicts assigned to the party of the second part (within the number hereinbefore specified) shall remain idle for the want of any material or tools, or for any fault of the party of the second part, the party of the second part shall be liable to pay for the same as if same labor were employed.

Twelfth—No charge shall be made by the State for such time as a convict may be employed in learning to read or write, or does not from sickness or other cause beyond the control of the party of the second part perform his ordinary labor.

Thirteenth—In case of the loss of the shops hereinbefore specified, or material damage to the same by fire or other casualty, by reason of which they cannot be occupied, then the party of the second part shall not be liable to pay for any labor of the convicts during the time for which the State shall not furnish another or rebuild said shops. Nor shall the State of Iowa be

liable for any damages for such unemployed labor until said shops can with reasonable diligence be rebuilt.

Fourteenth—It is further agreed that the State of Iowa shall not carry on any of the trades hereinbefore mentioned within the walls of said prison, or contract, nor lease convict labor for the same during the continuance of this lease without the consent of the party of the second part.

Fifteenth—All tools and implements are to be furnished by the party of the second part for the use of the hands so employed by them.

Sixteenth—All manufactured articles shall be removed from the shops as soon as finished, and no articles shall be stored in the shops in a partial or unfinished condition an unreasonable length of time. The Warden shall have full power to remove at the expense of the party of the second part all articles stored or kept in shops in violation of this provision, and also all shavings and other rubbish that will endanger the safety of the buildings.

Seventeenth—The time of the convicts herein leased shall be kept by the Warden of the prison or his deputy, and his books shall be presumptive evidence of the correctness thereof, and a written statement shall be given to the party of the second part, or their foreman, each day.

Eighteenth—The party of the second part shall account with the Warden of the Penitentiary on the second Monday of each month for the labor of the convicts under this contract for the preceding month, and shall execute their promisory note for the amount due, which shall be made payable to the State of Iowa, and the sureties shall be liable on their bond for the amount of said note or notes as upon an original undertaking by them and each of them. The said notes shall be payable three months after date and bear interest at the rate of (6) six per cent per annum after maturity.

Nineteenth—It is further agreed that in case the party of the second part shall refuse to make settlement as aforesaid, or in case any note or notes given for convict labor as aforesaid shall remain unpaid after the same shall become due, and after specific written demand thereof, the party of the second part shall, at the election of the Executive Council of the State of Iowa, forfeit all rights and privileges under this agreement, and the State of Iowa shall have the right to resume absolute control over the labor of said convicts and re-let the same as though this contract had not been executed.

Twentieth—It is further agreed that no tinkering shall be permitted in the shops by officers, foremen or convicts, nor shall any material or tools be carried from the shops to the convicts' cells for said purpose.

Twenty-first—It is further agreed that this contract shall not be assigned by said party of the second part without the consent of the Warden with the approval of the Executive Council.

Twenty-second—It is hereby agreed that this contract may be terminated at the option of said party of the second part by giving five months' notice thereof in writing to said Warden and the Executive Council, provided that such termination shall take effect only on payment of all sums and amounts due from the party of the second part by virtue of this contract.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands this twenty-fourth day of July, 1880.

E. C. McMILLAN, *Warden*.

IOWA FARMING TOOL COMPANY.

By W. H. KIETSINGER, *Supt.*

Approved this December 15, 1880.

JOHN H. GEAR.

J. A. T. HULL.

GEORGE W. BEMIS.

SHOE CONTRACT.

By article of agreement entered into this 22d day of November, A. D. 1881, between E. C. McMillan, Warden of the Iowa Penitentiary and in behalf of the State of Iowa, of the first part, and Henry C. Huiskamp and Herman J. Huiskamp, of Keokuk, Iowa, of the second part:

WHEREAS, Certain proposals have heretofore been made by the party of the second part, for the convict labor hereinafter mentioned; which proposals have been accepted by the parties of the first part, for, and in the name of the State of Iowa. Now, therefore, it is agreed:

First—That the party of the first part doth hereby let and hire to the party of the second part for the term of eight and one half (8½) years from July 15, 1883, the labor and services of ninety (90) able-bodied convicts now or hereafter to be confined in the Iowa State Penitentiary, at Fort Madison, Iowa, to be employed by said party of the second part, at the following trades and occupations, to-wit:

Manufacturing all kinds of boots, shoes, boot and shoe pacs, horse collars and saddlery goods. Nothing in this agreement shall prevent the Warden from employing a limited number of convicts in shoemaking and tailoring for the use of the convicts.

Second—It is agreed by the party of the first part that for the use of said labor and storage of materials during the terms of this lease, the party of the second part shall use the following shops, which shall be kept in good repair by the State, to-wit: shops number ten (10), number eleven (11), number twelve (12), number thirteen (13), and number fourteen (14).

Third—It is agreed and understood that for said labor the party of the second part shall pay at the rate of forty-five (45) cents per day for each convict.

Fourth—The said party of the second part shall have the privilege of going to and from said shops, at all proper times to instruct the convicts in the manufacture of said articles, and take in and out materials and manufactured articles. Said party may also employ suitable persons to perform whatever is authorized to be done by this article, and generally to superintend the work under this contract. Said contractors and employes being

whilst within the walls of said prison yard subject to all the rules and regulations now or hereafter established by the proper State authorities.

Fifth—The convicts so to be employed shall be able-bodied men, by which term is meant those who are capable of performing a reasonable day's work, and in case of any disagreement between the party of the second part and the Warden of the Penitentiary in regard to the physical ability of any convict, the same shall be conclusively determined by the physician of the Penitentiary.

Sixth—The convicts shall be guarded and kept in good discipline at the expense of the State; but the State of Iowa shall in no case be liable to the party of the second part for any loss by fire or other casualties.

Seventh—It is further agreed that the shops shall be properly warmed by the party of the first part, and the fixtures thereof shall be made reasonably secure against fire.

Eighth—The party of the first part further agrees to furnish the party of the second part with sufficient water for the use of this contract. The party of the first part further agrees to furnish five lumpers or runners, for the purpose of cleaning shops, making and taking care of fires, bringing water and performing the necessary running for this contract; and it is hereby agreed that when said lumpers are not engaged in discharging the above mentioned duties they shall be subject to the order of the party of the second part.

Ninth—In estimating the per diem as aforesaid to be paid for each convict, the usual term for estimating a day's work, to-wit: ten hours average through the year shall be computed.

Tenth—It is further agreed that after the Warden shall have selected such number of the convicts as he may deem necessary for cooking, cleaning, sanitary and other purposes pertaining to the care of the prison, and also for shoemaking and tailoring as specified in articles, the remaining convicts shall be apportioned by the Warden among the contractors according to the number to which each is entitled, reference being had to the skill and value of convicts in the several trades carried on by the different contractors. The State shall not be liable for any deficit under this contract, provided the State shall not transfer convicts to the Additional Penitentiary so as to diminish the number actually employed under this contract below the maximum at the time of such transfer.

Eleventh—If at any time the convicts assigned to the party of the second part within the number hereinbefore specified shall remain idle for the want of any materials or tools, or for any fault of the party of the second part, the party of the second part shall still be liable to pay said sum of (45) forty-five cents per day for each convict so employed.

Twelfth—No charge is to be made for such time as a convict may be employed in learning to read and write, or when he does not, from sickness or other causes beyond the control of said party of the second part, perform his ordinary labors.

Thirteenth—In the case of loss of the shops hereinbefore specified, or material damaged to the same, by fire or other casualty, by reason of which

they cannot be occupied, then the party of the second part shall not be liable to pay for any of the labor of the convicts during the time for which the State shall not furnish other or rebuild said shops, nor shall the State of Iowa be liable for any damages for such unemployed labor until such shops can, within reasonable diligence, be rebuilt.

Fourteenth—It is further agreed that the State of Iowa shall not carry on any of the trades hereinbefore specified within the walls of said prison, nor contract or lease convict labor for the same during the continuance of this lease, without the consent of the party of the second part.

Fifteenth—All machinery, tools and implements are to be furnished by the party of the second part for the use of the hands employed on this contract.

Sixteenth—All manufactured articles shall be removed from the shops as soon as practicable when finished, and no article shall be stored in the shop in a partial or unfinished condition an unreasonable length of time. The Warden shall have full power to remove, at the expense of the party of the second part, all articles stored or kept in the shops in violation of this provision, and also all shavings or other rubbish that will endanger the safety of the buildings.

Seventeenth—The time of the convicts herein leased shall be kept by the Warden of the prison or his deputy, and his books shall be presumptive evidence of the correctness thereof; and a written statement shall be given to the party of the second part, or his foreman, each day.

Eighteenth—The party of the second part shall account to the Warden of the Penitentiary on the first Monday in each month for the labor of the convicts under this contract for the preceding month, and shall execute his promissory note for the amount due, which shall be made payable to the State of Iowa, and the sureties shall be liable on their bond for the amount of said note or notes, as upon an original undertaking by them and each of them. Said notes shall be payable three months after date, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum after maturity.

Nineteenth—It is further agreed that in case the party of the second part shall refuse to make a settlement as aforesaid, or in case any note or notes given for convict labor as aforesaid shall remain unpaid thirty days after the same shall become due, then the party of the second part shall, at the option of the party of the first part, forfeit all rights and privileges under this agreement, and the State may resume absolute control over the labor of said convicts, and re-let the same as though this contract had not been executed.

Twentieth—It is further agreed that no tinkering shall be permitted in the shops by officers, foremen or convicts, nor shall any material or tools be carried from the shops to convicts' cells for said purpose.

Twenty-first—It is further agreed that the party of the second part shall have assigned to them so far as practicable, convicts skilled in the work to be done under this contract, and no convict shall be assigned to this contract whose term of servitude shall be less than one year when so assigned. No convict shall be transferred from this contract to another without the con-

sent of the Warden and the contractors, except as provided in Article ten (10).

Twenty-second—It is further agreed that this contract shall not be assigned by said party of the second part without the consent of the Warden, with the approval of the Executive Council.

Twenty-third—It is further agreed that this contract may be terminated at the option of the said party of the second part by giving five months' notice thereof in writing to said Warden and the Executive Council; *provided*, that such termination shall take effect only on payment of all sums and amounts due from the party of the second part, by virtue of this contract.

In witness whereof, the said parties have hereunto set their hands, this 26th day of November, 1881.

E. C. McMILLAN, *Warden*.

HERMAN J. HUISKAMP.

HENRY C. HUISKAMP.

Approved Dec. 27, 1881.

JNO. H. GEAR.

J. A. T. HULL.

E. H. CONGER.

Filed in office of Secretary of State, December 27, 1881.

J. A. T. HULL,

Secretary of State.

It will be seen that these contracts run until 1890 and 1891, excepting the last which may be amended by either party giving five months' notice thereof.

Unquestionably employment should be given the inmates of our prisons. This is necessary upon sanitary as well as humanitarian grounds, but it will be seen by reference to views of individual workingmen later in this report, that very strong objections are raised against this system. It is claimed, and with great justice, that this kind of labor operates very harmfully upon skilled mechanics outside the prison walls. Manufacturers also complain that they are unable to compete with this cheap labor enjoyed by prison contractors. The chief argument in its favor—that it renders the institution nearly self-supporting—is not a logical nor a liberal one. The welfare of the honest citizen who has never been within the prison gate for crime—the industrious, hard-working man or the persevering employer, ought not, in this enlightened age, to be placed in the balance to be weighed by the economy of a State in supporting a penitentiary. I spent a day in examining this phase of prison life at Fort Madison, and the men thus employed seemed as contented—

indeed more so—than any in the prison. Their work, too, was most excellent, and seemingly the very best of materials were used in the manufactured articles. Especially was this noticeable in the boot and shoe department. In conversation with the various foremen it was learned that a large number of the men became proficient in workmanship, and that all do as well as the same number of men elsewhere, unaccustomed to such work.

It has been urged as an objection to this system that the men only get an opportunity to learn certain parts of each trade. This is not valid, however, or if so, it is no more true in the penitentiary than in any large factory. These men (or at least many of them) are frequently changed from one department of work to another—oftener indeed than at free establishments of a like nature, and yet through this entire investigation, and in the reflection upon its results, this query thrusts itself forward and justly demands an answer. These contractors (the State, too,) are receiving the fruits of the labor of these criminals, *but what are their families receiving?* Who is giving bread, and meat, and fuel and clothes to the innocent wives and children of these criminals, many of whom are hungry and illy clad and cold, while the contractors are accumulating wealth at the hands of their husbands and fathers? The one (the families) needy and suffering; the other (the contractors) growing rich and the State indorsing the condition of the one equally with the other! Is this right? Does it comport with the fair record Iowa has written in the past? Is it keeping step with the march of progress toward something higher and better and nobler for her citizenship? These appeals which have come to this office from the working men for the abolishment of this system mean something. They are not mere sentiments. They do not come from a morbid and grumbling class of men, but on the contrary, they are the promptings of strong hearts in the breasts of men who have largely made Iowa what she is. And yet in these reflections we are stopped by the practical question: What is the remedy? If the system is abolished, what is to be done with the criminals? Fortunately at the penitentiary at Anamosa the State finds work for its inmates in the great quarries connected therewith, but what of those at Fort Madison? Perhaps the most feasible remedy lies in the employment of convicts under the prison management, the goods manufactured to be sold at market rates, and the profits to accrue partly to the prisoners upon their discharge, partly to their families during incarceration and partly to the

State. Some plan by which convicts should be employed in the manufacture of all the goods which a State might use for its own purposes, thereby throwing the results of convict labor out of the market and the State have the benefit of the immediate results from such manufacture—some such plan as this is feasible. The necessity of reforming the criminal should not be lost sight of. It ought to be the chief aim in prison life. To a certain extent under the system of convict contract labor, crime is placed at a premium. The question is by no means easily answered, the problem not of ready solution. But it is certainly not the policy of the State to hesitate or falter at difficulties in the way if the system is an unjust one. Relief is being afforded in this direction in other States. The statesmanship of Iowa should not be behind that of these States in grappling with this question, and in finding a solution which shall be just to those without the prison walls, as well as to the State and its convicts. I suggest that it is one of the measures of public policy of grave moment, and one urgently demanding the most careful attention and action at the hands of the Legislature. These contracts have yet some time to run, and while the State ought not to look to the renewal of them, it certainly ought at once take steps towards the maturing of such plans so that the convicts will be employed without harm to free workingmen and manufacturers.

To each of the firms holding these contracts with the State, for convicts' work in the Ft. Madison Penitentiary the following questions were sent and replies received:

FORT MADISON CHAIR COMPANY.

No. 1. Please state the class or classes of goods manufactured by you in the Fort Madison Penitentiary?

Answer. Chairs.

No. 2. How many convicts have you under your contract in the manufacture of such goods?

Ans. One hundred.

No. 3. How are the hours of labor per day distributed among the different months of the year?

Ans. This is regulated by the deputy Warden, who aims to average ten hours per day during the year; the longest days running about ten hours and forty minutes, and the short days about forty minutes less than ten hours.

No. 4. Is the amount of labor required of convicts under your contract regulated by task, per day, or week?

Ans. No.

If so, please explain the amount and kind of work required of each convict for the different seasons of the year, and by whom such tasks are adjudged and regulated.

No. 5. Is the requirement of uniform tasks of all convicts under contract without regard to their physical or mental condition, just and fair; and if not, what would you suggest as a measure for their labor?

Ans. It is a difficult subject. A *uniform* task is unjust to the contractor and men, for the slowest man is apt to regulate or fix the amount of the task, by reason of his inability to do more, and because where the labor is involuntary no other convict is willing to do more than the slow one does. We at one time kept a large number of convicts at work caning chairs, and worked with the task system. We afterward took this work out of the prison and did it with free labor, paying for it by the piece. We found we did the work very much cheaper with free labor, mostly boys and girls, and they at the same time earned as much as \$1.00 per day. We would recommend the working industriously of each man from "bell to bell," or the rewarding of the more willing and able workers by allowing them to cease work after doing a reasonable amount, which should be regulated by skilled foremen and prison officials jointly.

No. 6. What amount of capital have you invested in your business in this prison, including machinery, raw and finished materials, and everything appertaining to, and necessary for carrying on your business at the present time?

Ans. One hundred thousand dollars.

No. 7. What amount of this capital is invested in machinery?

Ans. About \$25,000 in machinery, tools and appurtenances, besides buildings, etc.

No. 8. What is the gross value of your products manufactured in this prison last year to Dec. 1, 1883?

Ans. About \$100,000. We have jobbed many goods not made by us, and it is impossible to separate them in our sales; also, this output is only in part the result of convict labor. We employ about 125 free labor hands. We do all our painting and varnishing and finishing with free labor, and find we do it as cheaply as with convict labor. We once finished entirely with convict labor.

No. 9. What is the value of the raw material consumed in the manufacture of such goods?

Ans. It is impossible to separate the material which would properly belong to the convict labor and free labor, as it is all kept together. It is also constantly fluctuating in price, and varies continually with the kinds of goods made.

No. 10. Where are your prison products principally sold?

Ans. In States west of the Mississippi river, and a few east of it, in the States bordering on said river.

No. 11. Are they sold by you at wholesale or retail, or both?

Ans. At wholesale.

REMARKS.

Please make any suggestions you wish on this subject of contract convict labor.

As the subject of convict labor has been agitated of late, we would call attention to the report of the Bureau of Statistics of Massachusetts in 1880. This shows that only about two per cent of convict labor to 98 per cent of skilled free labor is the proportion employed in the United States, showing clearly that the convict labor contract system, as at present employed, can be no great burden on the free labor unless the convict labor is concentrated on only a few industries. A great many claim that the convict labor concerns, demoralize prices. We know this is not the case. Where the contract system is employed, we, as contractors, pay the market value for the labor, which is regulated by location, shipping facilities, proximity of material, yard room, shop room, discipline, etc., etc. We are employing our own capital and are directly interested in obtaining the highest possible price for our goods and maintaining the tone of the market. The greatest demoralization of the market in our line, from convict labor, comes from institutions not employing the contract system, but working the convicts with paid officials employing State, county or city capital, and lacking experience as manufacturers, owing to constant changes in office. They have no direct interest in profits or losses of the business, and force their goods on the market without regard to present or future prices—anxious to realize rapidly, and with the least possible labor and anxiety.

BOOT AND SHOE CONTRACT.

HUISKAMP BROTHERS.

The same questions were asked of this company and the following answers received:

No. 1. Men's heavy and medium weight boots and shoes.

No. 2. Our contract is for 90, but varies from 65 to 93.

No. 3. We pay the State at the rate of ten hours per day, all the year, working long hours in summer and from daylight till dark in winter. Averaged at ten hours.

No. 4. Partly task and partly by the day. As a rule, when we give a task it is about from one half, to two thirds of the amount of labor usually done by outside labor on the same kind and quality of work. On our contract the tasks, when they are given as tasks, are light. We prove this by the amount of extra pay we pay monthly to the convicts, the amount averaging from \$175 to \$200 per month; a great part of this money being earned during the time for which we pay the State. We have only about 30 to 35 men out of the 90 who are expected to do task work, and the tasks have been

made from time to time by the foremen and prison officials, notably, the deputy Warden.

No. 5. It would not be fair, and is not done on this contract. We would suggest that this matter be left to the discretion of the prison physician and the Warden.

No. 6. It is impossible for us to tell the amount of capital, as the goods are sent to our jobbing house in Keokuk, Iowa, and put with the products of our New York factory and eastern purchases. Owing to the nature of our product, and the fact that we must produce goods whether we need or want them or not, a definite amount cannot be named, but we should think that anybody with good credit could run it with \$50 000 capital.

No. 7. About \$9,000.

No. 8. About \$135,000.

No. 9. About \$105,000.

No. 10. In Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, New York, and Pennsylvania.

No. 11. At wholesale only.

REMARKS.

We can make no suggestions without going into voluminous details, for which we have no time.

THE IOWA FARMING TOOL CO.

E. R. HUTCHINS, *Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Des Moines, Iowa:*

DEAR SIR—In answering the various questions propounded to us, there are many points that suggest themselves to us pertinent to this subject but which we pass over. We would say, however, that among the people generally, there is held a very erroneous opinion regarding the value of convict labor. They simply compare the prices per day paid for convict labor, with those of the free laborer and especially with the skilled mechanic, and in drawing this comparison there is to their minds a wide difference; to them it appears that the prison contractor gets a great deal for a very little, and is a favored party. They do not know, or certainly do not consider that convict labor always brings its market value and sometimes more. Contracts are not let without first advertising in the paper and giving every one a fair chance regardless of their being located in the same State or out of it. They do not consider that in bidding for this labor, too much is often paid; and another fact that very many prison contractors have suffered heavy losses and failed in business because they paid too much for their labor. The proprietor of a free shop hires such men as are desirable, because of their physical and mental ability, or for the skill which they already possess when he hires them. When times are good, he can hire more men and increase his capacity; and when times are hard he can curtail his expenses by running a light force: on the other hand, the prison con-

tractor has tendered him by the Warden, men of ignorance or of no skill whatever, men without trades, as is the case nine times out of ten, men who are both physically and mentally undesirable, because of the life they have been leading. Many of the men barely learn to do their work well, before their term of sentence expires. There is little or no opportunity for enlarging prison works in case of good times, and the prison contractor cannot discharge his men, but must continue to work and pay for them no matter how poor the times are.

Considering these points, and the fact that the convict usually does only about two-thirds of a day's work, the prison contract is not so fine a thing as many imagine. There are other points which we could have touched on had you favored us with a call when you were here in the city.

Very respectfully,

F. J. KIETSINGER,
Treasurer.

The following are the answers from this firm to the same questions asked the others:

No. 1. Hand farming tools, particularly such as forks, hoes, scythe snaths, grain cradles, etc.

No. 2. About 120.

No. 3. The average day's labor is ten hours, longer of course, in summer than in winter; these are determined by the prison deputy warden.

No. 4. In a measure the work is task work, by the day, but varies with the season of the year, and with the character of work. Tasks are generally about one-half, of what is expected of free labor, hardly ever reaching two-thirds; they are adjudged and regulated in a measure by the convict.

No. 5. The physical and mental condition of the convicts are important elements and always given consideration; under like conditions we think the convict should be required to do at least three-fourths as much as a free laborer; considering that his hours while out of the shop, are passed in resting, he is able to do more than the average free laborer.

No. 6. The capital stock of this company is \$100,000.

No. 7. In round numbers, \$30,000.

No. 8. Our yearly sales are about \$150,000.

No. 9. This is difficult to answer for the reason that we employ from 40 to 60 hands (citizens) outside our prison contract, working on the raw material before it goes to our prison shops, and also on the goods partly completed by our prison labor.

No. 10. In the territory between Buffalo and Denver, and between Manitoba and Mexico.

No. 11. To the wholesale trade.

The following figures are submitted from a report from Hon. John I. Perry, of N. Y., on "Prison Labor and Tables showing the proportion of convict to citizen labor in the prisons of New York and of the United States," published in 1885:

The State prisons and State penitentiaries in the United States, in and outside of which productive labor is performed by convicts, are as follows:

19 State prisons.	
29 State penitentiaries.	
1 Reformatory.	
49 Containing	29,981 men.
	649 women.
Total	30,630

The minor penal institutions in which such labor is more or less performed in a somewhat desultory manner by tramps, drunkards, petty thieves and other short-time men, are:

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
33 County jails, containing.....	3,428	433	33	1
9 County penitentiaries, containing	3,655	690	....	....
10 Houses of correction, containing.....	2,580	582	765	84
10 Houses of refuge, containing.....	845	239	2,457	496
2 Houses of industry, containing.....	701	334	215	11
64	11,209	2,278	3,470	592
Total				17,549

The reformatory institutions in which some labor of this character is performed by women and children, in connection with farming and schooling, are:

	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
13 Reform schools, containing.....	69	3,020	146
9 Industrial schools, containing.....	...	913	425
3 Houses of reformation	298	453	14
25	962	4,386	585
Total.....			5,333

To recapitulate—

49 State prisons and State penitentiaries, containing.....	30,630
64 County jails and county penitentiaries, houses of correction, etc., containing.....	17,549
45 Reformatories, containing.....	5,333
138 Total	53,512
The number of adult males...	41,190
The number of adult females.....	3,289
The number of male children.....	7,856
The number of female children.....	1,177
Total.....	53,512

There are few institutions in which no productive labor is performed, which are not included in this statement

Of the 80,680 prisoners before mentioned, 20,174, or 65 8-10 per cent, are under 31 years of age.

Is not the cause of this sad showing a legitimate subject for inquiry by this Legislature?

The United States Bureau of Statistics reports that during the past seven years 247,949 skilled mechanics have been added to our population from foreign countries. They have taken the place, to a large extent, of our native boys, who have been denied the privilege of American freemen to acquire trades by arbitrary rules, which are anything but democratic in their character. This is a growing and dangerous evil that statesmen cannot much longer ignore.

In the matter of education, I have only been able to get returns in regard to 24,522 convicts confined in 43 prisons. Of those confined in 36 prisons, mostly white,

74	7-10 per cent.	.....	can read and write.
7	5-10 per cent.	.....	can read only.
17	8-10 per cent.	.....	can do neither.

Of those confined in 7 prisons, mostly black—

18	9-10 per cent.	.....	can read and write.
21	6-10 per cent.	.....	can read only.
59	5-10 per cent.	.....	can do neither.

Of the total number, white and black, confined in 43 prisons—

59	5-10 per cent.	.....	can read and write.
11	5-10 per cent.	.....	can read only.
29	per cent.	.....	can do neither.

The industrial habits of the convicts, previous to arrest, is a pertinent inquiry. In forty-two State prisons and penitentiaries reported under this head, we find that—

6,189, or 25 per cent.	.....	had trades before arrest.
23,774, or 95 9-10 per cent.	.....	} nominally, at least, had trades or other honorable occupation.
1,014, or 4 1-10 per cent.	.....
30,977	100	

These figures are based upon the statements made by the convicts, and are published in the annual reports of the institutions. It is not probable, however, that 96 per cent were actually engaged in productive labor at the time of their arrest.

TABLE SHOWING THE SYSTEMS OF LABOR BY STATES.

[illegible]

REPORT OF THE
OCCUPATION BY GEOLOGICAL DIVISIONS.

PART VIII.

STRIKES AND ARBITRATION.

Strikes may properly be divided into two classes, aggressive and defensive.

They are disputes between capital and labor, and have been part of the history of humanity.

As long as the present relations exist between the employer and the employed these conflicts will also exist.

To presume that these troubles always arise from insincerity or insufficiency of motive on the part of the wage-worker is simply absurd. The truth is that workingmen are right in believing that they ought to have a reasonable share of the benefits derived from their handiwork, and as a result of that handiwork, from the accumulated wealth of industrial enterprises.

It is also true that it is a rarity indeed that an employer advances wages in the midst of speedy wealth accumulation.

Again, it is true that workingmen as a rule are averse to strikes, rarely going into them voluntarily, for experiences—bitter ones, too—have taught them that such methods are terribly expensive in settling difficulties between them and their employers. But the intensely intricate relations between the two—capital and labor—a relationship poorly understood by both parties, render disputes of this character almost unavoidable.

Mr. Aldrich in his charming story of "Stillwater Tragedy" has aptly as well as humorously described this relationship in the following colloquy between two characters during a strike at the manufacturing berg of Stillwater:

"William," said Stevens meditatively, "do you know about the Siamese twins?"

"What about 'em—they're dead, ain't they?" replied Durgin with surprise.

"I believe so; but when they was alive if you was to pinch one of those fellows the other fellow would sing out. If you was to black the eye of the left hand chap the right hand chap wouldn't have been able to see for a week. When either of 'em fetched the other a clip he knocked himself down. Labor and capital is jined just as those two was."

And this is true, and only when the wage worker and the capitalist—the representative of labor and the representative of capital—understand perfectly that the two are "jined"—that they are reciprocal—the one absolutely depending upon the other, and vice versa—only then will strikes cease to embitter the lives of both classes.

If it is right that the capitalist shall conduct his business as to best subserve the interests of himself and his family, it is just as right that the wage worker shall conduct his with the same ends in view. He is a partner in production. He is a wealth producer as well as his employer. The ceaseless tendency to centralization of capital, to individual financial prosperity, to labor-saving machinery and improved methods of production—these are undeniably shrinking the individuality of the wage worker, and as rapidly as this occurs, combinations are being formed to counteract this tendency, and this is perfectly natural, thoroughly human, no matter how disastrous may be the results.

It is a popular belief that strikes nearly always arise from trades-unions. It is not the province of the writer to discuss the merits or demerits of these organizations. It is preferred that that the workingmen should speak for themselves upon this point. (See views of workingmen). But that this is an error is true, and in justice to these unions it should be corrected. Some of the most powerful and formidable strikes of history have been simply popular outbursts. They are generally the results of an enlightened condition of labor. Workingmen are beginning to study the markets. They are familiarizing themselves with the prices of commodities which come from their hands and their brains. In many of the Assemblies of Knights of Labor, statistics relative to prices and cost of production are being carefully and systematically gathered, thus forming a basis upon which reasonable demands are made.

Bold indeed must be the man who advocates strikes, and such

boldness is not possessed by the writer, yet it is his belief that the division between labor and capital is far too wide, and that in a very large number of cases the demands made by the former are just and based upon reasonable grounds. I regard it as a happy omen that the side of the workingmen on these questions is engaging the public consideration much more closely than formerly and there is a growing disposition to deal with these strikes in a more practical and satisfactory way. This fact is established—that under the present *regime* the workingmen as individuals have but little, if any power to enforce a claim for better pay or a better condition of surrounding circumstances, other than concerted and combined acts of compulsion. As has been suggested, this is an expensive and unhappy method, and fortunately for Iowa we have had few serious disturbances of this character. By reference to the table prepared from reports from manufacturers, coal operators, etc., it will be seen that a few strikes and most of these generally of minor character and short duration, have occurred in our State.

Of those of greater magnitude and demanding special mention here, may be noticed the following: The first was that of the printers in the *State Leader* office of this city. It was of short duration, but aroused considerable bad feeling among those connected with the office. The following circular in this connection explains itself. It is the position of the Union as advanced by them:

TO THE PUBLIC.

DES MOINES, July 24, 1884.

Owing to the misrepresentations of the circumstances of the difficulty between the *Leader* and Des Moines Typographical Union No. 118, the Union feels bound, in justice to itself, to make a true statement of the controversy.

1. Some three months ago Mr. J. F. Garretty, during a difficulty with his men, entered into the following agreement: "That if you will go back to work and get out my paper I will guarantee to you that I will discharge no man connected with or having anything to do in this 'walk-out,' and will at no future time employ any non-Union man or men, and that the 'chapel' shall have entire control of the mechanical departments of my office."

2. That in violation of this agreement, he did, on the 15th of July, discharge a Union man and engage in his stead a non-Union man.

3. That the Union men refused to work and "walked out," but upon Mr. Garretty's promise, upon his honor as a man, that on the following day he would discharge the non-Union man and thereafter run a strictly Union office, the men went back to work.

4. That upon the following day, after trying in vain to secure non-Union men, he refused to comply with his promise of the preceding day, and the Union men employed by him, by a unanimous vote of the "chapel" walked out, and were by a unanimous vote of a full Union meeting assembled, sustained in their action.

5. The whole matter is the outcome of violated pledges and broken promises on the part of Mr. Garretty, and no outside influences have been brought to bear upon the Union in this matter. All reports to the contrary are false.

EXECUTIVE BOARD D. M. T. U. No. 118.

A number of the men did not participate in this strike and for this cause were expelled from the Union. Mr. Ayers, one of those expelled, has courteously replied to a letter from this office, which is perhaps all that is necessary to publish relative to this trouble:

DES MOINES, January 12, 1885.

HON. E. R. HUTCHINS, *Commissioner of Statistics*:

It would be gross want of courtesy to yourself and to the office you hold, further to delay acknowledgment of your request, repeatedly made, for a statement in regard to the strike of the compositors in the *Daily Leader* office in this city last July. Probably if I had had leisure immediately after the occurrence I would have entered somewhat fully into the matter. But the coolness of thought that comes after six months, generally leads to a more dispassionate view, and I am now convinced that no useful end can be attained, either of interest to the State or the men engaged in the disputes that succeeded the strike, by a narration of the circumstances. I think it best to say merely that the twenty men who were expelled from Des Moines Typographical Union still have the conviction that their view was correct, both as affecting their relations with the employing class and their own self respect, and that all, so far as I know, have been employed steadily ever since at wages that will undoubtedly average \$3 a day for all who were so peremptorily expelled.

I have the honor to be respectfully yours,

L. L. AYERS.

Another strike was among the miners of What Cheer. The history of this strike may be briefly summed up as follows: The date of the commencement was Oct. 15, 1884. Five hundred miners were engaged in it. These men thought the price given them was too little, it being three cents per bushel. Their demand was for three and a half cents, and at one time very serious trouble seemed imminent. Some of the militia were held in readiness to proceed to What Cheer, but after six weeks a compromise was effected by

which the miners received three and one fourth cents per bushel, and the men resumed work, since which time perfect quiet has been maintained.

The third strike of moment was among the miners at Angus, and which was by far the most serious. Below is given as accurate an account of this as it was possible to procure at that time, Dec. 15, 1884.

THE OPERATORS' SIDE.

MR. GAYLORD'S STATEMENT.

Mr. E. W. Gaylord, the manager of the Standard Coal Comany, said substantially: In order to get at the real foundation of matters, we shall be obliged to go back to the 16th of August, 1883, when the second meeting of the operators and miners was held in the Exposition Building in Des Moines. At that meeting the question of arbitration was brought up, and the whole Angus field, with the exception of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, were in favor of arbitration. It was found that this railroad company at Excelsior, the Northwestern Railroad Company at Muchakinoek, McNeill & Durfy at Oskaloosa, the Whitebreast companies at Cleveland and Kirkville, and the Star and Cory companies would not be bound by the action of the Association, nor would they submit to the arbitration plan. This, of course, put a different aspect upon the measure, and it was a matter of considerable discussion. The miners took the position, and passed a resolution at their meeting, to the effect that the operators, or that portion of them which had taken part in the last joint convention and also participated in this one, they considered their friends, and they would aid them in their competition with outside operators, and do all in their power to make their business successful, and further, that they deprecated strikes, because it was a losing affair on both sides.

In October, 1883, the miners of Angus made a demand for an increase of wages, and the matter was carried to the board of arbitration for settlement, and the increase was allowed and paid so for the next two months. At the time the miners' resolution was spoken of, it was thrown out. It was then found that the operators could not compete with the outside companies, and the miners were asked to reduce prices, which they refused, and the matter was again taken before the board of arbitration, with the same result as before. The operators became satisfied that the miners did not intend to carry out the resolution adopted in regard to protection against outside companies, and the operators here then pulled out altogether. This was in February of the present year. During the entire winter of 1883-4 the Angus operators had paid twenty-five cents per ton more than those at What Cheer and Oskaloosa. The operators acknowledged that they should pay 12½ cents per ton more than those at the two places named, on account of the thinner veins, and at this price they did not have any

trouble to keep their mines full of men. In the spring the rate was reduced 25 cents per ton, and What Cheer and Oskaloosa reduced 12½ cents per ton, which made a fair rate and the same as before the winter prices. The operators informed the miners that they would retain and keep the price at 12½ cents per ton above Oskaloosa and What Cheer.

Last September a demand was made by the miners for an increase of 12½ cents per ton. The reply was that they would make the raise if Oskaloosa and What Cheer would do the same, and if they did so, the Angus operators would at any time increase the rate promptly without asking. No demand was made at Oskaloosa in the price of mining, and no change has yet been made at that point. On October first, the operators were informed that if the miners' demand for 12½ cents per ton more pay was not granted they would go out, and did so. At What Cheer, on October first, a demand was made for the same increase as at Angus, and on the 15th the miners at that point went out, and remained out until the 15th of November. A compromise was then made at an increase of 6½ cents per ton, and the miners went to work. The Angus operators then made an offer to increase prices, the same as What Cheer, which the miners' committee refused.

After the increase or compromise of 6½ cents had been rejected, the operators began hiring and bringing in new men, who had offered to work at the prices offered to the strikers. Up to this time about two hundred and fifteen men had been brought in. By indirect threats and actions these new men were deterred from going to work, and large bodies of the strikers, women, etc., met them and escorted them out of town. The first escort party numbered about three hundred men and women, led by a band, with banners flying, showed fourteen men the way out of town. The second escorting party consisted of about the same number, but with more women, with their band and flag, informed the next arrival of recruits that they would not be allowed to go to work there, and forced them to leave. One hundred and two miners arrived in the next importation and they were summarily dealt with.

When the offer was made by the operators to the miners of a compromise by an increase of 6½ cents per ton, instead of 12½ cents, as asked by the miners, a printed circular was issued. Mr. Lochray, one of the executive committee of the miners, informed them that the committee was appointed by the miners to do all their business and act for them, and also gave instructions to call no meetings until their demands were acceded to, and so they could not, without being treacherous to their fellow workmen, unless the 12½ cents asked for was granted. As What Cheer had settled their strike by a compromise of 6½ cents, the Angus operators felt disposed to do the same thing. But as they had been informed that no meeting could be called on a compromise, they were obliged, in order to reach the men themselves, to make the offer by printed circular, which they had posted.

The following is the circular:

NOTICE! NOTICE!

Work having been resumed at What Cheer on the basis of 6½ cents per ton advance, the undersigned will open their pits for work on Monday morning, December 1st, and will pay 93½ cents per ton for mining coal until April 1, 1885. Such men as desire to resume work are requested to be on hand promptly at the call of the whistle Monday morning.

STANDARD COAL CO.

CLIMAX COAL CO.

ARMSTRONG BROS.

KEYSTONE COAL CO.

Angus, November 26, 1884.

Since this circular was issued, fully two-thirds of the strikers have expressed a willingness to go to work, but they were told by the Executive Committee that it would not be safe for them to do so.

Mr. Gaylord was asked how it was that the last gang of men who arrived, and who were then at work in the Keystone mine, were not run out of town by the strikers. He replied, that in getting the last lot he took pains in selecting a foreman, instructing him to hire no men but Scandinavians, and men that he knew personally, and also ordering him to explain everything particularly to them before hiring. This last lot were hired and given the option of \$1.75 per day or 87½ cents per ton. These men signed a contract before leaving Minneapolis, of which the following is a copy:

In consideration of the Standard Coal Company furnishing transportation from Minneapolis to Angus, we the undersigned agree to go to Angus, and work in such coal mines, and at such work as their agent may direct, and continue working for not less than one month at the rate of \$1.75 per day or 87½ cents per ton, as each of us may select. If at \$1.75 per day, the employer to furnish all tools excepting miners' lamps and oils. We also fully understand that there is a strike in that field. We also agree to deposit our baggage with the foreman as further security for transportation furnished.

The Eagle mine at Angus is controlled by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, and is engaged in getting out coal for the use of that road only, and is paying ninety cents per ton for mining. They do not allow their miners to affiliate with the others and they will discharge any one found doing so. Their men were informed that if they did not take the ninety cents offered, the company would close up the Eagle mine and take all their coal from their other mines in the Oskaloosa field. Twice have the strikers succeeded in getting the men at this mine to leave it, but each time they returned on the next day and went to work.

THE MINERS' SIDE.

W. H. THOMAS,

one of the principal members of the Striking Miners' Executive Committee, was next seen, and his statement is condensed. He said: The trouble commenced in November, 1883, when we asked for a raise of 12½ cents per ton for mining. The operators objected, and the matter was left to the arbitration committee and a decision was rendered in favor of the miners, and this rate was to continue until the 1st of April, 1884. In February the operators withdrew the 12½ cents raise and the matter was again submitted to the arbitration committee. The following is their finding in this case:

The undersigned to whom was submitted the demand of the operators of Angus for a reduction of one-half cent per bushel, for mining coal, have considered the statements of the respective parties, and are of the opinion, that upon the facts submitted the said price shall remain as it is until the 1st day of April, 1884, that is, 4½ cents per bushel.

Signed:

S. A. FLAGLER,
THOMAS BECK,
JOHN SNEDDON,
JOHN BOULGER.

Approved: C. B. ROUNDS.

When the committee returned to Angus the operators said they could not possibly pay the price, although they were the parties who solicited the arbitration. The miners accepted the terms of \$1 per ton instead of \$1.12½, as awarded them. On April 1st of the present year the miners again submitted to another reduction of 12½ cents per ton, making the price 87½ cents. This price held good until October 1st last, with the mines running from four to eight days per month during the summer. On the 1st day of October the miners asked for an increase of 12½ cents, thus making a concession of 12½ cents from the winter prices of the previous year. The operators peremptorily refused and the strike was immediately inaugurated. On the 29th day of November, the operators offered a compromise of 6½ cents per ton by posting notices. The miners ignored these notices, as they did not consider the offer of the operators as being made in a business-like manner. For when the strike was inaugurated an executive committee of nine was appointed by the miners to transact any and all business on behalf of the miners of this district, and notices to that effect were inserted in both the Angus papers, the *Times* and *Black Diamond*. If the miners had accepted the 6½ cents per ton compromise, for the months from December to April, they could not have earned their living. If the regular number of miners were kept at work in the mines, this compromise price might be all right; but when business is good the pits are crowded with men, and good miners can earn but \$1.65 to \$1.75 per day.

On the 11th (Thursday) the day the troops were called for, the only trouble was caused by William Morris, an itinerant Methodist minister, at

the Keystone No. 2 mine, in making some remarks to the striking miners said: That if those men who were hired to work there would not come away peaceably, he would take them away (meaning the new men that they had corralled in the boarding house).

The miners' executive committe have quelled all disturbances of any kind themselves, and the men place implicit reliance in their committee to do so. The men in no instance have violated the confidence they have placed in the committee. The committee in inducing them to leave here, have presented their side of the case to them, the operators' having the same privilege, and the parties were left to decide what they would do. In all instances, except the last, (the men now at work in the Keystone mine) have the men left on their own accord. No threats have been made to any new men arriving here.

When the strike commenced there were 1,010 miners at work in the Angus field, but there is now (Dec. 15th) left here only about 500. As was suggested when these strikes occur, foreigners are imported from other places who are willing to work at low wages. This was done at Angus and the following will illustrate the plan as well as the subject of contract foreign labor. It is a copy of a ticket furnished the men brought from Minneapolis to take the place of the Angus miners:

FRONT.

No.....

Northwestern Employment Office,

Minneapolis.....

188..

Name.....

To.....

For.....

Time.....

CHAS. NELSON, *Proprietor*.

See other side.

BACK.

Notice:

Parties going on railroads are requested to have this ticket in sight at the depot, and be there on said time (on other side) or forfeit all claims thereof. Work guaranteed or fees refunded, provided this is properly signed by the parties to whom this should be presented.
 Void after Nov. 10, 1884.

THE MILITIA CALLED.

On the 12th and 13th the Governor of the State received several telegrams from the Deputy Sheriff of Greene county, urging that

troops be sent to Angus to preserve the peace. Only in obedience to repeated and urgent demands of this character from proper officers, did His Excellency accede to the call.

On the morning of the 14th the train pulled out of the Fort Dodge depot, in this city, carrying two companies of militia, ordered by the authorities to proceed to Angus to the scene of the reported troubles in the mines there. Arriving at Angus the cars containing the troops were immediately transferred to the scenes of the disturbance—the Keystone mines—which are located about four miles from the Angus depot, in Greene county. The whole line of six miles of side track was traversed without seeing a person.

After a short consultation between Adjutant-General Alexander and the peace officers, on the ground, it was decided to leave the Stuart company (one company being from that city), at the mine and return the Governor's Guards at once. This was accordingly done, and thirty of the company from Stuart remained six days, and ten of them fourteen days.

On the morning of the 16th, the following protest was presented to the Governor:

To the Honorable Governor of the State of Iowa, BUREN R. SHERMAN:

WHEREAS, It has been falsely reported to you by the deputy sheriff of Greene county, Iowa, that there is a riot in progress at Angus, and that he is overpowered by a mob; and

WHEREAS, State troops have this day been shipped in here; and

WHEREAS, There is no lawlessness on the part of miners or other citizens of Angus, and we believe the troops are brought here for the purpose of unlawful intimidation of the citizens of Angus; and

WHEREAS, Nothing has been done to excite a riot except such acts by the operators as calling for troops, we, the undersigned citizens of Angus, beg hereby to enter our protest against the disgrace thus forced upon peaceable and lawabiding citizens, and ask that the said troops be at once withdrawn.

Sixty-seven signatures were appended to the protest, and among them were the mayor of the city, postmaster, and all of the leading citizens of the place.

During this time the following injunction was served upon a number of miners:

WRIT OF INJUNCTION.

Keystone Coal Company, plaintiff, vs. William J. Davis and others, defendants. In the Circuit Court of Boone county, Iowa. To the defendant Henry Whitney:

WHEREAS, The plaintiff, the Keystone Coal Company, has filed its petition in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the State of Iowa, in and for Boone county, duly sworn to, making Henry Whitney *et al.* defendants therein, and praying that they be restrained from coming upon the following described lands of plaintiff's, to-wit: The northwest quarter of section 25 and the northwest quarter of section 26, in township 82, range 29, in Greene county, Iowa, and from in any manner whatever interfering with the employes of plaintiff's, or any such that they may hereafter employ, in their labors in the coal mines located on said premises, *and from in any manner persuading, or attempting to persuade,* any such employes by threats, or violence, or *otherwise*, to not perform labor for plaintiff in said mines; and

WHEREAS, the said injunction has been ordered and allowed by Hon. D. D. Miracle, Judge of the Circuit Court of Boone county, Iowa, on the filing of bond, with sureties, pursuant to said order, which has been done; and

WHEREAS, Said order has been complied with, and such bond filed and sureties approved; now, therefore, you, the said Henry Whitney, defendant aforesaid, your agents and servants are hereby strictly enjoined from coming upon the northwest quarter of section 25, and northwest quarter of section 26, in township 82, range 29, in Greene county, Iowa, and from in any manner whatever interfering with the employes of plaintiff's or any such that they may hereafter employ, in their labor in the coal mines, located upon said premises; and from in any manner persuading, or attempting to persuade, any such employes by threats or violence, or otherwise, to not perform labor for plaintiff in said mines, until the further order of our Circuit Court in the premises. And this injunction you will observe under the penalty of the law.

Witness, J. Judson Snell, Clerk of said court, with the seal thereof hereto affixed, at Boonesborough, in said county of Boone, State of Iowa, this 8th day of December, 1884.

J. JUDSON SNELL, *Clerk.*

The language contained in the words italicised above seems rather singular. That men shall not be allowed "to persuade or attempt to persuade" their fellow men, in proper ways, seems far from liberty.

There were twenty-five men arrested and taken to the justice's court at Jefferson. A change of venue was had, and at Grand Junction they were dismissed. They returned home and were at once re-arrested, and again taken to Jefferson. Again a change of venue

was taken to a justice living four miles in the country. As the case could not be tried at once, their attorney asked that the men be released, to which the justice assented, provided Mr. Foster (an operator) did not object. Mr. Foster said they could be released at Jefferson, but he would not transport them back to Angus. The men refused, and they were placed in a boarding house in Jefferson, at the expense of Greene county. Upon their second trial they were again acquitted.

On the 25th, thirty-six men were at work at Keystone Mine No. 2, nineteen at Standard, and eight at Climax.

Matters remained in this condition for days, but all the time there was a deep undercurrent of dissatisfaction. Bitter mutterings were heard, threats occasionally fell from angered lips, and on Jan. 7th, at about 5:30 o'clock, twenty-eight men, who were returning from work at the Standard mine, escorted by John McKay, superintendent of that mine, were intercepted by a mob variously estimated at from fifty to one hundred men. The mob came in from opposite sides, overpowering the miners, whom they began cuffing and kicking and dragging by the arms, and otherwise hustling them out of town. One man was knocked down and left, with his face badly bleeding, lying on the track. He was helped up and hurried along with his fellows, who were being driven from town in an easterly direction, as fast as a man holding each arm and one or two kicking and cuffing could take them. They were taken a distance of about two miles in this manner, where they were left by the mob, who started for Snake Creek.

The mob attacked a house at Snake Creek where eight of the working miners were lodging. They received word by telephone from the mayor that the mob was coming, and were well armed, and when the mob made the assault on the building and began breaking in the doors, firing began from the inside, and a regular battle ensued, the firing being kept up rapidly for some minutes by both parties. One man inside, named Munson, was shot through the left lung and instantly killed, and two were badly wounded. The remaining five left the building on the run, firing back at the mob. As they went the mob then started back to the town, carrying several of their own number, who were killed or badly wounded.

The mayor of the city became thoroughly alarmed, and sent the following dispatch:

Sheriff Eagleson, Jefferson:—Riot at Keystone No. 2. One man killed. Come and bring a posse.

[Signed]

D. J. MORRIS.

On January 9th, an inquest was held on the body of Munson, and the jury brought in a verdict that he was "killed by a gunshot wound at the hands of the mob." A legal body's confession of a disgraceful and disastrous proceeding, with a terrible ending.*

Part of the Lincoln Guards were taken by the sheriff of Boone county, and conveyed to the above scene and remained several days, perhaps thus preventing a repetition of mob violence.

A SETTLEMENT.

In April last an arrangement was reached by operators and miners in part of the mining camps at Angus, by which harmonious work it is hoped may be prosecuted. This is published below. It will be noticed that the language in the latter part of the proposition looks to some legislative action this winter, and such action undoubtedly means that in relation to the screen.

April 1st the smaller banks shut down for a week to await a settlement. The Armstrong mine posted notice that work would continue at 87½ cents (last summer's price) until further notice. Mr. Gaylord, of the Standard, called a meeting of his men, and the matter was discussed in a friendly way. The result was the following proposition for

A SLIDING SCALE.

To the Miners employed by the Standard Coal Company:

GENTLEMEN—We propose the following scale of prices for the ensuing year, ending April 1, 1886:

First. That the prices paid by the Company for mining shall be based on the average net price received at the pit for all lump coal sold during the month. That is, that the average selling price for each month shall determine the price of mining for each month.

Second. The minimum price will be 85 cents per net ton.

Third. If the selling price average \$1.65, and not over \$1.75 per ton, lump coal, the price of mining shall be 87½ cents per ton, and if over \$1.75 per ton, 40 per cent of the amount over the \$1.75 shall go to the miner until a maximum price of \$1.25 per net ton shall be reached.

This proposition is made with the understanding that you agree and pledge your word of honor that if you accept it you will work for one year under its rules, unless some act of legislation should make it illegal. Then, and in that case only, this agreement shall be void to the parties.

* Parties were arrested for this murder, and are in jail awaiting trial.

It is also understood and requested that you shall select one or two good, honest men who are employed by the company to examine our books and determine what the net selling price is, and their decision, with my approval, shall be final, and all payments made on that basis.

E. W. GAYLORD,
Manager Standard Coal Co.

The Standard men refused to bind themselves until a meeting of the district had indorsed the contract. A mass meeting was accordingly called, which, after some discussion, approved the contract, providing the forty per cent advance should begin at \$1.70 instead of \$1.75. The contract was returned to Mr. Gaylord with the request for this modification, which was agreed upon.

The Climax men continued work at 87½, last summer's price; as this company mines exclusively for the railway company by which it is owned, no scale can be fixed.

STRIKE AT CENTERVILLE.

In former years it has been the custom with the operators at this point to reduce wages on March 1st from \$1 to 87½ cents per ton and to thus continue till October succeeding. This has generally been satisfactory, and few strikes have marred the lives of workingmen in Appanoose county. This year (1885) they notified the miners that the wages would be reduced from April 1st to 80 cents per ton instead of 87½ cents, as heretofore. The men, to the number of 325, at once (April 1st) ceased working, and although one operator made a partial concession and the prospects seemed at one time good for a settlement, it fell through, and the miners did not resume work. This unfortunate condition continued for several weeks, when work was resumed at 80 cents per ton.

A similar strike occurred at Brazil, in the same county, the particulars of which are not in possession of this office.

COSTS.

The cost of these strikes in dollars and cents can hardly be estimated. Take the one at Angus for instance. The cost to the city, county, State and operators alike was very great. What was all this to the regiment (a thousand strong) of miners and their families? Hon. Carroll D. Wright in one of his reports of the labor statistics of Massachusetts says:

"Dr. Watt in his little book 'Work and Pay,' has made a calcula-

tion showing how long a striker, if successful, must work at the advanced wages to recover the sum lost while idle. Suppose he strikes for five per cent increase. Assuming the weekly wages to be two per cent of that of a working year it will take 1 3-5 years to make up for one months' wages lost; 3 1-5 years for two months lost; 4 1-5 years for three months lost, and so on."

Apply this calculation to the Angus strikers—to their loss of work. This was against 12½ cents reduction and the miners lost 97 days' wages.

How does the advantage gained compare with such a loss? This is the view all sides should look at. It is the one practical view to take. Look at the deplorable strike among the coal miners of the Hocking Valley, Ohio, for example. The losses sustained by the strike in that Valley since June 27, 1884, was as follows; The loss of trade to the members of the Board of Trade and coal companies was \$1,630,000; loss to business men outside the Board, \$350,000; loss of freight to railroads centering at Columbus, \$1,100,000; loss to furnaces in the valley, \$225,000; the aggregate losses are \$4,011,000. Of this it is estimated that the loss to the city of Columbus amounted to \$3,511,000.

It is not within the province of the Commissioner to decide as to the right or wrong of this Angus strike, nor could he after careful examination and no little personal knowledge. As a class, the miners at that place have always been regarded as among the most frugal, industrious and temperate in the State. Twice did they submit to arbitration and each time did the arbitrators decide in their favor, and both times did the operators retreat from those decisions.

Was this right? A thousand working men, a large part of them with families—some of them with little homes but partially paid for, mortgaged to the company—agreeing that the matter of dispute should be settled by arbitration, upon which board their opponents were represented equally with them, and then because that case was decided in their favor, to be shut out from work, with capital standing by bolting the doors to their very means of sustenance! "It does not take the wolf long to reach the poor man's door when it is left ajar."

The Commissioner had heard much regarding the absence of strikes among the coal miners at Streator, Illinois, and the proprietor of the mines there was written to, and herewith is presented his reply:

STREATOR, ILL., January 26, 1885.

E. R. HUTCHINS, Esq., *Des Moines, Iowa*:

DEAR SIR—In reply to yours of the 8th inst. will say that this coal field was opened up in 1868 and 1869 by a railroad being built for an outlet for the coal. There was three or four hundred acres platted for a town. The company being owners of the same, attached an improvement, or as was afterward termed a building contract, to each lot that was sold. Said building to be not less than 16x24, frame, set on stone foundation, with shingle roof, and to be built within a year from date of contract.

The price of \$75.00 was charged for a lot, on monthly payments of \$10 per month, but when purchaser would improve lot by building, and requested it, the monthly payments were deferred and he allowed to pay on the improvements. This plan insured all lots sold to be improved.

There was no coercion on the part of the company about employes buying lots, but a portion of them at first bought because they thought it would assist them to obtain work and believed they were paying the \$10 per month to obtain employment.

Our town grew rapidly, and many of the lots bought by employes advanced in price from 100 to 150 per cent. in a short time. This, connected with a home of their own and not to pay rent, soon created a desire to all new comers to do likewise.

There are from three to four thousand miners employed in this field, and and three-fourths of them are owners of the houses they live in—taking interest in the municipal affairs of our town public improvements—our churches, schools and society. We think the tendency of a man owning his home is to improve him as a citizen.

Our companies at this place have always been liberal with employes regarding wages as circumstances would allow, and general harmony prevails between them and employes.

Yours truly,

M. J. LUTHER.

I submit this grave question of strikes demands most serious consideration and an impartial remedy at the hands of the law-makers of Iowa. How shall such disputes be dealt with? George Eliot wrote the truth in Felix Holt's address to the workingmen when she said, "to discriminate between the evils that energy can remove and the evils that patience must bear makes the difference between manliness and childishness, between good sense and folly. To find remedies and right methods: Here is the great function of knowledge; here the life of one man may make a fresh era straight away, in which a sort of suffering that has existed before shall exist no more."

This is not reached by labor agitation. I mean by such agitation as is carried on by a few pretended defenders of the workingmen,

who never do a day's work, but who, taking money from the hands of the honest toilers, go from place to place to create dissatisfaction and discord; not the "platform swaggerers, who bring us nothing but the ocean to make our broth with." Labor and capital are the greatest forces of civilization. If one suffers, so does the other. One injured, injury to the other necessarily follows.

Each party is apt to look at disputed questions from different standpoints. Neither party can afford to turn aside from whatever will tend to harmony and thus prepare the way for a final solution of that which mars the prosperity of both. The capitalist must learn the lesson, that it is best to be just. The laborer must learn that the way to help himself is through obedience to law. "The gradual rise and development of the working classes is the great social fact underlying the whole industrial question." Conciliatory measures ought to be exerted by both employer and employed, and with a reasonable exercise of this virtue, troubles of this character would largely cease. Unfortunately this spirit is not largely cultivated either among capitalists or laborers. In the old country, boards of Conciliation have accomplished great good. The absolute solution of these labor and capital problems can only be moral—"improved morality on the part of masters and men." These boards bring the "two in contact and developes the higher human qualities of each."

ARBITRATION

differs from conciliation. When the latter fails the former may be used. "Arbitration implies that a cause of difference and a dispute has arisen. By it this may be settled, a compromise effected and war averted." The first established system of arbitration was in France at the commencement of this century and came from the destruction of class distinctions and from the French Revolution. Representatives of employers and employes composed the boards and they were authorized to determine disputes arising between capital and labor.

In 1860 these boards came into general operation and were placed upon a permanent basis. This happy result was brought about chiefly through the indefatigable efforts of Mr. Mundella, a manufacturer, and Mr. Kettle, a lawyer. It is of practical value to notice some of the results attained by these boards. Through the courtesy of the London, Eng., Board of Trade, I have received a copy of the

excellent work of Henry Compton on "Conciliation and Arbitration." This work came to the public in 1874, and though somewhat old yet the *facts* are still *facts*, and illustrative of this subject. In the

MANUFACTURED IRON TRADE

this work says: "The board has been in operation since 1869, and during the whole of the intervening period the general district wages regulations have been settled without resort to strikes or lockouts, and the employers must readily accord their opinion, that with a few local exceptions which do not effect the general principle, the operatives as a body have been loyal to the rules laid down by the board."

THE COAL TRADE.

In the northwestern coal region the colliery owners make a statement in the above mentioned book, a part of which is as follows:

It is satisfactory to us that gentlemen who have so interested themselves in the welfare of the working classes are to arbitrate upon this important subject, and it is with pleasure that we proceed to draw your attention to one of the most active mining districts in the kingdom, where for many years the masters and the men have been on the most friendly terms. You on your part, we feel sure, will gladly recognize that you are not called in to stand between an oppressed body of laborers and their employers, but that, on the contrary, you will find that the miners of this district form, both physically and morally, a most advanced type of mankind, from which some of our most talented and clever inventors and senators have been drawn, and from which, with great skill and judgment, some of the ablest advocates have been selected that ever represented any body of men; and the owners so far appreciate their intelligence that they meet their representatives at all times, and frankly and cordially discuss with them all matters in dispute.

The result has been, that the pits have been kept continuously going, and both masters and men have severally reaped the greatest possible advantage that could be obtained from the exceptionally good state of the trade during the last few years. This intelligence on the side of the miners has shown itself often and again in the ready way all questions of percentage, and others requiring a high mental training, have been taken up by them in the various discussions that have taken place, and leads us to hope that they will follow and comprehend the very important statement that we shall have to lay before you—a statement full of instruction, which we trust will draw the attention of the miners to most important truths, and cause them to loyally accept the decision which we feel sure will be the result of this arbitration.

In the Durham coal trade we find a similar state of things prevailing.

The district is described as one in which "reason and calm discussion have pre-eminently taken the place of force."

There have been successful arbitrations in Ashton-under-Lyne, Oldham, North Staffordshire, Cleveland, and the North of England.

There is no industry in Iowa affected so disastrously by strikes, as is that of coal. With the great fields of this treasure in our State, and with the immense number of operatives required to bring it to the surface for the market, it is desirable, indeed almost imperative, that some plan shall be found by which strikes can be avoided. Is there a better or more feasible plan than that of arbitration? I am strongly of the belief that such a plan would be endorsed by operator and operative alike.

The law of supply and demand is an important truth, but only a fraction of the whole.

In the problem of wages there is a minimum below which capital cannot safely go, and should not if it could. We are greatly in the dark on this subject. More light is a just demand.

"As harmony is restored between capital and labor, as employers and employed gradually cease to be opposed, and meet together and co-operate in mutual trust, equally animated with the conception of peaceably working out the great ends before them, the evolution of the industrial organization will go on. Its movement will reveal the laws by which it moves, and progress, from being purely empirical, will tend to become, more and more as time goes on, conscious, intentional and systematic."

Each effort upon the onward march has its effect. This question of labor and capital is the problem of Iowa, of the nation, of the age, and the world. To discern the truths upon which this problem rests, is the question of the hour. There cannot be a nobler work for humanity to undertake than this. There cannot be a more needed one for law makers to settle, and believing that a great step in this direction can be gained and many disastrous strikes averted and disputes settled by proper arbitration, I respectfully urge that measures be taken by the General Assembly, looking to the creation of a Board of this nature at an early day.

Mr. Fred. Woodrow, a laboring man of this city, has written several articles on questions of labor and capital, all of them impartial and remarkably strong. They possess more than ordinary strength for practical and emphatic usefulness, from the fact that he has faced the hardships of life and seen the dark side of a laborer's life to such an extent as not only to make his words practical, but to have surrounded himself with a history closely akin to that of

romance. Across the sea he was known as the "bold boy" among outcasts and peasants. He walked over 4,000 miles among city dens and villages, listening to the stories of the unfortunate and abandoned, and trying to help fallen humanity. On the work bench during meal hours, he wrote letters and leaflets for the soldiers, many of which were afterward found in the knapsacks of the dead soldiers in Zulu. For two years he was the almoner of Caroline of Carrow. Among those roughs, in the fore-castle, and among abandoned sailors, his heart has been beating warmly and actively to prompt his willing hands to help. After chopping all day, he established free reading in the back woods of Canada, and in our own city, during the great strike a few years since, spent his evenings attempting the work of conciliation and arbitration, and in the employ of the C., R. I. & P. R. R. in this city, the employes and employers regarded "Fred's pouch," in which lint, linen, plaster and bandages were always ready, as a saving boon, worthy of copy in every factory and railroad warehouse in the country. In all these stations he has been abundantly fitted for writing the strong, crisp, pungent articles, one or two of which he has kindly furnished this office and for which I am grateful. The following is one:

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFLICT.

We live in the era of labor. Civilization is rolling up its sleeves, and idleness as an art, has come down to the dude, and the tramp. The old shame of servitude is gone. Man advances, and takes his shovel with him. Education and liberty, vitalize the work and the worker, a living unit in dignity, or in dirt. It was always so in principle since Adam carried a spade, but in practice and potency never so dominant as it is to-day, and the more so, as educated labor becomes a fact. We see the fruit of the tree of knowledge spread on the poor man's plate, and intellectual attainments, once like coronets and cologne, possessed by the few, are to be found with the pick and the hod. This transition has come to pass, not by edict, nor in lump, but by a long and bitler process of struggle and heroic deed, leaving on its track such sublime wrecks as the ashes of Smithfield and the bones of Marston Moore. Every age has had its widening horizon and increasing light. Star fire has run into sun, and what was the aspiration of a baron, is now the birthright of a bootblack. In these changed conditions, the vassal becomes a man, the trampled serf a thinker. The force that once utilized ignorance, and political impotency, for private greed, or public crime, has spent its strength. The time is past for all such work as that. The old pawns on the board are no longer ivory, but men. Intelligence and the ballot box leave only the beggar and the outlaw to the crumbs of Lazarus, and the dogs of Dives. The head of the freeman is on the head of the dragon.

For all this fact of labor emancipation, what it teaches and what it predicates we see agitation and discontent; not, altogether phenomenal, nor crude, nor wicked.

Agitation is a condition of progress, when its inspiration is of truth and justice. It is true, that in some cases, it has run into blind violence and wild experiment. They, however, are mostly local and exceptional and are only spume on the tidal wave. The Pittsburg riots and the Molly Maguires were but volcanic spit. So long as education, Christianity and Saxon sense predominates, agitation can never lapse into anarchy, or a Robespierre be possible in this Republic. When the school and the ballot are free and the hot blooded races are subordinate the old methods of fire and brimstone are obsolete. The Anglo-Saxon, in the cause of labor, has been and is yet, cold and practical, but none the less progressive and sure. He is a failure on fireworks, but grand on granite. He is not subject to Gallic milk in his bones, nor has his reforms the accompaniment of lazzaroni, devotee or dagger. It is true, whether we like it or not, that the race element in all reforms fixes its status and its methods. Some of the purest and noblest types of the agitator have been evoked from the labor classes of Great Britain. Grand old forms of intellect and courage! Calm, patient, gifted men, such as Ernest Jones and Thomas Cooper, who, in sacrifice and devotedness served the cause of the poor. They were the diamond dust of the shoeshop and the forum; a type in advance of educated labor and prophets of the time, when the difference between a peer and a ploughman will be whittled down to true blood and a cheque. Such men are the need of the hour. A squad of millionaires could not replace them. These antique figures of justice and sense, let us hope are not extinct. Their work is but beginning. The conflict between labor and capital enters on new phases. The masses are no more of a mob but a series of combinations. Men are not in file, but in column. The telegraph, the press and the postal service make organizations, separated by States and seas, a unit. Distance can no longer decimate. An office on a third floor, and a man with warts on his knuckles may nowadays represent a combination, the momentum of which can scarcely be rated. For good or for evil this Hercules stands guard over his bread basket and babies. It is not the Roman against the Hun, but the corporation as against the union. They disagree and antagonize. One reduces, the other strikes. Time, trade and money are lost; cobwebs are on the loom, and hungry mothers by the cradle, and yet as between capital and labor, there is no difference not logically removable. *Primarily they are a unit.* There is no need of antagonism. If relationships are strained, it is by the force of perverted functions. Hostility and reprisal are in some cases criminal; in most unnecessary. It is often but the matter of a brute and a brickbat. To harmonize the two divisions in the industrial world, is a matter of grave and increasing importance. *The nearest approach to success, is in the principle of arbitration and boards of conciliation* as established in Great Britain. The principle is clear, the reason strong. The recognition of mutual rights, makes them co-operative. The adoption of this plan in these days of socialism, strikes and dymanite, *if not to-day must be to-*

morrow. Inanity may discount the necessity, but fails to annul it. Harmony or rupture are the alternatives. It will yet come to one of the two. The image of God is shining out of coal dust and black board dust. The mental spark once quenched and the complaining lip once choked, shake off the incubus as an Arabian lion the sand from its mane. Labor is at the school, the library and the poll, the coming force. Its harmony with capital is the momentous question of the age. It will not do to disregard history in the matter because the people who made it are unfortunately located on the other hemisphere. We have no immuneration from the laws of justice, or the stomach because of our flag or our latitude. Our liberties may be great, and we may be pardoned for thinking them exclusively our own, but let us not forget, that in their continuance, justice and right are inexorable, and care as little for our bunting as death will for our necktie.

The issues of this matter are already set. They are amongst the predestined verities of economy and government. Industrial interests already *profile the east of coming politics*, and intelligent labor discarding the brickbat, will utilize the ballot. The strikes that paralyze business, and the contacts that sometimes produce them, will yet be amenable to public judgment. *Justice will polarize on equal rights*. Statesmanship already in the field to protect the trades traffic and the farmer's corn from railway extortion, will in the domain of practical politics, utilize such agencies as *boards of abritation* in the adjustment of industrial difficulties. As between master and man, individual relationship ceases to be purely personal, when it involves an outrage on commercial interests. Here the need of interference and hence the cry for justice.

In an interesting article lately appearing from his pen, entitled, "CAROLINE OF CARROW. A HEROINE OF TRUE SOCIALISM." After most graphically describing this heroine's work in East Anglia among men and women with whom misfortune, social wrongs and poverty "were making biographies in smoke, corduroy, and calico," he says: "Humanity, after all, is the basis fact of the only possible socialism. The disease lies in the breast-bone. The world made into a communistic free lunch would not make a rogue the less, or keep greed from putting its fork in the biggest potato or the fattest sardine. Judas sold his master with his stomach full of lamb."

Coming closer to this question of co-operation, the same writer, in an open letter on "The Missing Coupling," says: "Capital and labor are to-day in open rupture. Money and muscle for a time are antagonists. This attitude of the two indispensable conditions of industrial life is abnormal, disastrous and pregnant with peril. Capital and labor are dependent one on the other—the wages and the wheels must go together. * * * * * The force at the end of this gigantic movement is not to be snubbed, un-

derated, or left unnoticed. * * * The evil lies in a disturbed relationship, and must be intelligently, boldly, and manfully readjusted. There is but one square, fair and peaceful remedy. It settled the Alabama claims. It can settle the claims between Capital and Labor. *Arbitration is the missing coupling.* It has been evoked to theorize the fires of countless labor strikes in Great Britain, and to these broad, grand types of English Liberalism, such as John Bright, Frank Crossley, Brassey and Mundella, the laboring masses of England, and the capitalists too, are indebted for a fair and bloodless way of settling all differences between the man that has money and the man that works for it. * * * This is fair. It is above-board. There is no back office business about it. No man can say aught against it. It treats labor as a brain force as well as a hand power. It makes the operative the confidential servant of the manufacturer. He stands on a higher plane than when he thought himself but a churn, out of which his master churned his butter. It is as fair for the capitalist. It puts him above the suspicion of reducing the poor man's wages to fill his own pocket, and it ensures the loyalty and good service of all his employes. Let such a programme of peace as this be carried out now. * * * A board of arbitrators would settle this matter sooner than a brigade of regulars."

Certainly, arbitration, as a method of settling differences between nations and individuals, has already made great triumph, and secured the best results. The State of Pennsylvania has passed a law providing regulations to govern arbitration of disputes between employer and employed. It has already prevented some strikes and violence, and promises much for the future. Mr. Elkins, in the address before referred to, said:

When employer and employed can lay down their irritations and grievances sufficiently to meet as equals, and discuss frankly and candidly the disputed issues before a board of arbitration selected by both parties, it is a great step gained. The best fruits of arbitration and conciliation will only be gathered after education and intelligence become more general. It has been hindered by the want of these, and in the future, as progress is made in both, it is not too much to hope that arbitration and conciliation will be the means adopted, alike by nations and by individuals, to adjust all differences.

Among miners two causes of the troubles existing between them and the operators, deserve special attention. These are, first,

THE TRUCK SYSTEM, OR COMPANY STORES.

Happily this system is not in extensive practice in Iowa, yet at several of the mines it exists; and whether here or in other States, it has always proved a source of discord and trouble. Several of the States have, by law, done away with this system, to the good of all concerned. Unquestionably, most of these stores are managed honestly, and yet they compel a credit system which is always unfortunate to the wage-worker. If the rule of any company *compels* the employe to trade at that company's store, that rule is tyrannical and unjust, and the law should do away with it. No company ought to be allowed to be so arbitrary as to make the sustenance of a man's family—gained by hard work—dependent upon his trade at a certain store. While a company should have the right to conduct a store if it so chooses, it surely is a piece of selfish injustice to *compel* an employe, upon peril of losing his situation, to trade there. Outwardly perhaps this compulsion is not apparent, yet after the most thorough investigation, I am convinced that with nearly all companies that own stores of this character, if an employe declines to trade at such store he is soon notified that his labor is needed no longer. This is equivalent to compulsion, and indeed much worse, as it is hidden under the garb of cowardice. A miner should be allowed to buy his tools, powder, lamps, oil and groceries where he chooses. He earns his money by honest labor. It is his to do with as he likes, and the greed of an employer should not be allowed to stand in his way for the exercise of this—his right.

An idea of this truck system may be gathered from the following specimens of checks. They are in shape and size like the old postal currency of the Government, and of all denominations:

[FRONT.]

(1) This is not intended to be used as money. Western Supply Co. Pay the bearer on demand in Merchandise Five Cents. Ottumwa, Iowa, March 31st, 1883. No. G5012. Whitebreast Company.

T. C. MAINS, Sec'y.

[BACK.]

Accepted. Redeemable in Merchandise on demand. 5 cents.

D. A. TELFER, Sec.

[FRONT.]

(2) This is not intended to be used as money. This writing witnesseth, That the Chariton Coal Co., of Chariton, Iowa, agrees to furnish the bearer on demand Merchandise in the value of Five Cents at its Store in Lucas, Iowa. Five Cents. Chariton Coal Co. No. G152. Nov. 1st, 1884.

S. S. KING, *Sec'y & Treas.*

[BACK.]

5

Allusion has been made in this discussion of company stores to the necessity of acceding to the wishes or demands of operators in relation to the trade of miners, and the results of failing thus to do. That the miners to a very great extent are not permitted to freely express their opinions on this and kindred matters, there can be no question. Regarding as I do the operator's position as one of very great value and responsibility, and realizing to a full extent the unreasonableness of very many demands made upon them by the miners, yet I am convinced that a full expression of views should be allowed these men, and am sure such is not always the case. Take the work in this office for an illustration.

As already suggested, it failed to get as large a number of blanks returned by miners as the Commissioner had hoped, and a less number in proportion to those sent them than from other wage-workers. The reason assigned was fear of publicity, and that this publicity would deprive them of their situations. Investigation proved this to be true, as much as it is to be regretted.

I found by personal examination in no less than five mining camps, that miners felt that if they responded to the requests from this office, they would be deprived of their situations, and this fear was based upon good grounds. This is unjust,—unjust to the operator as well as to the miner. If these strikes are brought about through a wrong, or even unreasonableness on the part of either the employed or the employer, the sooner that wrong or unreasonableness is brought to light, the sooner it will be done away with and harmony prevail. I have endeavored, as Commissioner, to simply obtain facts. I have

sought them from one side as eagerly as from the other, and any one, —be he capitalist through avarice, or wage-worker through ignorance or bigotry—who attempts to hinder the collection of these facts, is unjust to capital and labor both, and forgets manliness.

There are 250,000 manufacturers in the United States, a great number of whom insist upon a policy the effect of which is to limit the number of operators, and make pools and combinations all powerful. There are 2,500,000 manufacturers' employes (and these miners are typical of such a class of our citizenship), who are associating themselves together for mutual protection. Has the former any greater right to carry out their ideas than the latter theirs? It isn't a question of the right or wrong of strikes, but rather how can we avoid the conditions which produce strikes. Both sides deserve censure, and as long as there are unreasonable wage-workers, or unjust wage-payers, there will be strikes. Injustice practiced by either side will bring about threats, intimidation and force. The great problem is how to avoid that which produces this discord. In other words, *to be just.*

The other great cause of this difficulty is much more serious, as well as more general. It is the

COAL SCREENS.

It will be remembered that in the Twentieth General Assembly, before the Committee on Mines and Mining, this question was fully discussed. Great interest was felt by miners and operators, and both sides were represented before this committee. Several bills were prepared, discussed and rejected, and the Legislature adjourned without reaching any result in the matter. To the outside observer it seemed that some plan ought to have been adopted which would have been satisfactory to both parties, yet to the same observer it seemed as if neither party knew exactly what they wanted. The same difficulty has been met with in other States. Iowa is by no means alone in this respect. There are very serious obstacles standing in the way of a solution of this problem—obstacles which affect the operator as well as the miner. These obstacles seem to be overlooked by these two parties, as they look at the matter from their respective standpoints. For example: it may be that a screen that will suit one mining camp, will be totally unfit for another in a different locality. So, also, nut and chestnut coal, and slack may find a ready market at one place, and

none at another. Again, Iowa is not the master of the coal market. Already strong and vigorous competitors have entered the field, and Missouri, Illinois, and even Colorado, are now bidding for this trade. An Iowa operator, unable to compete favorably with these rivals, must withdraw from the field, and with his withdrawal, comes the idleness of the miner. Then, upon the other side, to take nut coal, or chestnut coal, or slack from the mine requires just as much labor, powder and oil, on the miner's part, as to take lump coal, and in localities where it finds a market, it brings a retail price of from \$1.00 to \$2.75 per ton, and the pockets of the operators grow plethoric with this money, while the miner is not enriched to the extent of one cent. These facts are also to be studied. In attempting the solution of this knotty question, these are the facts to be looked into by both operator and miner.

It is not within the province of this office to recommend a definite screen, even if its incumbent was competent, but it is not only hoped, but urged by him, that the Twenty-first General Assembly shall adopt a screen which shall be, so far as possible, a uniform screen, and that such an one may do justice to the miner without wronging his employer. It is believed that this can be done, and if so, a very decided improvement will have been reached. If it cannot, it seems possible that some plan may be adopted by which, whether with or without screens, the miner should be paid for labor actually performed—coal actually mined—and this without detriment to the operator. In Ohio, ten years ago, this difficulty had reached huge proportions, and His Excellency, Gov. Foster, appointed a committee, with extended privileges, to examine into the question, not only of screens, but the "truck system," and majority and minority reports were submitted. This committee have so thoroughly examined the matter, and reached such tangible results, that the attention of the Twenty-first General Assembly is respectfully called thereto.

The object of that committee was four-fold viz.:

1. To inquire into the various systems of screening coal as between the miners and operators of the State.
2. To inquire into the operation and results of the law to prevent the payment of wages in scrip.
3. To inquire into "all other grievances," presumably of the miners of the State; and
4. To report the facts in the premises, with such recommendations as they shall deem necessary, to the Governor, for the use of the General Assembly.

This commission "counted the questions pertaining to the screen-

ing of coal as the main object of the commission," and to this subject, therefore, they gave first attention, and their report covered two subjects, viz.:

1. Methods of screening coal.
2. Modes of payment of wages.

The facts elicited by these gentlemen were many and strong, and in the consideration by the Iowa legislators will be of value, but its length precluded its publication in this report. There was a majority and a minority report. The majority presented the following

CONCLUSIONS:

I. PAYMENT ON WEIGHT BEFORE SCREENING.

From as fair and unprejudiced study of the testimony and the facts of the case as they were able to give, the Commissioners agree in the conclusion *that the payment of wages for mining on the weight of the coal sent out by the miner, without consideration of its quality as to size, would certainly prove, for a time, at least prejudicial to the interest of both parties, to the operator, by putting him at an inevitable disadvantage in market, and to the miner by reducing or cutting off his work.*

The claim that good miners would make the best possible grades of coal, because it is easiest for them to make such grades, we do not find to be well founded. The weight of, at least, the indirect testimony, is strongly opposed to this view.

The claim that, as a body, they would mine their coal as large as possible from a motive of pride in doing their work well, or, as one witness expressed it, that the operators "could safely trust to the conscience and pride of the miner" in this respect, we find to be of still less weight. It seems to us to be negatived by experience and invalidated by the laws of human nature. Against the steady pressure of self-interest, in the way of relief from hard work, such motives do not hold their ground, except in a small minority of cases.

Furthermore, the testimony of a considerable number of witnesses on the part of the miners themselves, recognized a measure of deterioration in the quality of the coal as likely to result from the adoption of this scheme.

The extreme view of the operators that the coal would be ruined under such a system, and that they could find no possible means to protecting it, we do not see reason to adopt, but lowering of quality appears to us inevitable.

Applying the four general principles that have been laid down to this system, we find it defective in every point but the second.

It would fall short under the first head, because it would antagonize, to some extent, the interest of miner and operator in the condition of the coal.

It would violate the third principle, because it would fail to discriminate properly in favor of skill in the miner.

It would transgress the fourth, because, having set at variance the interests of miner and operator, it would give rise to a constant succession of petty conflicts which would be likely to grow to large ones.

At first sight, it would seem to meet the second requirement, which demands that the whole product of the mine should be made available. Under its operation, there is certainly no reason to doubt that all of the coal would be sent out by the miner, and more, but there is a question whether a larger amount of it would not be made into worthless slack.

II. PAYMENT ON THE SEVERAL GRADES OF SCREENING COAL ACCORDING TO THEIR VALUES.

In view of all the facts, the Commissioners further agree in the conclusion that if it were practicable, *a payment for the two chief grades produced, viz.: lump and nut, involving a redistribution without an increase of existing rates, would be, on the whole, a more satisfactory system than the screen system as at present established.* By it the quality of the coal and the skill of the miner would be, in a measure, protected, while the inequalities of condition would be partially compensated, the miner would recognize his direct interest in the entire product of his labor, and would be under no inducement to withhold from the operator any part of the coal.

Up to this point the report of the Commission is unanimous, but as to what follows, certain differences of judgment were found, and Mr. Williams' dissent is expressed in a minority report.

To the majority, the objections to this scheme seem to more than counterbalance its advantages.

It would involve a harrassing inquisition as to the prices of the several grades, and it would furnish opportunities to change normal rates in such a way as to give occasion for trouble.

It would seriously disturb and complicate existing leases, as to the coal on which royalty would fall.

At every change of mining rates, two prices would need to be settled instead of one—troublesome comparisons between the several fields would be certain to arise, the nut coal of certain fields having much greater intrinsic value than that of others.

It would open up the whole question of wages, which would not be likely to be settled without much loss on one side and distress on the other, and years might elapse before as good relations as now exist could be re-established.

Finally, the change would not satisfy the miners themselves, as a body. The testimony shows that with a decided majority of the witnesses who were questioned upon this point, the demand for a change of system on the part of the miners is coupled with an expectation of an increase of wages for mining. Some of the witnesses frankly avow that their interest in a change is dependent on such advance. A redistribution of wages without an increase seemed to the most of those to whom it was proposed "a barren ideality," and not worth the trouble it would cost.

Some, it is true, were willing to forego immediate advantage in the expectation of ultimate gain from the change, but what the majority ask, is a higher price for their labor.

It is a matter of serious concern that the monthly and yearly wages of the miners in nearly all of the districts run as low as they at present do, but the testimony shows that it is not the daily earnings that are at fault. It is even true that where the conditions of the coal and the rates of mining render possible the largest daily earnings, the yearly wages may run lowest. Where a miner makes, for a day's work, from \$3.50 to \$5.00, for example, the scale of daily wages can scarcely be considered too low. If he still has but a scanty living, the reason must be found in the fact that he has not enough working days.

The state of things referred to above has but one explanation. The mines are overcrowded. Too many men are trying to live by mining Ohio coal. To increase the amount of the day's earnings would bring no permanent relief. It would probably aggregate the evils that it was designed to cure, by increasing the price of the coal and thus further restricting its market, and also by attracting still more miners to the field.

For this overcrowding of the mines, both operators and miners are to blame.

Every mine owner gathers about him enough miners to bring out the maximum output of the mine on any day when his markets call for it. He counts it necessary to carry a surplus of miners above the number required for the average output in any case, on account of the irregularity and uncertainty of mining labor. This surplus is rendered necessary, it is also claimed, on account of the policy of the railroads in the distribution of cars. All the cars that are sent into the mine on any day must be filled at once or the capacity of the mine will be rated at a lower figure, and the operator considers that he will thus be left at further disadvantage. A large part of the responsibility for this policy is thus charged over to the railroads, by the operators. What the defense of the railroads is we did not learn; but this whole system, so far as it is a distinct policy, is a cruel one, that makes more account of rapid gains than it does of the comfort and lives of human beings.

On the other hand, the miners are themselves largely responsible for this surplus of mining labor. Let alone the natural and justifiable tendency on their part to take their sons with them into the mines, many of them importune the operators to give places to new men, in their own rooms, from whose labor while learning the art of mining, they are to receive a percentage. So, also, if they are even moderately prosperous, they have friends, far or near, whom they call in, and to whom they almost oblige the operators to give room.

Once introduced, by whatever means, the tenure of the miner's stay is in his own hands. Orders may be slow, or the operator may choose to reduce his output, but he is not allowed to reduce his mining force. He cannot, in a dull time, direct the work that is to be done into the hands of those that have families to support, leaving the unmarried men to look out for

themselves, but whatever work there is must be divided among the whole force. In the most overcrowded mine, the miners will not allow a man to be discharged for the sake of reducing numbers. There is an element of generosity in this policy on their part that commands our respect, but a policy that produces such results is certainly a mistaken one.

The greatest surplus of miners prevails in those districts where most money is earned for a day's work. To remedy this condition of affairs, the most unwise thing would be as before stated, to increase the price of mining per ton. The only permanent relief will be found in getting more days' work, or in having fewer miners to do the work, or in both courses.

To adopt any policy by which present markets would be lost or weakened would doubtless increase the evils of the situation, for the cause of the present trouble clearly is, not that not enough is paid for mining a ton of coal, but that there are not tons enough to mine.

Of the various districts visited by the Commission, the condition of the mining population was unquestionably best in those in which work was steady while the daily earnings were moderate. There is no difficulty in explaining this result.

The rates paid for mining in Ohio to-day would in every instance give a decent living to the miner if steady work could be furnished to him. In some districts, steady work at present rates would give to the coal miner as high wages as any branch of skilled labor in the State now commands. Taking the miner's daily earnings only into the account, he is without question the best paid laborer of his grade in the State.

Returning to the system that is before us, viz., payment for mining on the several grades of screened coal, according to their respective values, and applying to this system the four principles already laid down, we find that it meets all of the requirements, in fair degree, except the last.

It unites the interest of miner and mine-owner in the product of the mine, as the first proposition requires, and in the *entire* product, as the second demands. It also complies with the third requirement, in discriminating in favor of the skilled miner, but the majority of the Commission find it falls so far short under the fourth head, that, in their judgment, it must be ruled out of present account. It seems to them that it would prove troublesome, if not impracticable, in execution.

III. PAYMENT ON A SINGLE GRADE OF SCREENED COAL.

The Commissioners have already expressed their belief, at least by implication, under the previous head, that a screen system can be made just and fair to both parties in interest, and by a screen system they designate the plan of discriminating in favor of the highest grade of coal in the payment of wages for mining. They are satisfied that in present markets the operator's highest interest is in large coal, and they see no better way of securing large coal than by making it to the miner's interest to produce it, by paying him at least *more* for it than for other grades.

The Commissioners further hold the opinion, Mr. Williams dissenting,

that it is possible to make a fair return to the miner for his labor while placing the entire pay for mining on the highest grade of coal. They believe that there is such a thing as a fair day's wages for the miner of coal. It is not necessary to decide just what such wages would be, but when the time and expense of learning the business, the powers of body and mind brought into use in prosecuting it, and the severity and hazard of the labors attending it, are all taken into account, it will still be possible to find what would be a fair return to the miner as a member of the wage-earning class in any community.

It can easily be determined by trial what proportion of well-mined coal from any seam will, upon the the average, pass over a screen of any practicable size, and to this average amount of clean coal the price of mining can be easily and fairly adjusted, whatever the proper wages should be found to be. A scale could be fixed for screens of any size and for coals of any kind.

It is found, however, in practice that in placing the entire wages on one grade, an element of trouble is introduced. The miner finds it hard to realize that anything is paid for except the favored grade. Though he may be forced to acknowledge, when pressed with the obvious facts of the case, that his wages do cover, at least in some sense, all of the output, the moment that the pressure is withdrawn he relapses into the old view, as our records abundantly show. All of his labor that is represented in the nut coal and slack is, in his favorite phrase, "given to the operator for nothing," so long as he sees these grades going to market without being directly accounted for to him. The stubbornness of this misconception it is hard to overstate. The miner shuts his eyes to the fact that the nut coal and slack are the necessary results of his labor in getting out the large coal, like the chips that the wood-chopper makes in cutting cord wood. The chips may make good fuel and may take the place in market of some of the cord wood, but the wood-chopper when cutting by the cord will scarcely claim that he is entitled to a part of the proceeds of the sale of the chips, even though they are made by his labor. His labor has been already paid for.

If the price paid on the lump coal does not make a fair return to the miner for the entire labor of mining the coal, he has a just ground of complaint, but the complaint would fall under the head of insufficient wages and would not be against the system.

It is also evident that there is a measure of inequality connected with this system. We find the complaints of the miners as to the varying condition of the coal to be, at least in part, well founded; but we recognize the fact that such inequalities are inherent in work of this character, done in the large way, and that they cannot be entirely obviated by any system.

The confusion and varying standards as to screens in the State, seem to the Commission to be evils, and probably remediable evils. A part of the wrongs complained of and feared by the miners in the use of screens would be done away with by the establishment of a standard screen.

Finally, applying to this system the four tests already made use of in connection with the previously considered schemes, we find that payment

fixed upon the highest grade of screened coal can be made to meet the demands of the first principle, viz., that it shall unite the interest of both parties and prove just and fair to both, but we are obliged to recognize the further fact that a large majority of the miners of the State claim that in their view it is unequal and unjust. On this side, therefore, the screen system is, in practice, weak.

For the same reason it fails to meet the second demand. It is a fact that a large amount of nut coal is lost to the operator and to the State through the feeling of the miners in regard to the effect of the screens. Though their withholding the small coal is a palpable breach of contract, and indefensible on moral grounds, it is still a fact.

Under the third and fourth heads, however, the screen system fully sustains itself. It gives all due advantage to the skilled miner, and it proves itself, in operation, a thoroughly practicable and working scheme. It is simple and intelligible, and easy of execution.

The fact that it has won its way against all competing systems to its present pre-eminence goes far to show that the miners are not suffering great injustice from its operation. A system essentially and innately unjust would not have been allowed by them to grow to its present proportions.

A number of experienced miners testified that though the general sentiment of their body was opposed, they themselves considered the system a fair and satisfactory one.

On these grounds the Commissioners, Mr. Williams dissenting, count it to the common interest that the screen system be maintained, at least until a better system is proposed.

This majority report concludes as follows:

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I. The majority of the Board of Commissioners do hereby recommend that, by due course of legislation, a screen of given pattern and dimensions shall be established as the legal standard for the coal mines of the State.

That the legal screen shall be constructed of flat or round-topped bars, not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, of steel or iron.

That the spaces between the bars shall not exceed one and one fourth ($1\frac{1}{4}$) inches, and that they shall be of uniform width.

That the screening surface shall not exceed seventy-two square feet outside measure.

That the screens shall be free from all gates or devices that tend in any way to reduce the size of the coal.

We have made these recommendations, believing that so large and sensitive an interest as the coal mining interest of the State should be freed from all needless sources of irritation and misunderstanding; but in framing them, we have not felt called upon to consider questions of constitutional limitation, and with all of them, therefore, a qualifying clause is to be understood to the effect that they shall be found to be in harmony with the Constitution and laws of Ohio.

We have recommended a screen of 1½ inches between the bars, because it is in such general use in the State at the present time; but we are of the opinion that, were it not for opening up questions of mining rates that are now settled; a screen of 1½ inches between the bars would prove more advantageous to our coal interests. It would give to the operator a better standing in the market against the competition that he is obliged to meet. In other words, the operator would sell more Ohio coal, and, therefore, the miner would be called upon to produce more.

II. We recommend that existing legislation relating to the use of scrip, orders and checks, in the payment of wages, be re-enforced so as to be made operative.

EDWARD ORTON,
JOHN BRASHEARS.

Columbus, Ohio, December 26, 1883.

Mr. Williams, of the minority, reports as follows:

THE SCREEN QUESTION.

With regard to the screen question, I find in the testimony taken that there is general dissatisfaction among the miners with the system now in use. It was very observable throughout the course of our investigation, in every district in the State, that a great majority of the witnesses appearing before us, both miners and operators, expressed their dissatisfaction with the looseness of the present diversified manner in which coal is screened and weighed, as between miner and operator, and at those mines where the system of weighing the coal before screening is in use, or where the bushel system holds sway, none could be found recommending the adoption of the screen system; in fact, where these systems are in use, the operators and their employes evidently get along with a greater degree of satisfaction than can be found elsewhere. It is also a very noticeable fact that the miners throughout the State generally join in their disapproval of the paying on one grade of coal for all grades produced; and, after a careful examination of this point, I myself feel that their objections in point of validity are justly set, as it is very plain that there is a temptation for violation of the standard by reason of the inducement to diminish the quantity of coal of the grade on which the price is fixed, and increase the amount of those grades with no price attached. This could be done through a disordered condition of the screen, or by appliances to the screen. Thus I express my disapproval of this system, because in point of equity it is found wanting.

Though a large majority express dissatisfaction with the present mode of screening, and many give their opinions as to what would be a remedy in the case, the suggestions of a large number, miners and operators, I have reason to find fault with, as they do not cover the ground, so that a law passed relative to this question would be equally fair to all, and discriminate against no district to the advantage of another; but, from the dissatisfaction that prevails so strongly, it is very evident it would be wise to recom-

mend a system that would have the effect of allaying the difficulties that now exist between these two interests.

According to my views, the remedy has very generally been suggested, though in the appliance of the same many differ, for there lies the delicacy of the question.

All have conceded, both miners and operators, that all merchantable coal should be paid for; the operators claiming that in price paid for the lump all grades were paid for, and the miners claiming that it discriminated against many of their number, insomuch as that those working in rooms where the coal is of inferior quality sustained a greater loss through the coal being screened than those working in coal of a stronger nature, etc. Many of both parties interested have expressed themselves favorable to the adoption of a system through which all merchantable coal would be paid for in proportion to quantity and quality of each produced. From this I am forced to what I deem a fair and reasonable conclusion, namely, that all marketable coal should be paid for, whether before or after screening. Should this meet with approval, it would then rest with the Commission to decide as to what would be the most feasible and satisfactory plan to produce this result.

In my estimation, there are two ways in which this could be brought about, after screening or before screening.

In the face of the fact that in all coal districts of the State, coal passing over a screen with one half of an inch space between the bars is considered merchantable coal, and all going through this screen is considered unmerchantable coal, I feel from this evidence, that the standard screen, as dividing the merchantable and unmerchantable coal, should not be over 12 feet in length, and not over 6 feet in width, with no more than one half an inch of space between the bars. I mention the lower screen first, as I consider that the standard should begin at the screen dividing the merchantable and unmerchantable coal. As to the upper or lump coal screen, I am not in favor of the limit as to the space between the bars being over 1½ inches, the length and width to be inside of that of the lower or nut coal screen. This limit, I think, should be established as governing and defining the extent of the size to which the screens can be enlarged in districts where they are wont to go beyond this, producing dissatisfaction and trouble generally between miners and operators, and to check the abuse of the screening of coal influenced by insane competition, which is the cause of so much extravagance and waste of the mineral wealth of the State. I also favor the weighing of all merchantable coal in the hopper scales immediately after passing over the screen, as this system would be less liable to infringements upon just weights.

As to weighing the coal before screening and paying for all that is merchantable, where this system is in vogue it seems to give satisfaction. By trial it is found how much coal that is merchantable is contained in a number of cars containing raked coal, and the amount of unmerchantable coal detected is averaged, and the number of pounds that each car contains of impure coal is thus found, and the miners must then send out these addi-

tional pounds to the ton to obtain pay for a ton of merchantable coal. This system, so far as I have investigated, has worked admirably. True, there are some objections given, but they are of such slight proportions as to form no serious impediment to the adoption of this method. As to docking, which is the most objectionable feature of this system, provisions could be made that would dispense with the trouble arising from it.

It would seem the most reasonable way to solve this difficult problem to have to the coal weighed before screening, as between miner and operator, leaving it to them as to the manner in which it should be done. There appears to be more reason attached to this than dictating to operators the size they shall screen their coal, and I think it would meet with less objections than the screening system, and would, I think, give greater satisfaction. Many of the operators called before us have expressed themselves as doubting the dictation as to the size of screens that shall be used in screening the coal being a point for legislation, deeming it a question governed by the demands of the market, and it must be admitted that there is a great deal of reason attached to this view of the matter, for it is evident that even a limit to the size of screens would also limit the demand for the product, according to the discretion of men outside of the State who are engaged in the same business, and instead of encouraging this industry in our own State, there would be a decided restraint placed upon it, which is undoubtedly to be regretted.

To the system of weighing the coal before screening, as between miner and operator, there are no such objectionable features attached, and I cannot see but that it would recommend itself to all fair-minded and candid men of both or all sides.

It would do away with the troubles and dissatisfaction that continually arise from the unfair appliances to the screens, which are placed there, as claimed by the operators who use them, to clean the coal. I have reference to what is known as the screen-devil and the gates, which aid it in its nefarious work of crushing the coal as well as cleaning it, taking more from the car than was contained in it of fine coal when sent from the miner. As to the gross injustice of the stop-gates and screen-devils placed in the screen, I leave the testimony contained in the record to bear witness to. All this trouble could be avoided and the present friction allayed by the adoption of a system, or law, that would compel the weighing of coal as between miners and operators before screening.

This would leave it between the miner and operator to agree, with equal advantage, as to question of price in accordance with the condition of the coal as it is delivered from the miner. Much more could be said in favor of such a law, but believing that its fairness is sufficiently observant, I respectfully submit it to you.

I have deemed these remarks deserving of space in this report. They are exhaustive and give conclusions advantageous to both sides of the question. They are presumably impartial and fair, and will

doubtless be of value in the future discussion of the question in Iowa. Under the head of remarks of individual workingmen may be found many expressions regarding screens from miners, and I have also submitted several letters from leading coal operators upon the same subject.

In both these reports from the Ohio legislative committees, the "truck system" is ably discussed, and will furnish valuable light upon this subject.

PART IX.

IMMIGRATION.

The Hon. Secretary of State is in receipt of the following communication from the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane:

WHEREAS, By a comparison of the statistics of the "Defective Classes" of our population, as shown by the eighth, ninth and tenth census, it appears:

First. That the proportion of insane to total population in the United States is rapidly increasing; and,

Second. That a prominent factor in this increase is the large defective element found among the "foreign-born" who have emigrated to us since 1847 and 1848—an element which now constitutes one-eighth of our total population, but which furnishes one-third of its paupers, one-third of its criminals, and one-third of its insane; and

WHEREAS, While the cost of buildings to suitably keep, and the amount of tax to properly maintain these classes, fall wholly and heavily on the several States and Territories, they are inhibited by national law from enacting and enforcing effective measures to prevent or to mitigate these evils, so far as they are caused by emigration; now, therefore,

Resolved, That the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the insane, respectfully urges the Congress of the United States to give early and earnest attention to this important subject, to the end that emigration laws may be enacted by it, which, while they do not unreasonably obstruct the immigration of healthy and self-dependent persons, will effectively prevent the emigration and the exportation to our ports of the so-called defective classes of Europe and Asia.

Resolved, That in furtherance of this object a copy of these resolutions and preamble be forwarded by the President and Secretary of this Association * * * * * to the governor and the presiding officers of the Legislature of each State of the Union, that they and the people they severally represent, who are most affected by the pecuniary burdens, and by the vital and moral evils caused by an unrestricted and unregulated immigration, may be moved to take such action as they

deem best to secure early and efficient action by Congress (with whom alone is the power) to abate the great and growing evils to which public attention is hereby called.

The census of 1880 showed that the defective, dependent and delinquent classes were alarmingly growing in our midst. Half a million of our population were then classified as prisoners, paupers, insane persons, idiots, and deaf, dumb and blind people. *Of these about one hundred thousand were foreign-born immigrants.*

It also says: "We cannot begin too soon nor prosecute too vigorously the inquiry into the causes of the prevalence of these evils, which are like a canker at the heart of all our prosperity."

Statistics prove too that our foreign population has a greater tendency to blindness, deafness, insanity and pauperism than the native Americans have. The Charity Organization Society of the city of New York has the names and histories of forty-five thousand families, mostly of foreign birth or foreign patronage, comprising not less than 180,000 persons, who have received charitable relief within the last three years in that city alone.

"These figures appear incredible to those who are unacquainted with the alarming extent of poverty in the chief city of the United States."

Immigration each month is increasing this army of paupers.

About forty per cent of emigrants reaching Canada from Europe cross over into this country. These swell the army of the unemployed and unfortunate.

In this vast tide of immigration Iowa falls in for her share. She, like all our States, has ever been ready to welcome to her soil the frugal, industrious, healthful family; but with all her advantages, her unoccupied acres, her soil capable of yielding abundantly all kinds of cereals, her vast sources of coal—with all these, Iowa has no room for the shiftless and indolent pauper. It cannot be doubted that some of our States maintain agents or commissioners in Europe, to present the wonderful advantages of their respective localities to the almost helpless in European countries, and fascinated with these agents' stories, and encouraged by the almost fabulously low rates of transportation, caused by rate wars among the Atlantic steamship companies, and the great railroad trunk lines of this continent, the immigration is simply immense, and unquestionably pregnant with serious consequences.

“When an adult European emigrant can be transported from Liverpool to New York for \$8 or \$10, and again carried from New York to Chicago for a dollar, the natural and inevitable tendency of such low charges is to impart a powerful impetus to emigration. The result is daily visible in the throngs of hungry, despairing men that besiege the Labor Bureau at Castle Garden, piteously but vainly clamoring for work.”

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

John E. Moore, the Castle Garden landing agent, has prepared the following table, showing the number of passengers landed at the port of New York, both cabin and steerage, during the year 1884, by all the steamship lines:

NAME OF COMPANY.	Where from.	Cabin.	Steerage.
North German Lloyd	Bremen.....	8,389	65,558
Hamburg Amer. Packet Co.....	Hamburg.....	3,385	56,181
Red Star Line.....	Antwerp.....	2,303	22,542
White Star Line	Liverpool.....	4,928	22,287
Inman Steamship Co.....	Liverpool.....	5,038	20,162
General Transatlantic Co	Havre.....	3,735	17,154
Carr Line.....	Hamburg .....	.....	14,508
Anchor Line.	Glasgow	3,651	14,325
Liv. & G. West S. S. Co.	Liverpool.....	6,435	13,890
National Steamship Co	Liverpool.....	1,886	12,728
Cunard Line.....	Liverpool.....	10,788	11,909
State Steamship Co	Glasgow	1,397	9,215
Thingvalla Line	Copenhagen ...	653	7,498
Netherlands Amer. Steam Nav'n Co...	Rotterdam ...	802	5,153
Netherlands Amer. Steam Nav'n Co...	Amsterdam ...	197	5,065
Anchor Line.....	Liverpool.....	3,744	5,032
Monarch Line	London.....	1,301	3,450
National Steamship Co	London	734	2,790
I. & V. Florio S. S. Co.....	Mediterranean	292	2,710
Fabre Line.....	Mediterranean	21	2,695
Anchor Line.....	Mediterranean	14	2,458
Bordeaux Steam Nav'n Co.....	Bordeaux.....	109	1,010
White Cross Line.....	Antwerp.....	16	551
Great Western S. S. Co.....	Bristol.....	68	320
Miscellaneous .....	.....	126	1,618
Totals .....	.....	59,503	320,807

Upon whom does this burden fall most heavily? Unquestionably upon American workingmen.

With so many failures of crops, with the great number of mills, factories, workshops and mines closed, and as a result, with an enormous army of unemployed upon our shores, is it not time that a halt be called to this importation of foreigners. Our workingmen of Iowa are feeling this burden. Hundreds of every phase of the wage-workers life, have written this office of the inroads this system is

making upon their prosperity and comfort. Some of these will be noticed under head of "remarks by employes," but these are but a very few of the great number received. The New York *Graphic*, in an editorial upon this question, in February last, said:

It is not the number of persons we import, but the number we can employ in productive occupations; that augments our national wealth. With so many skilled and unskilled workmen idle among us, it is cruel and fatuous to swell their ranks from abroad. Of course the potent principle of supply and demand will ultimately bring about an adjustment, but only after much needless friction and suffering.

Perhaps Iowa has been as fortunate in this regard as almost any State in the Union, yet, it is felt, and felt in many localities seriously, and it is hoped that her population, as in the past, may grow not with foreigners imported under false pretenses of "work for all under contract," but with the industrious, healthful strong ones like those who have already found happy homes among us, and who have largely contributed to make Iowa what she is to-day. Recently, advertisements were plentifully scattered over the city of Minneapolis promising transportation from Europe to that city at twenty-five dollars for each adult, five dollars of which should be paid in cash, the balance to be worked out on arrival. Such a system should be condemned. The class of labor that would yield to this offer is not the class Iowa possesses or desires. It is undesirable in any community. Let us protect American labor—Iowa labor—against such competition, and countenance no such deceitful plans within our border.

In this connection I desire to call attention to the following letters in reply to queries sent from this office:

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, }
INDEPENDENCE, Feb. 21, 1885. }

E. R. HUTCHINS:

DEAR SIR—Your request is before me. On the 1st of February, 1885, there were in this hospital:

Male patients.....	355
Female patients.....	290
Total patients	645
Foreign born, male patients.....	173
Foreign born, female patients.....	112
Foreign born, total patients.....	285

I have no data from which to determine what natives among my patients had parents who were foreign born.

Very respectfully yours,

GERSHOM H. HILL,
Superintendent.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, }
MOUNT PLEASANT, February 23, 1885. }

E. R. HUTCHINS, *Commissioner, Des Moines, Iowa:*

DEAR SIR—On February 1, 1885, there were in this hospital 254 male and 211 female patients. Of this number, 77 male and 59 female patients were foreign born.

I am unable to report the number here of foreign parentage. It is small however; I judge not more than two and a-half to three per cent.

Since the opening of the hospital in 1861, in a total of 6,700 admissions, to date, the per cent of foreign born has not varied much from thirty.

I am glad that you are looking up this matter, as it is of vital importance in an economic and social point of view. If some effort could be made to stop the importation of the defective classes as well as to provide for all now in our midst, a double duty would be performed, and not only the tremendous increase in the number of insane stopped, but the elimination of an immense amount of "bad blood" from our social system, and the general up-building of the physical well-being of our people would gradually follow. Let these mental and physical wrecks, sent sometimes by ship loads, to our shores, be quarantined like yellow fever or cholera. I see no other way to eradicate this evil and ward off impending danger to our State and nation.

Very sincerely yours,

H. A. GILMAN,
Superintendent.

PART X.

FARM LABOR, VALUE, ACREAGE, AND RENTALS.

The following information relative to wages paid to farm laborers is tabulated from reports made to this office by prominent farmers in the counties named. The whole number of returns made was four hundred and ninety-one, which includes several from each county in the State, from which the averages are made. Coming, as they do, from gentlemen prominently identified with the agricultural interests, and thoroughly informed thereupon, they form a valuable feature of this report.

TABLE OF WAGES OF FARM LABORERS—BY COUNTIES.

NOTE.--In all cases board is given in addition to wages specified.

COUNTIES.	AVERAGE WAGES WHEN EMPLOYED BY THE YEAR..		DURING HAYING SEASON.		DURING HAR- VEST SEASON.		AT OTHER TIMES BUT NOT BY THE YEAR.		Average length hay- ing and harvesting period—days.
	Monthly.	Yearly.	Monthly.	Daily.	Monthly.	Daily.	Monthly.	Daily.	
	Av'ge.	Av'ge.	Av'ge.	Av'ge.	Av'ge.	Av'ge.	Av'ge.	Av'ge.	
Adair	\$ 16.00	\$ 190.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 1.25	\$.....	\$ 1.50	\$ 18.00	\$ 1.00	40
Adams	20.00	225.00	22 00	1.12½	25.00	1.25	18.00	.87½	60
Allamakee...	18.00	187.00	25.00	1.25	35.00	1.75	22.50	1.12½	28
Appanoose...	19.00	216.00	30.00	1.37½	28.00	1.50	17.50	1.00	35
Audubon.....	20.00	200.00	25.00	1.25	30 00	1.50	18.00	1.00	35
Benton.....	19.00	200.00	22.00	1.25	31.00	1.87	19.00	1.00	28
Black Hawk .....	.....	200.00	30.00	1.50	30.00	1.75	17.50	1.00	.....
Boone.....	18.00	180.00	26.00	1.00	30.00	1.50	18.00	1.00	28
Bremer.....	20.00	180.00	26.00	1.50	30.00	1.50	18.00	1.50	.....
Buchanan.....	16.50	195.00	35.00	1.50	40.00	1.87	20.50	1.00	42
Buena Vista.	20.00	240.00	25.00	1.25	25.00	1.25	20.00	1.00	30
Butler.....	20.00	200.00	.....	1.50	.....	2.00	20.00	1.00	35
Calhoun.....	20.00	192.00	25.00	1.25	30.00	1.75	20.00	1.00	.....
Carroll.....	19.12	206.00	23.75	1.25	25.15	1.37½	17.00	1.00	30
Cass.....	18.00	200.00	22.50	1.12½	27.50	1.37½	19.00	1.00	45
Cedar	20.00	217.15	30.00	1.57	30.00	1.72	19.00	1.10	33
Cerro Gordo.	19.00	200.00	22.50	1.12½	30.00	2.00	20.00	1.00	.....
Cherokee	20.00	220.00	28.00	1.30	30.00	1.87	22.00	1.00	30
Chickasaw...	18.33	200.00	27.85	1.30	40.00	2.03	17.00	1.08	.....
Clarke.....	16.50	206.00	23.75	1.25	23.45	1.37	17 00	1.00	30
Clay.....	20.00	212.50	25.00	1.25	27.50	1.50	22.25	1.00	60
Clayton.....	20.00	240.00	28.00	1.50	.....	2.00	20.00	1.00	45
Clinton.....	19.13	194.00	25.00	1.25	32.50	1.67	19.67	1.08	42
Crawford .....	.....	.....	25.00	1.25	30.00	2.00	20.00	1.00	45
Dallas.....	18.00	200.00	23.00	1.12½	25.00	1.50	18.00	1.00	35
Davis.....	16.67	200.00	30.00	1.25	.....	1.50	19.00	1.00	30
Decatur.....	18.00	165 00	20.00	1.00	20.00	1.37½	15.50	.75	.....
Delaware	18.00	216.00	25.00	1.25	30.00	1.50	20.00	1.00	30
Des Moines..	19.00	207.00	30.00	1.67	30.00	1.67	.....	1.12½	28
Dickinson....	19.00	200.00	25.00	1.12½	30.00	1.75	19.00	.87½	51
Dubuque.....	21.00	210.00	37.50	1.50	40.00	2.12	15.00	.75	42
Emmet.....	20.00	197.00	26.25	1.23	30.33	1.90	18.25	.97	45
Fayette.....	19.33	204.00	25.25	1.29	26.30	1.75	17.10	.94	40
Floyd.....	20.00	212.00	27.50	1.50	45.00	1.75	25.00	1.00	30
Franklin.....	20.00	250.00	26.67	1.53	32.50	2.15	21.25	1.08	40
Fremont.....	20.00	240.00	27.50	1.50	45.00	2.00	20.00	1.00	42
Greene.....	18.67	193.33	23.33	1.16	23.00	1.63	17.69	1.00	42
Grundy.....	18.00	160.00	40.00	1.63	.....	2.50	18.00	1.25	25
Guthrie.....	18.20	202.00	23.25	1.12½	25.00	1.50	17.75	.85	60
Hamilton	17.00	204.00	22 00	1.25	30 00	2.00	20.00	1.00	35
Hancock	17.00	200.00	25.50	1.12½	30.00	2.00	18.00	1.00	50
Hardin.....	18.05	210.00	30.00	1.75	30.00	2.00	18.00	1.00	35
Harrison	19.00	212.00	23.75	1.15	25.00	1.67	18.50	.83	40
Henry.....	18.00	160.00	23.00	1.20	.....	1.50	17.50	.87½	50
Howard	21.00	235.00	25.00	1.25	40.00	2.50	19.00	1.00	50
Humboldt....	19.50	190.00	22.50	1.20	27.15	1.52	17.60	.90	60
Ida.....	20 00	210.00	30.00	1.50	30.00	1.50	25.00	1.25	.....
Iowa.....	19.50	193.75	26.67	1.37½	35.00	2.11	20.00	.98	28
Jackson.....	18.00	220.00	30.00	1.50	35.00	2.00	20.00	1.12	.....
Jasper.....	17.50	200.00	20.00	1.12½	25.00	1.37½	19.17	.96	38
Jefferson.....	20.00	228.00	27.50	1.25	30.00	1.50	19.00	.90	40
Johnson .....	.....	200 00	27.50	1.25	33.00	1.75	15.00	1.00	35
Jones	19.00	225.00	25.00	1.50	29.50	1.75	18.00	1.00	.....
Keokuk	18 00	189.50	23.00	1.32	30.83	1.52	18.70	.97	45
Kossuth.....	18.00	200.00	25.00	1.00	30.00	1.50	13.50	.87	70
Lee.....	17.67	200.00	30.00	1.16	32.50	1.59	17.00	.87	42
Linn.....	20.00	213.33	28.00	1.42	28.00	1.62	20.81	1.00	35
Louisa.....	22.20	192.25	23.33	1.20	28.00	1.83	16.20	.87	35
Lucas.....	17.73	206.00	22.56	1.28	26.40	1.53	18.00	.97	40
Lyon	20.00	228.00	25.00	1.25	25.00	1.50	19.00	1.37	60
Madison	18.33	199.00	23.33	1.16	30.00	1.44	20.00	.87½	50

TABLE OF WAGES OF FARM LABORERS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	AVERAGE WAGES WHEN EMPLOYED BY THE YEAR.		DURING HAYING SEASON.		DURING HAR- VEST SEASON.		AT OTHER TIMES BUT NOT BY THE YEAR.		Average length hay- ing and harvesting period—days.
	Monthly.	Yearly.	Monthly.	Daily.	Monthly.	Daily.	Monthly.	Daily.	
	Av'ge.	Av'ge.	Av'ge.	Av'ge.	Av'ge.	Av'ge.	Av'ge.	Av'ge.	
Mahaska.	\$ 20.00	\$ 180.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 1.25	\$ 21.00	\$ 1.75	\$ 20.00	\$ 1.00	40
Marion	20.00	208.00	25.00	1.25	30.00	1.30	19.00	87½	42
Marshall	20.00	200.00	27.50	1.37	25.00	1.25	18.00	1.00	60
Mills	18.00	216.00	25.00	1.25	30.00	1.50	19.00	1.00	40
Mitchell	18.00	200.00	27.50	1.37	40.00	2.50	18.00	87½	28
Monona	20.00	240.00	20.00	1.00	25.00	1.50	26.00	1.00	42
Monroe	20.00	200.00	22.50	1.12½	.....	1.50	.....	1.00	60
Montgomery ..	18.00	216.00	27.00	1.12½	.....	1.62½	18.00	1.00	60
Muscatine....	21.00	245.00	30.00	1.50	30.00	1.87	22.00	1.25	32
O'Brien	22.50	267.50	35.00	1.50	35.00	1.75	23.50	1.12½	60
Oceola	20.00	180.00	25.00	1.50	30.00	2.50	.....	1.00	.....
Page	20.00	211.00	25.00	1.37	30.00	1.75	16.00	1.00	21
Palo Alto.....	22.00	216.00	33.00	1.62	33.00	1.87	20.00	1.25	60
Plymouth	23.00	200.00	29.00	1.80	37.50	2.00	23.00	1.12½	30
Pocahontas...	15.00	180.00	17.00	1.00	25.00	1.00	13.00	50	30
Polk	18.50	187.00	22.50	1.27½	25.00	1.50	16.50	1.00	35
Pottawatt'mie	18.50	228.00	23.80	1.19	25.00	1.63	21.75	1.00	30
Poweshiek....	21.00	200.00	20.00	1.25	22.00	1.75	19.00	87	35
Ringgold	18.00	190.00	20.00	1.37	25.00	1.25	18.00	1.12½	42
Sac	20.00	225.00	29.37	1.42	31.50	1.75	21.33	1.00	42
Scott	20.00	200.00	25.00	1.50	25.00	2.00	20.00	1.25	.....
Shelby	18.00	180.00	25.00	1.25	25.00	1.50	20.00	1.00	.....
Sioux	18.00	200.00	25.00	1.25	30.00	2.00	20.00	1.25	30
Story	18.00	.....	20.00	1.00	.....	1.50	18.00	1.00	.....
Tama	19.00	220.00	30.00	1.50	30.00	1.50	23.00	1.00	42
Taylor	16.00	200.00	26.00	1.25	.....	1.25	14.00	75	35
Union	15.00	180.00	26.00	1.25	26.00	1.50	18.00	1.00	40
Van Buren....	23.33	187.00	21.00	1.25	20.25	1.91	17.50	88	35
Wapello	20.00	200.00	26.00	1.25	28.00	1.37	18.00	1.00	30
Warren	20.00	180.00	25.00	1.00	.....	1.50	19.00	87	60
Washington...	18.50	199.00	28.75	1.53	31.67	1.89	18.50	1.00	38
Wayne	17.70	200.00	23.70	1.14	26.20	1.38	18.26	86	40
Webster	18.80	206.00	21.80	1.08	28.00	1.73	16.12	83	37
Winnebago...	17.00	200.00	25.00	1.25	37.50	2.00	18.00	1.00	50
Winneblesh...	18.37	190.00	25.67	1.25	39.00	2.00	16.33	84	35
Woodbury....	16.00	187.00	25.00	1.37	25.00	1.50	19.00	1.00	45
Worth	15.00	200.00	22.50	1.12½	40.00	2.25	18.00	87	60
Wright	20.00	225.00	23.00	1.00	23.00	1.75	20.00	1.00	45

RECAPITULATION.

AVERAGE WAGES WHEN EMPLOYED BY THE YEAR.		DURING HAYING SEASON.		DURING HARVEST SEASON.		AT OTHER TIMES BUT NOT BY THE YEAR.		Average length hay- ing and har- vesting season— days.
Monthly.	Yearly.	Monthly.	Daily.	Monthly.	Daily.	Monthly.	Daily.	
\$ 19.23½	\$ 204.29	\$ 25.79	\$ 1.29½	\$ 29.18	\$ 1.70	\$ 18.82½	\$ 98½	41 & 1 h. 10 m.

The County paying the highest average wages, is Sac.
The County paying the lowest average wages, is Pocahontas.

In this connection, I present the following statistics on this subject taken from a publication of the State Department at Washington, from U. S. Consular Reports:

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per week to agricultural laborers in the west of England, with or without board and lodging.

DESCRIPTION OF EMPLOYMENT.	Average wages.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.	
In summer, without food and lodging.....	\$ 3.65
In winter, without food and lodging	2.91
Females, ordinary.....	1.14
Females, harvest hands	2.13
SOMERSETSHIRE.	
Males, food sometimes supplied at harvest	3.65
Women, field labor, elder and sometimes food	1.46
WILTSHIRE AND DOBETSHIRE.	
Males in summer.....	2.91
Males in winter.....	2.67
Women field laborers	1.46

Of agricultural labor in the above districts, Consul Lathrop, of Bristol, cannot speak favorably. Wages are lower in the west than in any other part of England.

The following is a description of the appearance of agricultural laborers, as seen by the Consul at a "hiring fair," at Chippen Sodbury, in Gloucestershire:

Worn out, their years gone, their muscles stiff, they are useless to the employer, and cannot get a place. They are literally turned out to die, and their only refuge is the workhouse; for it was impossible for them to save anything for their old age. When a pair of boots costs half a week's wages, a Sunday suit three weeks wages, a pound of the cheapest meat two and a half hours' work, how could they save?

Agricultural wages in the Hull district, county of York, and Liverpool and London districts.

DESCRIPTION OF EMPLOYMENT.	Average wages.
HULL DISTRICT.	
Farm laborers, with board and lodging, per year	\$ 29.00 to \$72.00
Housemaids, with board and lodging, per year.....	58.00 to 67.00
Wagoner, with board and lodging, per year.....	67.00 to 96.00
COUNTY OF YORK.	
Laborer :	
First man, with cottage, per week.....	4.06
Second man, no cottage, no board, per week.....	3.70
Foreman of farm per year.....	120.00 to 160.00
Second man, with board and lodging, per year.....	82.00 to 97.00
Third plowman, with board and lodging, per year.....	68.00 to 78.00
Plowboy, with board and lodging, per year.....	48.00 to 68.00
Blacksmith, two pints of beer, per day .....	.96
Joiner, two pints of beer, per day.....	.96
Herdman, cottage, per week.....	4.06 to 4.40
LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.	
Teamster, with board, per year	73.00
Herd, with board, per year.....	68.00
Herdsmen, without board, per week.....	3.89
Laborer, without board, per week	4.01
Boys, without board, per week.....	1.70
LONDON DISTRICT.	
Laborers in Kent, without board, per week	4.13
Laborers in Middlesex, without board, per week.....	4.13
Laborers in Surrey, without board, per week.....	4.38
Laborers in Essex, without board, per week.....	3.65
Laborers in Hereford, without board, per week.....	3.89

Wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Germany.

DESCRIPTION OF EMPLOYMENT.	Average wages.
ALSACE-LORRRAINE.	
Farm laborers, with board and lodging, per year	\$ 67.30
Servant girls, with board and lodging, per year	30.00
Laborers, with board and lodging, per day .....	.40
Laborers (during harvest), with board, per day .....	.50
Laborers (during harvest), without board, per day .....	.80
SAXONY.	
Male laborers, with board and lodging, per year	44.26
Female laborers, with board and lodging, per year	22.84
Male laborers :	
In summer, per day .....	.40
In winter, per day .....	.28
Female laborers :	
In summer, per day .....	.20
In winter, per day .....	.12
GRAND DUCHY OF OLDENBURG.	
Plowman, with food, per day .....	.65
Laborers, with food and rent free, per year	31.25
Laborers, with food without rent free, per year	54.75
Laborers, without board and lodging, per day .....	.50
Harvesters, with board, per day .....	.80
Harvesters, with board and lodging, per day .....	.55
STUTTGART DISTRICT.	
Stable hands, with board, per year	57.12
Day laborers (male), with board, per week	1.90
Day laborers (female), with board, per week	1.43
Dairymen, with board, per week	1.90
Dairymaids, with board, per year	30.94
BARMEN DISTRICT.	
Gardeners, with board and lodging per year	76.16
Coachmen, with board and lodging, per year	76.16
Farm hands (male), with board and lodging, per year	49.98
Farm hands (female), with board and lodging, per year	29.75
Day laborers, with board and lodging, per year	60.81
Carpenters, with board and lodging, per year	76.16
Blacksmiths, with board and lodging, per year	76.16
THURINGIA.	
Servants, with food and lodging, per year	14.00
Laborers, male (summer), with two meals, per day .....	.20
Laborers, female (summer), with two meals, per day .....	.14
CREFELD DISTRICT.	
First laborer, per week of 84 hours in winter and 87 hours in summer, with board and lodging	1.66
Second laborer, per week of 84 hours in winter and 87 hours in summer, with board and lodging	1.19
Third laborer, per week of 84 hours in winter and 87 hours in summer, with board and lodging .....	.95
Herder (in charge of cattle), per week of 84 hours in winter and 87 hours in summer, with board and lodging	1.90
Transient laborers :	
Male, board without lodging, per week	3.14
Female, board without lodging, per week	2.32
Male, without board or lodging, per week	4.43
Female, without board or lodging, per week	3.32
SILESIA.	
Male laborers, with board and lodging, per week	1.45
Female laborers, with board and lodging, per week	1.07

AGRICULTURAL LABOR IN THE BERLIN DISTRICT.

The number of persons employed in agricultural labor in the consular district of Berlin is estimated at 450,000, and it can be safely said that fully one half, if not two thirds thereof, are women. The able-bodied men, when not in the army, generally seek more remunerative employment than agricultural labor. The common farm laborers receive from 20 to 35 cents per day.

VALUE, RENTALS, AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Average value of farms.	Average rental of farms, (cash.)	Average No. of acres of farms.	Charging farmer's time at \$1 per day, rate of interest of farmer's investment.
Adair	3,000.00	250.00	100	5
Adams	2,250.00	300.00	120	5
Allamakee			120	
Appanoose (See note A.)	3,500.00	175.00	100	5
Audubon	2,500.00	200.00	180	8
Benton	7,100.00	525.00	245	3½
Black Hawk	6,400.00	480.00	160	8
Boone	5,000.00	160.00	300	
Bremer	6,000.00	390.00	157½	
Buchanan	4,200.00	266.00	144	
Buena Vista	11,300.00	800.00	365	10
Butler	3,300.00	160.00	160	7
Calhoun	7,400.00	625.00	370	
Carroll	4,837.00	291.66	140	13
Cass	9,050.00	500.00	265	5
Cedar	4,528.00	325.00	114½	6
Cerro Gordo	8,600.00	600.00	320	
Cherokee	6,400.00	560.00	160	6
Chickasaw	3,750.00	312.00	160	10
Clarke	2,929.00	225.00	133	1½
Clay	2,567.00	115.00	120	5
Clayton	3,870.00	420.00	192	8
Clinton	5,800.00	446.00	148	5
Crawford	4,000.00	197.50	180	3
Dallas	3,000.00	200.00	65	6
Davis	4,000.00	400.00	160	8
Decatur	3,750.00	275.00	280	
Delaware	4,373.00	375.00	133	9
Des Moines	2,434.00	307.00	80	
Dickinson	4,800.00	213.00	160	7
Dubuque, (See note O)	4,550.00	110.00	245	7
Emmet	2,675.00	250.00	196	10
Fayette	4,275.00	351.00	177	3
Floyd	4,600.00	400.00	163	6
Franklin	2,950.00	300.00	157½	10
Fremont	5,177.00	325.00	142	
Greene	3,850.00	271.25	140	3½
Grundy	5,600.00	160.00	350	
Guthrie	3,368.00	229.00	142	5½
Hamilton	3,000.00	180.00	140	
Hancock	1,400.00	150.00	350	
Hardin	4,325.00	338.00	213	6
Harrison	6,873.00	589.00	261½	
Henry	2,541.00	176.00	65	3
Howard	2,700.00	137.50	140	5
Humboldt	2,470.00	174.00	236	4½
Ida				
Iowa	3,890.00	318.75	133	4
Jackson	4,650.00	493.00	144	5
Jasper	4,400.00	375.00	129	3½
Jefferson	4,960.00	370.00	150	6
Johnson				
Jones	3,633.00	394.00	115	
Keokuk	4,900.00	430.00	194	7½
Kossuth (See note B)	2,400.00	200.00	160	6
Lee	7,000.00	394.00	115	5½
Lincoln	5,725.00	417.33	130	5
Louisa	4,776.00	323.00	183½	4
Lucas	5,742.00	278.00	204	5
Lyon	2,167.00	313.00	160	6
Madison	3,000.00	254.00	128	5
Mahaska	6,170.00	450.00	275	6
Marion	3,500.00	280.00	140	5
Marshall	4,800.00	360.00	160	6
Mills	4,800.00	480.00	160	6½

VALUE, ETC., OF FARMS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Average value of farms.	Average rental of farms, (cash.)	Average No. of acres of farms.	Charging far- mers' time at \$1 per day, rate of inter- est of far- mers' invest- ment.
Mitchell	\$3,433.00	\$500.00	153	.....
Monona	3,000.00	240 00	80	6
Monroe	2,750.00	.....	90	10
Montgomery	7,220.00	720.00	380	3
Muscatine	4,475.00	367.50	100	7
O'Brien	2,917.00	275.00	354	4
Osceola	3,200.00	400.00	160	.....
Page	4,700.00	430.00	107	.....
Palo Alto	3,500.00	160.00	.....	.....
Plymouth	3,000.00	300.00	120	.....
Pocahontas	5,520.00	240.00	240	4
Polk	3,875.00	357.00	142	5½
Pottawattamie	5,669.00	360.00	184 2-7	7
Poweshiek	4,875.00	405.00	205	6
Ringgold	4,135.00	370.00	184	5
Sac	4,800.00	160.00	400	6
Scott	11,608.00	756.00	159	.....
Shelby	4,006.00	554.00	138	8
Sioux .....	.....	.....	.....	10
Story	8,733.00	.....	360	8
Tama	3,600.00	120.00	300	.....
Taylor	2,733.00	283.00	133	.....
Union	8,200.00	200.00	80	.....
Van Buren	6,720.00	480.00	308	3½
Wapello	4,965.00	319.00	162½	4
Warren	3,533.00	247.00	120	6
Washington	4,984.00	385.00	138½	.....
Wayne	3,213.50	329.33	158½	9
Webster	2,934.00	190.00	144	.....
Winnebago	1,722 00	163.00	106	.....
Winneshiek	5,400.00	.....	180	6
Woodbury	5,867.00	587.00	213	8
Worth	1,680.00	131.00	128	7
Wright	2,860.00	160.00	225	.....

*Very few farms are rented for cash, but good plowed land brings \$3.00 per acre readily. Stock farms are rented by renter purchasing an interest in all personal property, and doing all the work and keeping up the fences, the owner furnishing material, and products divided equally, even to the cream sold to creameries, the renter paying for half the cream, pork, etc., used by him.

+The Iowa Land Co., owned by an English Co., have a large number of farms in our county, which they rent at one-half of the crop, the Co. furnishing seed, or one-third of crop, and renter furnishing the seed. The land is in the market and selling fast at from \$8.00 to \$22.50 per acre.

A. "There is but little land occupied by tenants in our township. The two first I have mentioned as rented are good land, but poorly furnished with buildings; the third is rather poor land, and only moderately comfortable fixtures. The hired help problem is becoming a serious one to farmers who are obliged to have help. The present generation of hired help seem to want to spend too much time in social pastime, and leave the farmer in the pinch of the game to do the best he can. Farmers who have farms large enough would prefer to employ a man with a family and furnish him a house, but very few laboring men seem to like the plan."

B. During the summer season there is generally a scarcity of farm help, which our farmers feel quite severely.

†"Modern machinery has made personal development a necessity (brains) in farming. Multiplied by four, he must *mind* his business (*manage it by mind*) or get distanced. Large areas, *understocked*, twenty-five per cent less animals, more feed, twenty-five per cent more fat—"all flesh is grass," no grass, no fat flesh—*poor* cattle, *poor* farmer. Iowa is a great state for grass if it be allowed to grow, but the most of all her pasture lots are *bare all summer*. To restore worn soils we must seed down to grass, and feed on the ground to retain manures, liquid and solid, rather than cart to the barnyard and back. The dear man is too valuable to have such cheap stuff. While land is sold at \$30 per acre, better buy four acres and watch the cows feed, than two acres and work himself too hard. The new sod can be turned again as new land, producing one-third more crop with same outlay for hired help. Thus we manage 1,000 acres, with four men living in tenant houses rent free, some fruit free, boarding themselves and families, Wages cash on demand, \$1.25 per day.

PART XI.

SITES.

FARMERS' AND OTHERS' SUGGESTIONS AS TO "SITES OFFERING NATURAL OR ACQUIRED ADVANTAGES FOR THE PROFITABLE LOCATION AND OPERATION OF DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY," ETC., ARRANGED BY COUNTIES.

ALLAMAKEE—Waukon, Postville, Lansing, Dorchester, and Harper's Ferry.

Much attention paid to drainage and to improvement of live stock. Several engaged in importing domestic animals direct from Europe. Beautiful and extensive veins of (coral) marble are found, and a large establishment is fitted up for preparing it for market.

APPANOOSE—We have a great quantity of coal and timber, and fine stone for building purposes, thus affording strong inducements for manufacturers.

The creamery and cheese business seems to offer the best opening for investment of almost any pursuit.

AUDUBON—Creamery is needed at Audubon, Exira or Viola Center.

BENTON—Vinton.

BUENA VISTA—Storm Lake, Alta.

CARROLL—Manning. Arcadia would be an excellent place for a flouring mill.

CEDAR—Massillon; Clarence. The latter would be an excellent point for a canning factory. Small fruit in abundance, and the soil adapted to raising nearly everything required for the successful operation of such a business.

CERRO GORDO—Mason City. Good location for manufacturing purposes.

CLAY—Good water power at Spencer, on the Little Sioux river, for almost any industry needing power. Also at Gillett's Grove, on same stream.

CLINTON—Lyons; Clinton. Rents about, and in Clinton are low, and the facilities for shipping of products by rail excellent. The main industry in this city and adjoining is manufacturing lumber. Consequently we have a large surplus of cheap fuel. Any industry that could utilize this fuel would

do well here. Slab wood can be bought at mill for 25 cents per load; dry strips, tied in bundles, 75 cents per cord; green strips 40 cents. Common laborers this season have been paid \$1.40 per day in mill yards—they boarding themselves. This is against \$1.50 the season before.

CRAWFORD—Denison, the county seat, is a fine site for a pork packing house and flouring mill.

DAVIS—Fine grass country; better adapted for grazing than anything else.

DECATUR—Creamery or cheese factory between Lineville and Garden Grove. Grass fine. Sheep do well here. We have plenty of timber and some stone.

DELAWARE—Excellent opportunity for flouring mills. Fine water-power.

DES MOINES—Burlington is a profitable location for all branches of industry, having within a circuit of one hundred miles thousands of tons of coal. The price of coal for the last four years ranging from \$1.40 to \$1.90 per ton. Iron and material for manufacturing purposes are not far distant. Ore and pig iron can be transported at reasonable rates. The Missouri ore and pig iron can be brought from St. Louis by barges and from Lake Superior by rail. There is here gathered a large quantity of scrap iron, which would form a large part of the supply for foundries and rolling mills. Our location presents an excellent opening for all kinds of manufactures, especially stove foundries, nail and rolling mills, pork houses, rope, oatmeal, drain tile, and sorghum establishments. We have many advantages for all kinds of industries to develop our resources; congenial climate, schools of the highest standard; timber in abundance and stone plenty; cheap and rapid transportation. The extent and character of the territory in which the goods manufactured are to be distributed, our vast system of railroads eastward with Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati and seaboard cities; south to St. Louis, Memphis and the entire south; north to St. Paul and the new northwest; western, reaching Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado and Texas and adjacent territory; with ten lines of railroads, embracing within its ramifications a scope of territory unsurpassed in fruitfulness, Burlington enjoys every facility for extending and developing her trade.

DICKINSON—Milford, Okoboji and Spirit Lake.

DUBUQUE—Dubuque, Dyersville, New Vienna. These places offer advantages in water-power. Mining has been profitable years ago, but latterly not as much so. Farming is the leading branch of industry. Cascade township has a natural dam of rock in the Maquoketa river but little used as yet. Hard wood timber plenty in the vicinity.

EMMET—Stock-growing and dairying. Estherville is a good site for water-power mill. Would draw custom from twenty to twenty-five miles. On west branch of Des Moines river a cheese factory is needed. On east side of river is easy access to railroad. Direct connection by rail is now had with Watertown, Dak.

FAYETTE—Hay press badly needed. Good brick, lime, building stone and timber.

FLOYD—The water-power is not well improved. Woolen mill and a No. 1 grist mill is needed, but enterprise seems to be lacking. Splendid water-power at Charles City, also at Floyd on the Cedar river, and in Miles township on the Little Sioux.

FRANKLIN—Fine chance for stock raising. Fine mill privilege at Sheffield and a mill badly needed. Hampton, Hansell and Chapin.

GREENE—Splendid coal and water privileges and fine opportunity for canning factory in Washington township. A creamery is needed.

GUTHRIE—A canning factory would pay well at Guthrie Center. I believe that our county seat—Guthrie Center—possesses superior advantages for the establishment of a pork packing center, and that a plant of that industry would be remunerative.

HAMILTON—The coal resource of the county is immense and with our railroad facilities good opportunities are offered for almost any kind of manufacture.

HANCOCK—Garner, Britt and Corwith. Two railroads at Garner and Britt. Coal and wood very reasonable. A flouring mill is needed very much at Lime creek or Upper Grove. A man who will build a steam flouring mill will do well.

HARDIN—In Eldora my opinion is that a fruit canning factory could do a profitable business. So, also, a broom or tile factory—the latter being much needed. Coal, timber and fire-clay are here in abundance. The State must offer some inducement for capital to invest in manufactures—making them exempt from taxation for a number of years.

HARRISON—Logan good for grist-mill. Near Woodbine a grist-mill is wanted, also a packing-house. Plenty of hogs but transportation costs too much. There is an excellent chance for a wagon and repair shop at Logan. A great deal of sorghum is made here. Plenty of good sites for mills. Missouri Valley would be a good place for a pork-house or canning factory.

HENRY—At Salem—flouring mill, canning factory and sugar (sorghum) factory would do well.

The stone quarries at Mt. Pleasant are as fine as are in the State. Plenty of coal, wood, stone, clay and good water. Tile factory would do well. We especially need factories to consume our products nearer home. For instance, a canning factory and paper mill. We need here (New London) a competing line of railroad going north and south.

HOWARD—Stock raising and dairying on the increase, and found to be very profitable. Good sites for an oil, meal mill and creameries.

HUMBOLDT—Humboldt for making furnishing lime. Rutland, Livermore.

IDA—There is a good opening for a pork packing house at Ida Grove as there is an immense number of hogs raised here. Also a good place for a corn canning factory.

IOWA—Amana, Marengo, Williams, North English.

JACKSON—Good site for pork packing at Maquoketa. Good water-power and oak timber. We have the best lime-stone in the State, located in the

Maquoketa valley and several lime kilns in operation. Lime is shipped to Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota and all over Iowa.

JASPER—A factory for making agricultural implements would do well at Newton, also a cheese factory. Flouring mill at Lynnville. The county has twenty or thirty coal banks with best of coal.

JEFFERSON—This county presents many natural advantages for all kinds of manufacturing, and as a grazing country is not excelled by any portion of the United States. Horse raising is rapidly becoming a principal industry. No less than fifteen hundred horses are annually shipped from Fairfield alone, at prices ranging from \$100 to \$250 per horse.

KEOKUK—What Cheer, Hedrick, Martinsburg.

KOSSUTH—If a pork packing establishment was located at Algona it would find plenty of business and encouragement. So too with a canning establishment, or foundry and machine shop. The latter our people greatly need and would substantially encourage. We have a very large acreage of flax in Kossuth county, and it has always been a profitable crop. Now if we had some way to utilize the whole crop it would be very desirable and there is enough raised in the county to run a very large establishment. Our hogs in great abundance, are shipped to Milwaukee, Chicago or Cedar Rapids. The county is given over largely to dairying and stock raising. Grain raised here is all consumed at home.

LEE—Fort Madison offers extraordinary inducements for a canning factory. Denmark, Montrose, Keokuk.

LINN—The establishment at Cedar Rapids of a paper mill, canning factories of every description, threshing machines, plows, etc., and in fact all classes of manufactories, that would supply the demands of the people of a vast territory in the West and Northwest, for which this city is daily becoming more of a trade center, with the cloths, implements, tools, furniture, and we might say the general necessities as well as the luxuries, all such institutions would meet with a warm reception and positive success.

LOUISA—Lettsville, an excellent site for a flouring mill, which is much needed. The poultry industry is very large and rapidly increasing, as is also the honey industry, which is already immense in this county. Columbus Junction.

LUCAS—Chariton, Lucas, Russell, Derby. Canning factory at Chariton. We very much need cheese factories and creameries. Chariton has good buildings now unoccupied and partially equipped, that could be utilized cheaply for the manufacture of any articles of tools or machinery used in Iowa. Fuel abundant and cheap, and our south railroad reaches good timber districts that would supply cheap material. Five or six hundred hands mining coal.

LYON—A good site here for an oil mill and paper mill.

MADISON—A cheese factory here would do well. Winterset, Earlham, Patterson. A good tile factory or two would pay well, for our farmers are rapidly seeing the benefits arising from draining the land.

MAHASKA—Oskaloosa, Beacon, and Given all afford an abundance of coal which would give cheap fuel for manufacturing purposes.

MARSHALL—The ten lines of railways leading into the State, with fine building stone and superior agricultural facilities, make this county superior.

MARION—Flagler has a very fine article of fire clay; has been tested and found good for fire brick and fine pottery. Good quality of coal in abundance.

MITCHELL—A number of mill sites on Cedar river, within ten miles of Osage. A good machine shop and foundry is needed and would do well at St. Ansgar.

MONONA—Our part of this county is particularly adapted to stock raising; pasture and hay are cheap, and corn is nearly always a heavy crop. There are thousands of acres of grass and pasturage. There is but little coal used in our part of the county. Wood is cheap. Four-foot wood in the timber is worth \$1.75 per cord. Cottonwood lumber, \$12 to \$14 per thousand feet. Hay is seldom worth more than \$2 a ton. A large number of the farms in this county are under mortgage, most of them to eastern loan companies. The renters don't make enough to keep a Winnebago Indian comfortable.

MONROE—The mining business is carried on extensively here. The Hickory mines, on the Central railroad; the Chisholm mines, on the C., B. & Q.; and the Avery mines, on the C., R. I. & P. Stock raising, especially cattle and sheep, is principally engaged in, in this county. Short-horned cattle and Merino sheep lead. Please send us a wool merchant. There are at least 8,000 fleeces in this neighborhood, not sold yet. Albia has five railroads. Is a good site for machine shops of any kind. Plenty of clay for pottery and tiling.

MONTGOMERY—We need a tile factory very much. We have plenty of good clay, and an abundance of wood.

MUSCATINE—Muscatine, West Liberty, and Vinton. West Liberty and vicinity for breeding-farms of Holstein, Hereford, and Polled cattle and draft horses.

O'BRIEN—Creamery or cheese factory would do well here. No better place in the country for a pork packing-house, linseed oil mill, tow factory, on account of quantities produced in country tributary to Sheldon.

PAGE—Pork packing-house.

PALO ALTO—We have the finest of rich black loam soil, producing the best crops of wheat, oats, barley, corn, flax, timothy, clover, and blue grass, and vegetables. The natural grasses are very luxuriant, and are as good for pasture as timothy, and nearly as good for hay. These wild grasses are a great source of wealth to our people; immense herds of cattle are raised upon these grasses alone. All of the hardy varieties of apples do well here, as do plums, cherries, and small fruits generally.

PLYMOUTH—Lemars, Kingsley, Seney, Reusien, Akron.

POLK—The city of Des Moines presents features for the location of manufacturing industries surpassing, perhaps, any other city in Iowa. With fourteen railroads centering therein, with an agricultural surrounding country unsurpassed, fine water power privileges, a population of fully 40,000 people, reasonable rents, abundance of coal within less than two miles

on almost every side—from the city limits—almost any manufacturing enterprise would succeed. Especially is there desired a canning factory, paper mill, carriage factory, and agricultural implement factory. The best quality of silicious sand, for the manufacture of flint glass, is found in the immediate vicinity of Des Moines.

POTTAWATTAMIE—A packing-house at Carson, would obtain material in great abundance. Freights are far too high to ship hogs. Oakland would be a fine place for a canning factory for fruit, corn, and tomatoes.

POWESHIEK—The canning of vegetables and milk has always seemed to me to offer strong inducements, and I know of no better point in Iowa for this purpose than Grinnell. Small fruit business is a rapidly growing industry in this section. Our county is becoming rapidly stocked with improved breeds of horses and cattle.

RINGGOLD—A good opening for creamery and cheese factory.

SAC—Odebolt, Sac City. Manufacturing industries of various kinds could be made profitable in our county. Agriculture and manufacture need to be more closely connected in Iowa. We need some creameries.

SHELBY—Creamery at Defiance. We need some thorough-bred horses. Harlan.

STORY—Sheldahl for a creamery or cheese factory.

TAMA—Tama City has very fine water power. Flour mill at Traer, where there is fine water power.

TAYLOR—Canning factory for sweet corn and fruits at Bedford or Lenox. Coal company is wanted to go to the third vein; first vein 30 feet deep and 18 inches thick. We are now highly taxed for coal.

UNION—Grist mill at Thayer.

VAN BUREN—A tile factory is badly needed at Milton, where there are abundant advantages for one.

WAPELLO—Ottumwa.

WARREN—In Indianola a foundry and machine shop would do finely, and the place offers excellent advantages. Coal abundant in southern half of county. We need a starch factory to work up our great surplus of potatoes and corn. A factory for refining and making sugar is needed, and would do well.

WASHINGTON—Washington would be a good place for a packing house, as we ship a great number of hogs to Chicago, when we don't want to. Great abundance of limestone rock in this county. A woolen mill would do splendidly in this county—at Washington, for example.

WAYNE—Corydon. Fine opportunities for large sorghum factory and two or three creameries and cheese factories. Stock raising is most profitable here, as blue grass is the natural production of the soil; it is heavy, rich and plenty. A good deal of coal here, which, for want of capital, is not utilized. For a grass country this can't be beaten this side of Kentucky.

WEBSTER—Fort Dodge. Great quantities of the best coal all over the county.

WINNEBAGO—There is an excellent opening at Leland for a general store,

also for another grain elevator. A good blacksmith and wagon-maker, and a good harness-maker are wanted here.

WINNESHIEK—Fine water power privileges and points for flouring mills. Would say we have some of the finest water powers situated along the Little Sioux and its tributaries, some of which are partially improved and others not. Also, the finest limestone quarries in the west. Add to these, a very rich soil, well watered by springs, and plenty of timber, and you have our natural resources. With capital to improve these abundant advantages, Winneshiek county may be made one of the richest manufacturing counties in the State.

WOODBURY—This county, I think, offers superior advantages for feeding cattle and hogs. Fine stock country.

WORTH—Goldfield. Creameries and a flouring mill needed, and would pay well. A cheese factory would be a good and profitable business at Kensett, or near there.

WRIGHT—Wall Lake. There are quite a number of never-failing springs situated on White Fox creek, the water of which is medicinal.

SITES SUGGESTED BY COUNTY AUDITORS.

The reports from auditors were far from full, both as to numbers and suggestions. It is a fact that these officers are called upon frequently to give information, and often their routine duties are interfered with. This may account for the few replies obtained for this office:

APPANOOSE COUNTY—Centerville would be a good location for a large woolen mill, or any manufacturing enterprise, as timber, stone and coal are in abundance. Moulton offers a splendid location for a creamery, as also Moravia, Plano and Cincinnati. We have fine locations for canning factories. Our taxes are reasonably low and our people enterprising and industrious. Our coal mines give employment to a large part of our population, and they make a liberal class of consumers, having ready cash or equivalent. Garden produce finds a splendid market in our midst.

BENTON COUNTY—I think that splendid water power may be developed near Vinton. I know of no better site in the interior of the State for heavy power. I think donations of land, and even money, would be given to responsible parties wishing to locate factories in that city.

BUCHANAN COUNTY—Water power good. Good location for canning establishment.

BUENA VISTA COUNTY—There is a fine water privilege at Sioux Rapids or at Storm Lake. We have a very fine body of water, five miles in length and one and one half wide.

CEDAR COUNTY—Cedar Bluffs, on Cedar river, affords excellent water power. The coal mines of What Cheer and Illinois are near us, and on direct railroad line.

CERRO GORDO COUNTY—Lime creek and the Shell Rock river run through portions of the county, and afford very desirable water power. The stone quarries at Mason City are practically inexhaustible. I think a paper mill would be profitable, also a foundry, or factory for agricultural implements.

CHEROKEE COUNTY—Two or three good sites for water power grist mills. Several branches of manufacturing would find encouragement in Cherokee; such as iron foundry, steam grist mill of large capacity, oil mill and canning factory.

CLARKE COUNTY—I think a canning factory would be profitable in this county.

CLAYTON COUNTY—The Volga and Turkey rivers which flow through the county afford unrivaled water power. No woollen or flax mill is in the county. Tendency to dairying and hog raising.

CRAWFORD COUNTY—Pork house would do well at Denison.

DECATUR COUNTY—Davis City offers the greatest natural advantages for manufacturing interest of any town in the county, having water power, wood, sand and stone in endless quantities, and very fine prospect for coal.

FLOYD COUNTY—Charles City.

GRUNDY COUNTY—Beaman in the south part of the county, has a fine bed of clay, which I think can be utilized with a good profit on investment. The clay is of quite a dark red color.

HAMILTON COUNTY—Webster City. Pork packing, creamery, wagon and machine shop; also Jewell. Both have the best R. R. facilities, plenty of good water.

HANCOCK COUNTY—Garner and Britt for steam flouring mill. Also creamery at latter place.

HOWARD COUNTY—Water power good.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY—Excellent water power can be had at Humboldt from that now improved. Still another good one lies a half mile below. Excellent potters' clay, and clay suitable for tile is abundant; also for brick. Lime stone of superior quality is inexhaustible. Building stone easy of access and abundant.

IDA COUNTY—Pork packing.

IOWA COUNTY—Marengo. Water power for several mills. Canning factory.

JACKSON COUNTY—Maquoketa and Canton. Water power excellent. Timber abundant.

JASPER COUNTY—Plenty of water and an abundance of coal in most parts of county. Newton is favorably located for all kinds of business as is Prairie City, Monroe, Colfax, Kellogg and Lynnville. All excellent sites.

JOHNSON COUNTY—At Coralville, ten miles west of Iowa City, there is a splendid water power adapted and suitable for all branches of manufactures.

KEOKUK COUNTY—Wagon factory at Sigourney.

KOSSUTH COUNTY—We have a great acreage of flax and a large establishment here to utilize this product would be remunerative. Also pork packing house.

LYON COUNTY—Rock Rapids excellent mill power. Good site for flax and oil mill.

OSCEOLA COUNTY—Grist mill water power on the Ocheydan. Oil mill at Sibley.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY—Pork packing.

POLK COUNTY—Des Moines, the largest city in the State, with the best railroad facilities, coal in great abundance, splendid water power, offers strong inducements for the investment of capital with as sure a prospect of speedy and large returns as any place in the west. A large canning factory, agricultural implement factory, wagon factory and paper mill would all do well here.

SAC COUNTY—Flax tow mill at Early or some other convenient point, as there is a large amount of flax straw wasted annually. Our county is mainly agricultural, and of necessity must remain so.

SCOTT COUNTY—Unlimited water power, if only developed for all kinds of manufacturing enterprises.

UNION COUNTY—This county has superior facilities for dairy business. Fuel is scarce and high for general manufactures.

WAPELLO COUNTY—Ottumwa. Water power, 3,000 horse. Inducements offered to all manufacturing interests requiring power. Also cheap coal, 80 cents to \$1.50 per ton. Excellent distributing point for manufacturing and wholesale trade. Railroads in seven different directions. Twenty four wholesale houses, embracing all lines of business. Amount of sales last year, \$3,000,000, exclusive of all manufacturing interests.

WARREN COUNTY—Indianola offers many fine advantages for manufacturing enterprises; has fine facilities for any kind of machinery which may be desired to be run by steam. Carlisle possesses ample water power, and the same may be said of Summersett. Our county is mainly agricultural. The population is very largely made up of people of American birth. Of our foreign population, we have a good thrifty class of German and Irish farmers.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—This county is exclusively an agricultural one. It raises fine crops of corn, oats, rye, barley, etc., but the people are turning their attention particularly to grazing and dairying, as the land cannot be excelled for pasture. A large amount of tiling is being laid with most encouraging results.

WEBSTER COUNTY—The gypsum quarries of this county, in the vicinity of Fort Dodge are being worked by first-class mills and the value of their products in stucco, etc., will not fall short of \$100,000.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY—Dairying interests.

WINNESHIEK COUNTY—The power in our streams (all of them being rapid) if utilized, would be sufficient to run to an almost unlimited extent.

Decorah has a vast amount of this water power, and is nicely situated for manufacturing purposes.

WOODBURY COUNTY—Sioux City offers good inducements for many manufacturing purposes, among which are soap factory, pork packing and stove foundry.

WRIGHT COUNTY—Goldfield offers excellent advantages for tile factory, and also for milling; Clarion or Belmond for foundry.

PART XII.

VIEWS OF WORKINGMEN.

REMARKS AND SUGGESTIONS BY INDIVIDUAL WORKMEN, RELATING TO THE GENERAL CONDITION OF EMPLOYEES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL CALLINGS.

For the purpose of bringing the views of workingmen to the knowledge of the General Assembly and to the public interested in them, the following statements are given in exactly the language made to this office. In some cases the suggestions are impractical, in others they are very practical. No one knows the needs of these persons as well as themselves, hence these statements are of much value. They are arranged by subjects as a matter of convenience to the reader, but in addition to this the vocations of the writers are stated.

It must be remembered that these statements are all voluntary on the part of those making them. In many cases there is no little repetition, and the first thought of the Commissioner was to publish all sent to the office, but latterly they have come in, in so great numbers as to preclude this plan. Many therefore are in this office of the same tenor as those herein published, and this is to be remembered as giving additional force to wishes herein expressed. This is especially true of miners in relation to screens, company stores, ventilation, child labor and weekly or semi-monthly payment of wages.

SKILLED LABOR—APPRENTICE SYSTEM, LEARNING A TRADE.

If some system of graded wages could be adopted by which an apprentice would be encouraged to learn a trade instead of working for nothing a few months, and then starting out as a workman of an inferior quality to reduce the wages of good mechanics, as well as the quality of the work done, it

would be a great deal toward making both better work and better workmen.

—*Stone-mason.*

I think there should be a law enacted to regulate apprentices and compel them to serve under experienced mechanics for two or three years, thereby protecting the interests of the people and insuring them security from imposters and botch workmen, who impose upon the credulity of the masses to a very great extent.—*Plasterer.*

There is a great improvement needed in my trade, and that will never come until there is a State Inspector of boilers, whose duty shall not only be to examine the boilers, but to examine engineers also, and allow no one to run an engine until licensed by him, after thorough examination. It would help wages and make better engineers.—*Engineer.*

Almost any one who can turn on steam is now hired because he is cheap. A law ought to pass the legislature and also Congress, compelling an applicant for the position of engineer to undergo an examination, and punishing a man who employs one who cannot satisfactorily pass said examination. There then would be fewer losses of property and lives by explosions, and a good engineer could get something for what he does.—*Engineer.*

Three days firemen from the old country are taking the place of regular engineers and at inferior wages. In my opinion the legislature should pass a law compelling all engineers handling stationary or winding engines, to pass an examination, and if competent, grant them a license to run the same. Men are running engines in this State who don't even know what steam is, and we who have learned the trade are often compelled to work at something else, because they will underbid us. A case to the point ———'s engineers get \$65 a month. I applied for an engine at R——. A man from England, who had been in this country but four months, offered to take the place for \$40 and got it, and he told me that he had everything about an engine yet to learn. License the engineers and there will be fewer accidents.—*Engineer.*

The only thing that hurts our trade is that the people don't stop to think if a man has learned his trade. If he has two or three tools and can handle them, he can get as good wages as the one who has learned his trade. There ought to be a law that a man should work under instruction a certain length of time before he should be allowed to contract any work. Such a law would be a help to the laboring classes.—*Carpenter.*

Pass a law requiring individuals to produce a diploma or certificate of qualification, before allowing them to contract for buildings.—*Carpenter.*

I am not favorable to the apprentice system; it's more profitable to employ experienced workmen, producing a better quality and larger quantity of work in the same amount of time.—*Blacksmith.*

I don't think there is enough interest taken by the people in general in having boys or young men learn a trade of some kind. I think the great trouble lies in keeping the boy's nose to the grindstone just as long as possible. They are not made to feel as though their labor was of any benefit, and the consequence is their task is a dog's life. They feel like doing no more than they have to. All they long for is for their apprenticeship to be

at an end. Let us make the boy feel that he is of some account; help him in his attempts to do or make something, and in nine cases out of ten, you will be well repaid.—*Blacksmith.*

There is one ruinous practice which I wish to refer to: botch mechanics, who claim to be skilled, and who take work and contracts because they don't want to shovel dirt or work on a farm. Men ought to be made to show credentials that they are efficient workmen.—*Painter.*

The apprentice system is conducted by the laws of our Union, and we have no trouble from that source in this part of the country.—*Cigar-maker.*

What the trades need is skilled labor. Cheap labor is hired without reference to skill, but simply with a view of paying out small wages.—*Wagon-maker.*

My father was a brick-layer and contractor. I have often heard him say that during forty years of experience he never had an application from a graduate of an high school to learn the trade.—*Carpenter.*

We suffer most, perhaps, from competition among ourselves, and from factories East running out low-priced work, and selling it as first-class work. Our workmen are not skilled enough; they don't properly learn the trade.—*Wagon-maker.*

In this county (Tama) I don't think laboring men have any cause to complain. We get our meat and vegetables very cheap and of good quality, direct from the farmers. Farm hands get from twenty to thirty dollars a month, including board and washing.—*Carpenter.*

Here (Buena Vista county) any one who is handy with tools, seems to consider himself capable of contracting, and as a consequence, injury is done to the trade.—*Carpenter.*

In regard to apprentices: such a thing is unknown here (Clay county). If a man can saw a board and drive a nail, he will go to contracting, and the people look for such men because they are cheap. I think if carpenters who have served apprenticeship, could be protected from such an evil, it would be but just. There should be a law, that every man had to be examined and get a certificate according to his ability for work.—*Carpenter.*

We have lots of carpenters here (Adams county) that never learned the trade, and hence know no more about framing, than a hog does of preaching; but men hire them.—*Carpenter.*

The reason there are no more apprentices employed in our trade, is that it is impossible to hold them but a short time, which makes so many poor workmen.—*Blacksmith.*

There should be a law passed compelling apprentices to serve a term of so many years. At the time he becomes a finished mechanic, he should receive a certificate in accordance with his acquirements. Some such method as this, in my opinion, would raise the standard of workingmen far above its present one. I do not see why it would not operate as well with mechanics as with doctors, lawyers, etc. The greatest oppression to good tradesmen is not so much foreign immigration; the fault is right here at home. There are hundreds of mechanics of all trades who are no more fit or capable of performing the duties which devolve upon them in the callings they have

chosen, than they are of managing the affairs at the head of the government at Washington.—*Wagon-makers*.

In this part of the State (Floyd county) there are no apprentices; boys don't like to stay long enough to learn trades.—*Shoemaker*.

The apprentice system is a dead letter in this part of the State (Floyd county). For instance, I hire a man to mix mortar for me; in a few months he gets an idea of how the work ought to be done, and then takes the jobs himself, for half price, of course; and there are many men who are willing to give him work, because of the low price. This class of men are encouraged to such an extent that I don't know of one apprentice in this section of the State. This, in my opinion, has a very serious effect on skilled labor.—*Plasterer*.

This city (Dubuque) is run over with poor mechanics, mostly Bohemians and Norwegians, who hurt us very much by working for low wages, and knowing but little or nothing about the trade.—*Brick-layer*.

The apprentice system as carried on to-day is not good. The law should be so that the boy would serve five years, he would then be of good to the trade and to the public. The boy of to-day thinks if he can get in his young head at once, what it has taken men in the trade, say twenty years, to learn, he is all right. A plumber ought to know especially about sanitary laws.—*Plumber*.

CONVICT LABOR.

The system of letting out by contract, the labor of convicts in our prisons and reformatories is very injurious to the working-man, and should be abolished.—*Shoemaker*.

The prison contract system is injurious to the laboring man.—*Local Editor*.

Abolish the convict contract labor if you want to help the American free working-man.—*Drayman*.

The present convict labor system in our penitentiaries and reformatory institutions hurts us very seriously.—*Wagon-maker*.

Stop convict labor. It deprives mechanics of a great deal of labor that belongs to them, and throws the profits into the hands of a few rich men.—*Carpenter*.

The penitentiary convict contract system hurts my trade more than anything else in Iowa.—*Blacksmith*.

The contract system of prisons hurts us badly, perhaps even more than pauper labor of the old country. For instance, convict labor will make a log chain, and put it on the market for less than half I can, and in fact every species of mechanical work. This, of course, compels me to work to sell the same article at competing prices, which I cannot afford to do; consequently the markets are flooded with an inferior quality of goods, which are dearer to the consumer after all. Besides, it is unjust to the convict.—*Blacksmith*.

I think that the penitentiary convict system of labor is detrimental to the

journeyman harness-maker, and also injurious to a manufacturer having to compete with this kind of system.—*Harness-maker.*

I am opposed to placing our working-men in competition with convict labor, such as is in our prisons. It is equal to the pauper labor of England. *Laborer.*

The abolition of convict labor would better the condition (twenty-five to forty per cent) of laboring men. The Illinois prison is furnishing fifty per cent of the cocperage, harness, boots and shoes, etc., in this section of Iowa at present. Thirty-five coopers were thrown out of employment in this city (Sioux City) by the reduction of wages from 40 cents per tierce to 20 and 25 cents in the last two years. The Illinois prisoner make a tierce for a contractor for about six cents, and makes five each day. If you can help to abolish this convict labor in Iowa, the working men will bless you.—*Cooper.*

The worst thing mechanics have to contend with is criminal labor. The country is flooded with all kinds of implements made in the State prisons, and they are sold for less than can be made by honest laborers. There is no inducement to learn the trade, from this fact.—*Wagon-maker.*

EDUCATION.

The school system would be greatly helped if it could be changed in some way, so that a practical education would be given, instead of so much that does no good. I think, also, that the State ought to pass a law that the same kind of books could be used in the schools.—*Saw repairer.*

There seems to be a great deal of looseness in the public schools. I think that the "Pickler bill" should have been passed.—*Wagon-maker.*

Children should be required to go to school until fourteen years old, instead of twelve.—*Miner.*

I think we ought to have a uniformity of school-books, printed by the State.—*Miner.*

More schools should be open in the summer time. Many parents are too poor to clothe their children properly to send them to school these cold winters. These boys and girls grow up and find themselves ignorant. I think whenever any community has forty scholars of this kind, that want to attend a night school, the State ought to appropriate one-fourth of the amount necessary for expenses. There are far too many changes in text-books; I can't afford it.—*Miner.*

School books are quite a tax; and it is an outrage on the people, the price that publishers put on these books.—*Carpenter.*

A great wrong is perpetrated upon us working people, not to have a law so that the same series of school-books can be used in Iowa. Now, with so many changes all the time, it is very hard indeed for the poor people to send all their children to school, as we would like to do.—*Blacksmith.*

A uniform system of public school-books, costing less money, would benefit the laboring man with a family very greatly. In fact, it seems to me to be a necessity. With the present costly system, numbers of children have

to be kept from school for want of *required* books, the parent being totally unable to supply them.—*Laborer*.

Give us compulsory education.—*Painter*.

The school books cost too much for a poor man to buy, if he keeps his children warmly clothed in winter.—*Cigar-maker*.

FOREIGN LABOR—IMMIGRATION.

The immigration of foreign labor under contract system should be abolished.—*Shoe-maker*.

Am opposed to the contract system of foreign labor, and think it ought not to be tolerated. I think that the laboring classes ought to combine against it at the ballot-box.—*Shoe-maker*.

Foreign cheap labor has affected my work, and working men generally, to a serious extent.—*R. R. Employe*.

Every foreign pauper who comes to this country at the dictation of some agent here is a direct tax upon the workingmen, for he increases the number and reduces the wages.—*Moulder*.

The foreign contract system has had a very great tendency to reduce wages in my trade, and to deprive native and skilled mechanics of work.—*Wagon-maker*.

Foreigners are picked up because they are cheap workmen, and their coming here under contract has hurt us very much.—*Brick-mason*.

Foreigners are sent here under contract, and work for less wages than we can, and hurt us badly.—*Miner*.

Foreign contract labor is not good for us, because the parties that hire them do it to bring down the price of labor and injure the workingmen. While this ought to be stopped, we ought to let the foreigner come of his own accord, if they want to abide by our customs and our laws. If they are producers they are also consumers, so let the country and the State be free to the down trodden.—*Miner*.

The immigration of foreign labor into this country has a most degenerating and hurtful influence upon the interests and welfare of the American mechanics. The average pay of our mechanics is less than it was but a few years ago, and one principal cause of it is the labor market being overstocked by the immigration of foreign labor into this country.—*Machinist*.

I don't know as foreign labor hurts us any more than American block-heads.—*Carpenter*.

The foreign immigration has damaged my trade to some extent. They work cheaper than Americans can. At my trade they work for \$1.00 a day and board themselves, and other work in proportion, largely done under contract.—*Carpenter*.

I wish more foreigners would come in, as we consider them when naturalized some of our best people and citizens.—*Blacksmith*.

As regards foreign labor and immigration in my opinion it is a great curse. The pauper laborer comes here under flattering promises. He is poor and ignorant. He accepts the first offer, whether it is the established

or current wages or not. He never stops to consider. The American intelligent laborer cannot and will not compete with him, and in this way our boys are barred from honest and honorable employment.—*Blacksmith*.

I think if stronger laws were passed against the importation of contract labor, it would be a great benefit to our American laborers.—*Laborer*.

We complain of the importation of foreign laborers, who come unskilled in trade, and who will readily yield to the honest reduction for work on the part of an employe, and thereby cut competition to so low a rate that it is impossible to make contract labor pay its investment and sustain a family.—*Painter*.

Do something to prevent foreign labor coming here under contract.—*Cigar-maker*.

The importation of contract labor, though it does not affect my business, is injurious to the laboring man, forcing them to produce protection-priced goods for pauper wages.—*Local Editor*.

Foreign labor under contract is hurting us. We want protection to American labor and American laborers.—*Mason*.

To a large extent cheap foreign labor is employed by all the large manufacturing centers in the West. Small shops or individual workers cannot compete with these factories, with their capital, mechanical appliances and cheap labor combined. Result: centralization in the production of all new work, and a consequent narrowing in the range of profitable work. Outside of the large manufacturing centers in my opinion a majority of the iron workers in this country, unless highly skilled in their trade, had better take Horace Greeley's advice and "go West." The trade is overstocked with ordinary workmen, and is made ten times worse by the importation of foreign labor.—*Blacksmith*.

The imported miner brings with him all the monarchical ideas of their native land, and being born to poverty and oppression of the most abject nature, which finally induced them to seek a home in a foreign land, they are only too glad to accept anything that places them a step above their native condition. Hence, the unscrupulous capitalist finds in them a ready tool to aid him in making the cost of living the line to which wages must tend, and even bring that down to a minimum. Many operators keep these employes as a standing menace to the American miners not to strike, but take what they get and be thankful.—*Miner*.

The immigration of foreign labor, as shipped in by coal companies, is a detriment to honest labor. They are the outpourings of pauper Europe and are not versed in the different branches in which they are placed; therefore must be a detriment to skilled employes in that calling. They never offer their labor in a legitimate manner, but through labor Bureau agencies, and always at ruinous prices. Companies never want them only when they have a difficulty with their skilled employes, and then only for the purpose of subjugating the old hands. As soon as that is accomplished they are generally invited to leave, like a Benedict Arnold.—*Miner*.

Foreigners who have been enticed over here come by dozens and work for half price. Most of them can live on bread and black coffee, sour kraut

and fat pork, while we want something better. I am old now but I hope something can be done for our young laboring men so they can get a fair price for a good day's work, and not be crowded out by foreigners.—*Cabinet-maker*.

LABOR ORGANIZATION—TRADES UNIONS.

I think trades unions have been an injury to the trades generally.—*Shoemaker*.

I am in favor of co-operation and unions.—*Shoemaker*.

Am much in favor of labor organizations, as they bring the employe and employer to a better understanding with each other.—*Book-keeper*.

I think the unions are a curse to all concerned, not only to those that would and want to work, but to the employers.—*Tinner*.

I am not much in sympathy with trade unions, as they tend in exactly the same direction as close corporations, but certainly laboring men have as good a right to organize as capitalists have.—*Mason*.

I am not a believer in trade unions. I believe in grading a mechanic's pay by the amount and quality of labor he performs. The one price set by trades unions I believe to be unjust.—*Mason*.

Unions are good if conducted right, but as a rule they are not.—*Mason*.

I don't belong to any trade union, but I don't see why manufacturers, etc., should object to them, for they are all, or nearly all, combined together for their interests. Why should not the employe have the same privilege?—*Engineer*.

I abandoned the trades union because I would not endure their unjust demands.—*Machinist*.

I have been a member of a trades assembly, but am not now, and would like to know of what benefit they are to the working man? I never could see.—*Carpenter*.

Trades unions don't always produce good results. They are mostly composed of foreign born citizens. They dictate to employers the number of apprentices. They cause useless strikes. Out of these strikes comes mobs.—*Carpenter*.

I think unions a very good thing, and wish we had one here.—*Carpenter*.

Keep clear of trades unions, for I believe they are of no benefit to the working man.—*Carpenter*.

I think there should be trades unions established throughout the State by mechanics and working men and women generally for the protection and advancement and general welfare and co-operation of all classes, not to the detriment of any employer in any sense of the word, but as a mutual beneficiary institution.—*Carpenter*.

I do not believe in trades unions. I think they do more harm than good, as they are the seat of all strikes, and I think a laboring man is far better off if he don't belong to one. This country is big enough and good enough, and if a man don't like the wages he is getting, he can quit and go some place else and get employment, but if he belongs to a trade union the next thing

is a strike, and then if things are not settled satisfactorily there is damage done and the laboring man is left in a worse place than he was before.—*Blacksmith.*

I think trades unions are a great benefit to working classes, if they would settle their differences by arbitration and not by strikes.—*Harness-maker.*

In regard to trades unions I would say that I think, while they enable persons who belong to them to obtain employment easier, giving them preference over others, yet they encourage laziness, make people clanish, which ends in destroying what should belong to everybody—common civility.—*Painter.*

Trades unions in my opinion are detrimental to working men. They take away the independence of the workingman and rob his family of protection. If I am at work, receiving good wages, and a strike occurs, no matter what the provocation, being a member of the union I am compelled to join the strike, thereby depriving my family of the support that my labor brings them. That principle of unionism is wrong. If a set of men order me out on a strike they should pay me dollar for dollar for the time actually lost while mingling with the self-constituted dictators. If a union cannot support its members in the manner suggested, then it affords no protection to me. The persons who cry loudest against railroads pooling, are those who belong to trades unions and other labor organizations. This appears rather inconsistent. The railroads pool to keep up the freight and passenger tariff and the working men join trades unions to control the price of labor. The working man is largely to blame if he does not succeed. I often hear men complaining of their hard lot and how terribly oppressed they are. A very large number of these do nothing but work up strife among their fellow workmen; a still greater number rush for a saloon when they get a nickle, and wonder why they don't get along better; and others go through the country (for \$25 or \$50 a night) telling the dear laborers how they are wronged. The latter are the chaps who work in the sewers with kid gloves and dig coal in a broadcloth coat. There is a growing demand in my trade for good workmen, and the sober, reliable man has not much trouble in securing a situation, and at all times and at a good salary. In my opinion the only things necessary are, interest yourself in your employer's welfare, steady habits, and try to excel. This is far better than joining a trade union, and if you don't succeed then it will be from no fault of your's.—*Printer.*

I am strongly in favor of all tradesmen belonging to a union.—*Cigar-maker.*

Organization and sobriety are the only subjects of interest to the workingmen that I know of. Our men should organize into unions, that they may receive just remuneration for their work.—*Cigar-maker.*

I favor a law incorporating labor unions.—*Cigar-maker.*

Incorporate our unions, so that we can have equal rights with capital before the courts.—*Cigar-maker.*

Our trade is at present in better condition than it has been for a number

of years, owing largely to the fact that our hours of labor are fixed by our local unions, and in no case more than ten hours a day.—*Cigar-maker*.

I think trades unions would be a good thing, if by them wages could be regulated and a better apprentice system made.—*Painter*.

The unions existing among cigar-makers have undoubtedly operated to their great benefit in all respects. They are regarded by members as a system of education. They are brought to discuss questions that would not have come to their minds were it not for these organizations.—*Cigar-maker*.

I do not see any benefit in trades unions to either side. If a pool exists among operators these trades unions complain, but at once form the same thing themselves. If it is wrong for one, is it not equally wrong for the other side?—*Carpenter*.

PROHIBITION—TEMPERANCE.

If workingmen would keep out of the saloon they would have more money, better health, and be more respectable than they are.—*Shoemaker*.

Wages are good enough. Drive the whisky and beer out of the State, and the workingmen will have plenty of change to spare.—*Shoemaker*.

I think the prohibitory law a bad one, because it leads to violation of law.—*Bookkeeper*.

The mechanic who does not drink and chew tobacco, is the exception. Prohibit the sale of liquor.—*Tinner*.

I think the workingman would be most benefited if we had no saloons or drinking-shops.—*Saw-repairer*.

The condition of wage-workers and their families would be improved by the prohibition of alcoholic drinks.—*Plasterer*.

A strict enforcement of the prohibitory laws would help us.—*Wagon-maker*.

Shut up or close out three fourths of the drug stores in Iowa, and it would help us as much as anything I know of. Away with whisky.—*Wagon-maker*.

Wages are not what keep the mechanic and trades people poor. In my opinion it is the parties themselves, who waste their time and what they actually earn, in drinking beer and whisky. Pay day comes, and the next day one half will be off work, and after their money is spent they will return broke. And these are the men who are always complaining of hard times.—*Plasterer*.

Prohibit as far as possible the sale of all spirits as a beverage.—*Plasterer*.

I am 60 years old. I have worked at my trade 40 years. The greatest obstacles are whisky and beer.—*Plasterer*.

I believe the rigid enforcement of the prohibitory law would better the condition of many workingmen. Let us have reading-rooms instead of saloons, and our condition in every respect would be better.—*Miner*.

I don't drink, and I save money.—*Miner*.

Some of us are saving money. A greater portion are living from hand to mouth, due almost always to drinking habits.—*Miner*.

Some men's families, like themselves, are not in very good condition. Mine are all right. I save my money, instead of drinking it up, and that's the reason.—*Miner*.

Machinists and laborers could better their own condition if they would abstain from liquor.—*Machinist*.

The reason why so many carpenters are poor, is because they spend their money in saloons. Prohibit them.—*Carpenter*.

Enforce the prohibition law. This is especially needed by workingmen.—*Carpenter*.

Three months I lost from drink last year. No man need suffer as I have, who will let liquor alone. Not only have I suffered, but my family have; and had it not been for a good wife, I don't know what would have become of me. I have quit now, and hope never to touch it again. I wish to God there was none of it in the world.—*Carpenter*.

Any workingman in Iowa, who will practically believe in the prohibitory law, can get along well.—*Carpenter*.

If the towns will keep whisky and beer from the workingmen, they won't have to furnish them so much coal and food. I was not a prohibitionist, but I am for it now, or anything to lead men to save their money and keep their women from washing to feed them.—*Blacksmith*.

The amount of money spent in the State of Iowa for beer, and whisky, and tobacco, in ten years, would provide every homeless family with a comfortable habitation all their lives.—*Blacksmith*.

Abolish all liquors so men won't drink, and that will be a rich blessing to us workingmen.—*Blacksmith*.

The prohibitory law is a ridiculous one, and ought to be abolished.—*Blacksmith*.

Enforce prohibition, and you will do more for the laborer in Iowa than to increase his wages 25 per cent. This is the sentiment of a moderate drinker.—*Blacksmith*.

Our workingmen should practice temperance and help enforce the prohibitory law, and then they would be better able to save what they earn. Their lot is a hard one, but it is largely so of their own making.—*Cigar-maker*.

Poisons are dealt out to the poor man, and as he goes down, so does his family and his home. If you want the workingman helped, let prohibition be enforced. There are by far too many gateways in the present law.—*Painter*.

What we need is prohibition. In my business, workingmen are employed only about eight months in the year, and nine tenths of the mechanics spend the remaining four months in idleness and the saloon.—*Plasterer*.

There seems to be plenty of work here (Cedar Rapids), and if there is any suffering among workingmen, it is generally the result of intemperance.—*Carpenter*.

The best thing, in my opinion, would be to enforce the prohibitory law and stop the places of strong drink and time-killing. It would be the best thing for the poor man possible.—*Blacksmith*.

The greatest enemy to the working class, in my opinion, is gambling and

intoxicants, and a strict enforcement of the laws in regard to these would be of the greatest benefit to the population, and especially to the mechanic.

—*Blacksmith.*

Wage-workers' troubles largely arise through their improvidence, especially in relation to beer and whisky. A wage-worker with a family can't afford to spend his wages for these things, and the best way to help him is to discontinue their manufacture and enforce prohibition.—*Shoemaker.*

Teach men to turn their backs on saloons, and their faces toward the savings banks.—*Shoe-maker.*

The "personal liberty" people are doing the people more harm than anything I know of, with their man-traps known as saloons. These are what keep men poor, and their wives and children poorly clad and badly fed and housed. Prohibition is what we want and need.—*Laborer.*

Prohibit liquor-making and drinking, if you want to save us.—*Coal miner.*

The first and foremost enemy to the laboring man is the saloon, where the miners especially congregate, spend their money, deprive their families of their earnings, and demoralize their character. Let the saloon be abolished if you want to help the workingman and his family.—*Miner.*

The liquor traffic does more harm to the workingman than anything else. Do away with the saloons, and you do away with a great many other evils. They shatter human life, make widows and orphans. Talk about regulating them, and you talk about regulating a curse.—*Saw repairer.*

In my opinion, temperance would do more good to the workingman than anything else. Miners drink more than any class of laborers, and to them prohibition would be the greatest boon.—*Miner.*

These facts assume vast importance, when it is remembered that the use of alcoholic drinks costs annually in the United States more than nine hundred millions of dollars; a sum that exceeds the combined annual earnings of all the railroads in the United States.

At a large meeting in the East of Knights of Labor, Mr. Powderly was present. The question of making an assessment on each member for the purpose of carrying on the work and organizing new Assemblies, was raised. It met with violent opposition, and was being strongly opposed, when the meeting took a noon recess. Mr. Powderly went out with the rest, and a crowd immediately started across the street for the nearest saloon. He went, too, and with his usual systematic method, kept account of money spent there for liquor; and when the meeting reconvened, showed them, much to their astonishment, that they had spent more money thus recklessly, than would be required in the matter under discussion for the furtherance of their work.

HOURS OF LABOR—WAGES.

I consider the eight-hour law of great importance. It would give the wage-worker more time for self-cultivation and education, which in the course of time would have a good effect on the moral condition of the State at large.—*Book-keeper*.

There ought to be a law in Iowa similar to Missouri and Illinois, to secure a workingman his wages in case the firm he works for fails.—*Moulder*.

In this State we should have a law making labor a preferred creditor to mortgagee. We have been crippled this spring at our shop from the lack of just such a law.—*Moulder*.

I would make the time longer in which a day laborer or subcontractor has a right to file a lien on property for work, and give all workingmen the same rights that a first contractor has.—*Plasterer*.

We ought to have an eight-hour law. This would give us more time to cultivate, educate and improve ourselves.—*Mason*.

Weekly payments should be made, instead of monthly.—*Miner*.

Wages should be paid weekly. It would make the working class more independent, and they would not have to go in debt between pay-days.—*Machinist*.

A think a well-enforced eight-hour law would be of benefit to workingmen. It would give men time to read, which they don't have now.—*Carpenter*.

I think there ought to be a law in the interest of the farm laborer, by which he should not be compelled to work longer than from sunrise to sunset.—*Laborer*.

Think if we could work eight hours, and be able to put in the balance of time in our gardens (if we have any—I have one), if not in reading, we could all live better. Eight hours would give more work to more men, and give us a chance to improve mentally, as well as bodily.—*Painter*.

A bill should be passed to enforce operators to pay miners every two weeks, at least.—*Miner*.

I think the wages of wage-workers in Iowa, are fully as good now as they have been at any time for thirty years.—*Engineer*.

□ One of the greatest injuries to laboring men and women is the credit system. For example, the laborer goes in debt to the merchant; he pays for the accommodation in various ways. First, credit involves loss; those who pay make that loss good. Second, book-keeping costs, and those who pay make that good. Third, goods can be sold cheaper for cash than credit. If the mechanics could get cash for their productions, they could pay cash for their goods and material. The system of monthly payment is wrong. Corporations and companies who pay monthly, give orders to stores (if they don't have one themselves); they levy ten per cent tax on the merchant for favoring him with their orders. The laborer pays this ten per cent. If the employer was compelled to pay cash every week, the laboring class could live cheaper and save more money.—*Blacksmith*.

No matter how small the wages are, a wage-worker ought to make it a

point to save *something*. As the thrifty German puts it: "If I make fifty cents, I spend him not all."—*Blacksmith*.

I think employes should in all cases be allowed a month's pay, or a hearing or thirty days' notice, and require them to give thirty days' notice. There should be some rule whereby men could not be thrown out of work on the freak of a superintendent without a hearing; and I presume thirty days' notice required would be equivalent in some cases.—*Agent*.

Two pay days in each month would give the coal miners an opportunity to buy their goods for cash and help to keep them out of debt, while long pay days tend to keep them constantly in debt.—*Miner*.

MINING, SCREENS, COMPANY STORES, ETC.

In my opinion the truck system and the credit system are detrimental to workingmen. Under the former they are *obliged* to purchase goods at a high price, and the more a man will buy the better his chances in the mine will be, thus putting a premium on extravagance. The merchants often incur losses under the credit system, and doubtless as far as they can, make them good from other customers. Men ought to be paid in *cash* at the close of each week.—*Miner*.

Miners coal should be weighed as loaded in mine.—*Miner*.

The screens take a good part of our work for nothing, when they fill a car out of every five cars of coarse coal.—*Miner*.

The wholesale shipping of negroes into mines is ruining our work.—*Miner*.

The operators have all the nut coal free. We dig twelve bushels of coal and only get credit for ten.—*Miner*.

We want a screen law or no screen, but our products weighed in conveyance the miner loads it before going over screen.—*Miner*.

The operators shipping colored people from Virginia under contract and then giving them the best of the work I think an outrage. We cannot say so here or else we will be discharged.—*Miner*.

The miner is not protected by law as he should be. The coal he mines is run over a screen from twelve to fifteen feet long, five feet wide and the bars an inch and a half apart, and he gets paid only for the coal that goes over that screen; the coal that goes through it, is a total loss to him, as he gets nothing for it. My remedy for it, is a screen six feet long, four feet wide and bars an inch apart; that would clean the coal sufficiently. These long screens are simply a robbery. There ought to be a law to make them uniform.—*Miner*.

Company stores prices are higher than elsewhere. If a man commences to work the first of the month he don't get pay for fifty days. They keep twenty days labor back, so this allows company stores to get customers. If a man don't trade with them; they find they don't need him.—*Miner*.

A white man don't dare ask for raise of wages when colored people can be hired. If he does, he is threatened with the negro. They import them by the hundreds from Virginia. We don't say this with any disrespect to

the negro; if they would come here with their own energies it wouldn't be so bad, but we protest against having them imported here to impoverish us poor workingmen.—*Miner*.

Negroes come here by train loads under contract and work for low wages, which compels us to do the same. I have no objection to their coming voluntarily, but I do object to their being shipped here to work at low wages.—*Miner*.

A bill should be introduced and passed to make operators pay miners for all merchantable coal.—*Miner*.

A bill should be passed to have a check-weighman on every tipple in the State. Attach a penalty too.—*Miner*.

I do complain of the system under which we are working. We have at these mines screens twelve feet long and one and a quarter inch between the bars. We get pay for lump coal only. Our coal is weighed on flats. For every seven cars of lump coal there is one car of nut coal, and the miner don't receive one cent for it, therefor the miner is robbed at the rate of one-seventh of his earnings. The miner loads eight cars here and only gets paid for seven. Oh how needful is legislation on this subject. You know in almost every market nut coal brings very nearly as much as lump coal at retail; then why is it that the miner don't receive some pay for that coal which he has produced? It is a shame! You will find it this way all over the State.—*Miner*.

We want a better screen system—one established by law—so that the miner can get pay for the work he does.—*Miner*.

I have never seen any good come from company stores. The goods are generally inferior, and the prices higher and in nine out of ten cases, if the workmen don't buy from them they are discharged. Men ought to get their money paid to them after it is earned, and let them trade at the company store or at any other store if they want to. It is only the selfish companies that continue these stores. In some places the men are paid in checks instead of money, for fear they will go somewhere else to trade.—*Miner*.

Blanks should be furnished to each miner monthly, as follows:

1. Number of hours in mines.
2. Number of bushels of coal per day, per week, per month.
3. Cost for tools and other expenses.

There should be one dollar fine by law if these blanks are not filled out on the 10th of the month.—*Miner*.

Our present ventilation law needs amendments at different points to render it effective. We need a law either to restrict the size of screens to a certain limit or to compel the operators to pay for all coal mined previous to its being screened.—*Miner*.

The question of weighing the coal is a serious one for the miner. You are aware that the coal is weighed after it is screened. These screenings or nut coal, the miner gets nothing for, while it is admitted to be nearly, if not quite equal in quality to the lump coal. The miner thinks he ought to be paid for this nut coal. He digs it, he pays for the powder to blast it, loads it in his room and yet gets no remuneration for it. If the legislature could

be brought as a body to see the disadvantages the miner is laboring under, they would admit their is good cause for complaint, and I am sure would enact laws to improve their condition.—*Miner*.

To improve the condition of the miner abolish the screens, give them the coal they are justly entitled to, whereas at present, when they mine a ton of coal they get 14 or 15 cwt. for it, the operator taking the balance for toll on his labor. What wonder the miner is crying out for just laws against the grip of those human leeches, that are fastening deeper and deeper every year into the producing element. Such a bill as the Missouri screen bill in my estimation, would result beneficially to the Iowa miner, and I hope you will give it your hearty support.—*Miner*.

The following letter is so complete in illustration, it is given in full:

WHAT CHEER, Iowa, April, 1885.

E. R. HUTCHINS, ESQ.,

Commissioner, Des Moines:

DEAR SIR—Seeing your letter in the *Angus* paper stating you desire to gain knowledge of the State coal miners, and you also state you have sent out blanks for this purpose, but did not receive as many replies as you wished. The reason I will give you for this is ignorance, for the blanks you sent to me I found out that in distribution that they did not know what to do with them, only to look at and take them home and light their pipes. This teaches me that we need a careful education law, so that capital will have to help to raise the children in the school, instead of in the coal mines to make them slaves and vagabonds.

In regard to screen law, I have had enough of that. What we want is a law to weigh coal as the miner loads it, 80 pounds for a bushel as it comes out of the mines, then coal companies can use any size screen they want.

I hear you are opposed to company stores? So are we. Company stores are like Frank James was to the banks. When he went through a bank he did not leave any money that he saw for the stockholders or depositors. So it don't make any difference how much money a miner makes where there is a company store. He must take it in whet-stones or sticks, or there is no work for him.

What we want in place, is one week's pay in lawful money of the United States. Then we want a law to make a fine of five to one hundred dollars for any company that employs a man under ground over eight hours.

Then we want the law amended in regard to the mine inspector, that he shall notify by mail one week before he shall visit the mines, so the miners can appoint a committee to meet him from among them. Then after he has heard this committee, and if he finds, after he has visited the places in the mining county, has notified, and if he finds as stated, shall have company to comply with the law or shut down the mines.

Will now give you a statement of mining coal for the Star Coal Company, 1884:

Number bushels of coal mined by me from Oct. 1, 1884, to March 31, 1885, 8,207½.

CREDIT.

Cash received.....	\$ 263.28
For labor in mines.....	3.00
Total	\$ 266.28

DEBIT.

Six months' board	\$ 90.00
Taxes	18.00
Seven kegs powder to mine coal	15.75
Tools wearing out in coal.....	5.00
Benevolent purposes.....	15.75
Repairing tools	2.00
Clothing	15 00
Sundries.....	19.79
	181.29
Balance	84.99
	\$ 266.28

Being a single man, the company says that I can't have work. How much money will I have by the time I get work at my occupation at the present outlook?—*Miner*.

There ought to be a law passed regulating coal screens, as some of the companies surely get the lion's share. I have worked at carpentering for coal companies and found their hands paid more at the company store than I paid in Monroe. I was under no obligations to trade with them, but their miners have to trade with them or leave. I think it would be well to have some legislation on the mode of paying laborers out of company stores. Also on coal screens; have them ascertain angle and a certain width between bars, say one inch for diamond, and one and one-fourth for round, more or less, as the case may be—*Carpenter*.

The screen should be abolished or otherwise weigh the coal before it is dumped. A law similar to that passed in Missouri lately, would be very beneficial.—*Miner*.

I was induced four years ago to come to Angus. Then I could make fair wages to support my family. Then in about a year things took a change—a new manager came—Mr.——to the mine in which I was working. He made great alterations in the screens and underground working, which resulted in robbing us of about one-half of our earnings, and every man that would not agree with said manager was told to take his tools out. I had to buy a lot when I came here for \$100 and build a house for \$400. Just as I was comparatively comfortably fixed, another trouble arose. Because I and other miners spoke our minds freely toward adjusting our grievances, we

were cast out on the prairie. If we could get pay for all coal mined, have a uniform screen, or better—no screen at all—we could avoid these troubles.—*Miner.*

Two years ago this summer, Mr. ———, manager of this mine at Angus, made great alterations in the screens by making them longer and wider, and fixing a breaker for our coal to drop on, and smash it up before it was screened, which resulted in making about 27½ per cent reduction on every ton of coal mined. Since that time we have had 12½ per cent reduction in price for mining, making a total of 40 per cent reduction these last two years. These are facts which can be proved by every miner in Angus. I would like to see something done about this screen question, so we could get our coal weighed before it is screened, and give us just rights for our labor.—*Miner.*

Of the evils which are detrimental to my trade, the following are the greatest. (These are classed together as the miner has arranged them with such system that to separate them some of their force would be lost:)

1st. The rule by which the co-operations have established long payments. It is everywhere held that wages are due whenever the work is performed, and it is not very long since it was considered that the payment of the miner was due for every bushel as soon as dug. The present system is very unjust—is an imposition of the worst kind. Working people succeed best where the wages are paid weekly, simply for the reason that they will never have occasion to incur large liabilities and thus they remain more independent.

2d. The rule by which the employers usurp the right to take as many men in their employ as they please, and give them as much work as they please.

In this manner it has come to the deplorable fact that while we may be able to control the price of mining per ton or bushel by unions or organization, we are powerless in regard to earnings per month. By increasing the working force and diminishing the out-put, the operators can at all times starve the miners as much as suits their purposes. It is here where legislation is needed. Labor has a moral right to employment. This expression is not a communistic one. Even Prince Bismarck, in a recent debate on the subject of labor in the German parliament, maintained it. He said, "Labor has not only a right to employment, but to profitable employment, and it is the duty of good government to see that it is furnished." Any other employe is by law responsible for the time of his employes. Why should a mining corporation be excepted?

3d. The screen question.

Previous to its institution the miner had to make an excavation of 12x12x13 inches for a bushel of coal, To my actual knowledge (and by measurement I do know,) it takes on the average 12x12x23 inches now to make a bushel. Is it anything but unjust if we are paid for only half the work we perform.

Some of the so-called nut coal is sold as such at reduced prices, but most of it is sold as lump coal. The operators put the smaller coal in the bottom

of the cars, and dump the coarser kind on top. Here is fraud somewhere. If it is all lump coal, why does not the miner get his pay for it? If it is worthless, why should the public be made to pay for it?

All coal which passes over a screen of one inch mesh is merchantable coal. and diamond bars of one-half inch distance will let larger pieces through than one inch mesh. If the screens cannot be abolished altogether, they should not be larger than indicated.

4th. The company stores.

"Pluck me" is the correct name. Prices are in all instances higher, and the goods, especially in the dry-goods line, of poorest quality. It is a common excuse of the companies, that it makes too much work for them to find the sum due the worker, to pay cash in the interval between pay days, but in the stores they have time always to look over a man's account for five cent's worth of goods.

5th. The inefficiency of the present law in regard to ventilation.

To preserve the health of the miner it is absolutely necessary to force a certain amount of air into the face of each and every working place, and justice demands that the failure to do so be made a criminal act. It is no less murder to choke a man slowly with carbonic and sulphuric acid gases, and air devoid of oxygen, than it is to cut his throat.

6th. The present way in which coal is weighed. In very rare instances, the miner receives pay even for what coal is really run over the screen. If it is a forgery when the cashier of a bank enters a smaller sum of money on his books than he receives, is it not also one, if the weighmaster gives the miner credit for less coal than the scales indicate? If any tradesman can be prosecuted for fraud if he uses weights and measures which are not standard, why can coal operators use such without being prosecuted for fraud?

The State Inspector of Mines ought to be furnished with the necessary outfit for the control of the correctness of the scales, and have the power to inspect the books of the companies *for the purpose of ascertaining whether the operators have paid for as much coal as they have sold*, and if not, cause the the difference to be paid.

As to the best means for the amelioration of the condition of the miners they would be, in the opinion of the writer:

(a) Payment of wages every two weeks in cash, with about three days back pay.

(b) To do away with scales altogether. Every miner should have cars of a uniform size, the capacity of which to be established by the mine inspector. The miner, if paid by the run of the mine and the bulk of his outfit, would have justice, and the operators could make as many grades of coal as they liked.

(c) The establishment of a minimum price per day's work, which the operator should have to pay to the men in their employ for each day they are at their disposition.

(d) The abolition of child labor. I know by statistical compilations that the average working capacity of the miner, by eight hour shifts in common work and six hours per day, under adverse circumstances, such as poor air,

water, extra exertion, etc., is not more than about twelve years. Therefore, no boy should be allowed to work under ground before he is sixteen years old.

Finally, as the natural resources of a State are the foundation of the prosperity of a great number of her citizens, it ought to be unlawful for those who diminish those resources to import labor from anywhere, when not all the labor at the place of their respective industry is employed.—

Miner.

- 1st. All coal to be weighed before being dumped.
- 2d. Weekly pay instead of monthly. To be made in money and in full.
- 3d. Disputes to be settled by impartial arbitrators.
- 4th. The prohibition of convict and pauper labor being brought to this country to supply the place of our own laborers when disputes arise.
- 5th. A more close inspection of all coal mines.
- 6th. The shortening of labor hours from 10 to 8 hours per day.
- 7th. All breaks between rooms to be made every 40 feet instead of 60.
- 8th. The adjusting of all scales used for weighing coal, at least once in three months, by an inspector under State appointment.—*Miner.*

The following is from the check weighman's book of the Standard Coal Company, Angus, for September, 1883:

No. men who worked 23 days.....	17
No. men who worked 22 days.....	25½
No. men who worked 21 days.....	4
No. men who worked 20 days.....	2
No. men who worked 19 days.....	8
No. men who worked 18 days.....	3
No. men who worked 17 days.....	3
No. men who worked 16 days.....	7
No. men who worked 15 days.....	4
No. men who worked 14 days.....	7½
No. men who worked 13 days.....	5
No. men who worked 12 days.. . . .	3
No. men who worked 11 days.....	4
No. men who worked 10 days.....	2
No. men who worked 9 days.....	1
No. men who worked 8 days.....	5½
No. men who worked 7 days.....	4
No. men who worked 6 days.....	5
No. men who worked 5 days.....	18
No. men who worked 4 days.....	11½
No. men who worked 3 days.....	4
No. men who worked 2 days.....	3
<hr/>	
Total number of men.....	142
Total number of days.....	275

which gives less than an average of two days to each man.

During this month probably twenty men were at entry work. At this work steadily, a man would drive from sixteen to eighteen yards in a month at \$2.12½ per yard.

This book shows that during this month sixty-two flat cars were loaded with nut coal and shipped from this mine, and 309.850 pounds of the same grade of coal was sold to local consumers. The latter was sold to miners at \$1.40 per ton, and to outside parties at \$2.50. On 492 flats of lump coal shipped, the company claimed 200 pounds shrinkage on each flat.

The above was copied for me by the possessor of the book and submitted herein just as given, at his request.

NOTE.—In this office there are over one hundred expressions from miners of the same character as the foregoing, regarding screens. Want of space alone prevented their appearing here.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION, TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Do let us have some training schools, where one can get a knowledge of the different elements necessary to become good mechanics. In such schools let there be books, so that working men can get a chance to read, and thus make progress.—*Carpenter*.

Manual training schools would be a great help to Iowa, not only to employes, but to the boys of Iowa—and girls too.—*Carpenter*.

The only safe and good method for producing a better class of practical mechanics, both in point of morals and workmanship, lies in the forming of industrial schools in connection with other branches of learning, and in that way give the boy a fair chance, instead of working him against odds.—*Tinner*.

A school where carpenters can learn the trade, open for young and old, I think would be advantageous for Iowa.—*Carpenter*.

Let us have a manual training school.—*Harness maker*.

A good manual training school would do Iowa more good than anything I know of.—*Blacksmith*.

Can't Iowa be liberal enough to adopt some plan by law, so we can educate our boys (and girls too) in a State Industrial School.—*Blacksmith*.

Let us have a school or two, in which manual training is taught. Don't let so many other States be far ahead of Iowa.—*Tinner*.

We need an industrial training school, to protect our trades and save our boys.—*Carpenter*.

Can't the State encourage industrial education.—*Carpenter*.

Let the State establish industrial schools for both boys and girls, if they want to help the mechanic.—*Carpenter*.

Schools where working men or their children, or both, could go and receive a practical and industrial education, is what we want more than anything. I know of no one greater good you could exert than your influence toward the establishment, under a State law, of an Industrial School.—*Carpenter*.

NOTE.—The views of the coal operators should be read in connection with those of the miners. They are submitted in Part XIII.

STRIKES, ARBITRATION, CO-OPERATION.

Let us have a board of arbitrators; then no more strikes.—*Harness maker*.
I believe that arbitration and the ballot should take the place of strikes.
—*Plasterer*.

My opinion is that employers and workmen should unite and settle their disputes and grievances by arbitration. No arbitration is worth anything without enforcement. My idea would be for either party to be subject to fine or imprisonment if they did not abide by the decision of the arbitrators after they have agreed to do so. Let the General Assembly make a law compelling this arbitration way of settlement. Strikes are a curse to both parties; let something be done to stop them.—*Miner*.

We must have arbitration to settle strikes.—*Miner*.

If some plan could be devised for operatives to have an interest in the profits it would be well.—*Machinist*.

Let us have a board of arbitration, by which all disputes between labor and capital shall be kindly settled. Let this be done by the force of law, and then it will be successful.—*Miner*.

Arbitration, backed by the law-making power, will give us real help.
—*Miner*.

Let us have a legal arbitration board, and we shall be contented.—*Miner*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Can't some law be enacted to prevent adulterations in paints and oils, as well as food?—*Painter*.

I am doing better in Iowa than I did in Virginia or Ohio. I think I never was as comfortable as I am now, or earned as much money.—*Carpenter*.

The laboring classes are prospering well with us. Many of us have comfortable little homes, and all paid for.—*Carpenter*.

Machinery has transferred the tool into the hands of the few, and the town shoe shop, with its half dozen "journs," is a thing of the past.—*Shoemaker*.

Six of our painters own homes, and three do not. The latter are single men.—*Painter*.

I would say that steady employment (if only upon small wages) is the first step toward progress for the working man. It has been my experience that steady employments cut off all extra expenses and idle mischief, which wage-laborers are more apt to indulge in than any other class, when they are once out of employment.—*Harness-maker*.

I think the wage-workers of Iowa the best clothed and best fed of any country. If they are sober and industrious, they are better off than those of any country.—*Blacksmith*.

In this part of the State (Adams county) all workingmen and women who are capable and willing, have work. I see no reason why any person with a good trade, either in city or country, should want for work, if they are honest in their dealings with their employers. My policy is honesty with em-

ployer and employed, patient labor for the necessities of my family, and total abstinence from all that will keep me poor and miserable.—*Blacksmith.*

I have lived in this vicinity since September, 1853. I came here without anything, and have now a home with sixty-five acres, well improved; also a wagon and smith shop, worth probably \$2,500. My land is worth \$50 an acre. I have plenty of stock, and money, and owe nobody.—*Blacksmith.*

A good many of us laboring-men here own our houses, and are bettering our condition. Our children generally attend school.—*Blacksmith.*

All employers should be held responsible to their employes in case of accident—that is, if an employe should be disabled from following his usual occupation, not through his own fault, and could so prove, then the burden should fall on the employer.—*Machinist.*

I have invariably observed that with steady habits, industry and economy, a mechanic gets something ahead for a rainy day.—*Machinist.*

Masons as a rule, in this part of the State (O'Brien county), earn on an average \$66.00 per month for the time they work, which is about eight months in the year. As a rule, the remaining four months he is idle. All classes of laboring-men and mechanics are paid good wages in this county, and need not be idle more than three or four months in the year. Working-women are scarce—not enough to supply the demand. They are paid \$3.00 a week and board, on an average.—*Plasterer.*

I have a little home paid for, raise my own garden truck, make our own butter, and raise a hog or two for meat in the winter. Am very happy.—*Laborer.*

When I get steady work I can make money fast, but there are just about four months in the year that I can't get work, but I save enough in the other eight to keep clear of debt.—*Mason.*

A German stone-mason writes: If a man wants to work here in Iowa, and not live too high, he can save some money. I have been in Iowa since 1857. Was in the last war, Co. G, 1st Iowa Inf. I have twenty-two lots, a house 14x30, one a half story, three cows, a horse, ten hogs, and a hundred chickens.

If we get hurt doing a company's work, and are laid up, we have our own doctors' bills to pay, and everything else, which oftentimes takes all we can save during the year. The State ought to pass a law compelling companies to pay the expenses of their men while injured, and let their time go on till they are able to go to work. I mean, of course, only when they are injured in doing the company's work.—*Railroad trackman.*

The railroad discriminations in traffic should be taken hold of by the Legislature.—*Local Editor.*

My opinion is, that economy and industry will lead any man to success. I came here many years ago a poor man. Saving a little, I bought a lot, then another, and built a little home; now my fruit and garden would keep me, if I had no other work.—*Plasterer.*

The law should compel every working man to whom a blank is sent by the Commissioner of Labor Statistics to fill it out.—*Miner.*

Laws, such as iron-clad mortgages, high rates of interest, and the strain-

ing efforts to equalize the labor of the country with the low-paid wagemen of other parts of the world, are the evils we are suffering under, and upon which new legislation should be had.—*Carpenter*.

I am 64 years old. Have seven children at home. By hard work, steady habits and economy I have a nice home and a little farm, and still work at my trade.—*Carpenter*.

Since July 13, 1874, I have accumulated twenty-five hundred dollars and a nice home and place. My eldest child is twelve years old and my youngest seven, and I have lived as well as my neighbors, but I have kept clear of unions, but worked every day I was able, if I could obtain work, even at one dollar a day. I worked for this all one season. Am perfectly contented and happy.—*Carpenter*.

The wageworkers around here (Adair county) are as a rule in a fair condition, with the exception of a very few. They have homes of their own. The wages paid are from \$1 to \$2.50 per day.—*Carpenter*.

There ought to be a law to protect a blacksmith or wagon-maker. As it is now we get cheated too often. We ought to be in as good shape as the carpenter or doctor. If a man comes and gets me to put ten or twenty dollars worth of work on his wagon, and he takes it away, unless he owns so much I cannot collect. Now this isn't right. We ought to be allowed to claim the wagon or have it sold.—*Wagon-maker*.

In my opinion a proper regard for Sunday would have a beneficial effect on railway men as far as health and morals are concerned. As matters stand now on all the trunk lines, operators, dispatchers and train men work every day in the year—dispatchers eight hours, train men twelve to eighteen, and operators twelve per day. The work on trunk lines being of such a responsible nature I believe it would be beneficial to employer and employed if it could be arranged so all men in the operating department could have at least one day in seven for rest and recreation.—*R. R. agent and operator*.

It seems to me that one great trouble with our working men and women is their poor idea of accumulating anything. There are a great many exceptions to this rule. But I am speaking of our young men and women as a class; it is "spend as you go," and a good many of them a little faster, even in the best working part of the year, so that when winter comes, or sickness or misfortune, then they have nothing to fall back on but the charity of those who have been more frugal and economical.—*Broom-maker*.

Agents of this Company must wear a full suit of uniform blue, with the accustomed amount of red tape laid down in the Company's rules. Two suits per year for which \$50 is charged, or \$25 a suit. This amount is deducted from our wages. This rule, together with a reduction in our wages of from five to fifteen per cent, has been productive of great disadvantage among our agents, and the only alternative is to resign. A hospital fee of 35 cents on salaries of \$50 or less is charged per month, under rules so stringent as to bar all but unfortunate train or brakemen from its benefits, and is a scheme to shoulder the burden of an expense on the employe which justly belongs to the Company.—*Telegraph operator for R. R.*

My complaint is the long hours and Sunday work. We are required to be on duty the same Sundays as week days.—*R. R. station agent and operator.*

A great difficulty to my trade is the discrimination in freight rates, at a point where there is no railroad competition. (This is written at Cromwell.) The freight on a car-load of lumber from Burlington here, is \$38; from the same point to Council Bluffs—ninety-eight miles further—about one-half this sum. From Chicago to Cromwell, over the C., B. & Q. R. R., \$65; from Chicago to Council Bluffs, \$22.50, over the same line.—*Carpenter.*

I have no fault to find with the general laws of the State, except that I have to pay taxes on what property I own and also on what encumbrance I have on my house, while the capitalist that furnishes the money, pays only on what he owns.—*Carpenter.*

The evils existing among coal miners can never be remedied by the forces which the miners are using at present. I think the sooner they do away with caste and color lines, the better it will be for them.—*Miner.*

Let some law be enacted by which child labor shall be prevented. The law now, so far as regards mines, is a failure; children of all ages are at work.—*Miner.*

PART XIII.

VIEWS OF OPERATORS REGARDING COAL SCREENS.

Of course, no just decision in the matter of screens could be arrived at from the opinions of the miners alone, or of the operators alone. Having received the views of a very large number of miners (some of which have been presented), I selected six of the largest coal mines in the State, located apart, and to the superintendents of these, I addressed a letter, asking for their views. The following are the replies:

FORT DODGE, IOWA, July 10, 1885.

E. R. HUTCHINS, *Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Des Moines, Iowa:*

DEAR SIR—Your favor of 8th came duly to hand, in which you ask for our views on “the screen question.” You do not state in what particular or in what form “the screen question” is being discussed; but, as we know in a general way that the question of screens has been agitated among both miners and operators, we will briefly state our convictions, based upon an experience of more than twenty years in the coal fields of Illinois and Iowa.

It appears to us to be a difficult question to regulate by law. Nearly all the mines being operated in Iowa may properly be called surface mines, i. e., the coal lays within from 60 to 100 feet below the surface, hence the dip of the coal is undulating and irregular. The lay of the vein in mines less than 200 to 300 feet deep in most cases sympathizes with the surface. In places where it (the coal) approaches nearest the surface, it is usually much softer than where heavily covered. These mines are more or less troubled with surface water, and where the coal is being worked with the dip, must of necessity be brought out wet and mushy. Such coal will not clean itself in running over a screen that would clean coal from a dry mine. Coal *must* go to market well screened and clean, to secure market rates. So far as my own experience and practice goes, I have never been disposed to use a wider

screen than was necessary to clean the product, and have never had any trouble with the miners on that question.

There are unquestionably always a percentage of men among any considerable number engaged in mining, or other labor, who are either unable or unwilling to recognize facts as they exist locally, or as a whole, touching the condition and requirements of the market in which they, as operatives, are as much interested as the operator. On the other hand, there is, I think, as a rule, a greater percentage of reasonable and reasoning men, who are able to take in the situation and recognize the fact that the interests of the operator and operative are identical.

In my opinion, if an operator recognize the fact that he is in the main dealing with men having common rights and identical interests with their own, a large percentage of whom are possessed of ability to see and distinguish a necessity from a fraud, a question like that of the screen to be operated under such varied conditions, can be best handled and arranged between the parties, to suit local trade. I believe, however, that with a diamond-shaped screen bar, 10 to 12 feet long, a space between the bars of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, would be sufficient in any case. Operators are by no means free from blame in the matter of screen abuses, especially in and about your goodly city of Des Moines. That miners have been defrauded there of their rights, I have no doubt. In no other part of the State are such "cattle guards" used; nor would they be tolerated, either by the miner or operator.

The close proximity of these mines to the city, where there is a large demand for what they call *nut* coal, but is really small but *uniform lump*, and the very best quality of the entire product of the mine, excites the cupidity of the operator, and he spreads out his screen wider and wider, and maintains it partly by offering to the miner one-half cent per bushel on what little lump coal is left after running over the *ladder*; more than the market would admit of in case so great a proportion of it did not run into the gratuitous heap that he calls nut coal. The bad influence of this Des Moines cupidity has been felt all over the State, and I venture the prediction that if the nuisance could be abated about Des Moines, the screen question in Iowa would no longer be a bone of contention between operator and men in a public way, but that each locality would settle the matter to suit circumstances, locally considered.

On account of the varied conditions it is impossible to regulate this screen question by a law to operate *uniformly* under all conditions, but in order to protect the trade of the State from the evil effects of a "cast iron" law, which would of necessity shut up many mines in the State, and to protect the miners from the greed of operators who are disposed to take more than is necessary to clean the product for market, and also to remove one of the many causes and excuses for strikes and delays, I would suggest a law to cover points of equity, and apply as follows: Whenever the space of screens cannot be agreed upon at any particular mine it be settled by a committee of three, of whom the State Mine Inspector shall be one, the operator interested one, and the remaining one to be chosen by the miners at any such mine. The Mine Inspectors' expense to be paid by the mine

adjudicated. After considering the law and rendering a decision on these grounds the verdict to be binding and final until reconsidered or changed by common consent. In suggesting legislation upon any question affecting the industries of the State, and especially in the matter of coal mining, the fact must not be lost sight of that such legislation is often suggested and sometimes dictated by parties having personal ends to accomplish or petty spite to gratify, and great care should be taken that none of these narrow views be sprung upon this great industry to bind it hand and foot to the benefit of Illinois mines through the co-operation of the railroads in low rates for long hauls, inter-State business, etc., etc.

Yours very truly,

J. L. PLATT,
President Ft. Dodge Coal Co.

WHAT CHEER, Iowa, July 13th, 1885.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have your esteemed favor of the 8th instant, relating to the screen question. Reply has been delayed on account of sickness.

We use a wrought-iron flang (not Diamond) screen bar, ten foot long, one inch and one-eighth thick, with a scant one and a quarter inches opening between the bars. Five years experience with this kind of a screen has shown us there is nothing passes through that our company realized anything from. To explain, what we realized from the sales of nut coal, went to pay for handling and taking care of our slack, which we have no market for.

The screen question is being extensively agitated throughout the State, with perhaps the exception of this "What Cheer" district, where the miners as a rule are perfectly satisfied with our present method of screening and weighing coal, and that it is necessary to have coal well screened and clean in order to compete with Illinois and Ohio coal. A few miners throughout the State, and a great many *politicians* are in favor of the "Cassett" Screen Bill, the miners because they are ignorant of what the result of the passage of such a law would be, and the politicians are in favor of *anything* to catch the miners' vote. Do you realize what the result of the passage of a screen bill similar to the Missouri or the Cassett Bill would be? We are paying say seventy-five cents per ton for mining, and if such an unjust law were passed, we should for self protection, have to reduce the price paid for mining one-half, etc. Why? In Ohio and Illinois, whom we come in direct competition with, there is used from one and one-fourth to two and one-half inch screen, and they pay for mining in Ohio forty to fifty cents per ton; in Illinois from fifty to seventy-five cents per ton; hence you can readily see that with the passage of the Cassett or any other bill, you would paralyze one of the greatest industries that your State has, for instead of helping the miners you would be doing them a great injustice, and instead of encouraging capital to invest in your State, you would drive them elsewhere. Such a law would shut up every mine of any consequence in the State of Iowa, for with the extremely low rates from Illinois and the east,

coal would be brought into Iowa and sold at a profit at a much less price than we could produce it, as it is being done to a great extent now.

Yours truly,

J. H. VINCENT,

Asst. President Granger Coal Co.

E. R. HUTCHINS, Esq.,

Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Des Moines, Iowa.

EXCELSIOR, IOWA, July 13, 1885.

E. H. HUTCHINS, Esq., *Com'r of Labor Statistics:*

DEAR SIR—Replying to yours of the 8th, I would say: I have given the screen matter very little attention aside from our own mines. The market coal is sold in, and the purpose it is put to, seems to decide the question for us as to how it shall be screened.

Our coal goes to northern Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota, and is nearly all used for locomotive consumption, and is brought into competition with Illinois and other Eastern coal, while the coal from the southern districts goes to Kansas and Nebraska, and consequently is brought into competition with Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, Colorado and Wyoming coals.

I do not know the requirements of that market. Besides, the coal at different mines differ so materially that a uniform screen would not operate alike, and while it perhaps might benefit one section, it would prove detrimental to the others, and make their property worthless.

Des Moines, perhaps, meets the least competition from foreign coals of any in the State. Angus, Fort Dodge and What Cheer, with nearly all on the Iowa Central, is sold in the northwestern market, and at best, furnish but a small portion of the trade, and any change that would increase the cost, or lessen the value, would cut us off from that market, and cause the entire supply, perhaps, to be drawn from Eastern mines. In regard to others, I do not know how they would be affected.

I understand the object of legislation on the matter is to do away with strikes and disputes, now occasioned by the different screens and changing screens; but I cannot see how this would bring about the desired result. It could not fix a price to be paid for mining, and the party finding himself aggrieved would reduce the price per ton proportionally, and a strike would be the result unquestionably. My views, to be brief, is that there is a certain amount per ton the coal will bring, and there will always be a dispute as to how it shall be divided; and to fix the screen over which the coal shall pass, or whether it shall pass over any, only transfers the dispute from the width of screen to the price to be paid. This question was discussed in the last legislature, and no conclusion reached. The older mining States have deliberated on this same question, and do not seem to have found any way out yet.

Very truly yours,

B. WIGHTMAN,

Supt. Excelsior Coal Co.

KIRKVILLE, Iowa, July 12, 1885.

To E. R. HUTCHINS, Esq.,

Commissioner Labor Statistics, Des Moines, Iowa.

DEAR SIR:—In response to your request for my views on the screen question permit me to submit the following:

It seems to me that the subject of screens has been magnified into an importance that it is in no wise entitled to.

There are in Iowa quite a number of coal mines generally of small area and scattered over a large extent of territory. The quality of the coal in some of them is very fair, and in others very poor, while the average quality is much inferior to the coal of Illinois and other States to the east of us. All of our coal, except possibly some very thin veins, have large quantities of sulphur, bone, slate and black-jack intermingled with the coal. Further, nearly all of our coal in "shooting," produces large quantities of dirt and fine coal that must be taken out before the coal becomes merchantable. In order that this may be accomplished the coal as it comes from the mines is passed over screens of such a size, depending on the character of the coal, as will remove all dirt and fine coal, then after throwing out by hand all sulphur, slate, bone and black-jack that passes over the screens, the remainder, the clean coal, is weighed and paid for by the bushel or ton.

Hardly any two mines use the same size screens, as the conditions vary, i. e., the character of the coal is different. The price of mining should and generally does vary with the size of screens, thickness of vein, "shooting" quality, and cleanness of coal. The conditions, at any particular mine, as regards size of screens, character of coal, etc., may be assumed and are practically constant.

Now if these statements and premises are correct, and I have no fears of their being successfully controverted, the whole question resolves itself into the amount that should be paid for mining a bushel or ton of lump coal under the conditions at any particular mine. If miners are not receiving sufficient pay for mining, then they should be paid more. That is plain. But the price is not the complaint, but rather that certain screenings are sold by the operator and no allowance made for mining them.

This statement is not only misleading but utterly fallacious as has already been shown. While separate payment is not made for mining screenings, payment is included and fully covered in the price paid for mining lump coal. Is it possible that anyone is so verdant as to suppose that if all screenings and refuse material were weighed with the lump coal, and the whole paid for by the bushel or ton that the price of mining would not be correspondingly reduced? It would most certainly be done, for no new profit would accrue to the mine operator and therefore he could afford to pay no more for the total output than he pays now, and as before stated, if he does not pay enough now, then he should pay more. I believe there would be little difficulty in showing that there is scarcely a mine in the State where the profits from mining have paid the interest on the invest-

ment during the past two years, but that has nothing to do with the subject under discussion.

Of course it would be possible to weigh all screenings and pay a certain price for mining them according to their value, but it would be very difficult to do so, and would cause considerable additional expense and labor, and still leave the price of mining an open question as before, bringing no benefit to the miner and putting an additional expense on the operator; and if all is paid now that the operator can afford to pay for mining, then in the new rates that would be paid for mining, the miner would be the loser to the extent of the increased expense. But one proposition is to weigh the car on top just as it comes from the mine, including not only the screenings but all sulphur, stone, slate, bone and black-jack that might be and often are sent out with the coal.

Now can there be any honest and just motive in the proposition to pass such a law? It is claimed that a law of this kind would have a tendency to prevent strikes? Would reducing the price of mining twenty-five to forty cents a ton, on account of the lesser value of the material weighed, tend to prevent strikes?

Would the daily and hourly discharging of miners for sending out and asking pay for worthless stuff for coal have a tendency to breed good feeling between employer and employe, and prevent strikes?

Would making the price of mining at one mine, where they are compelled to use large screens in order to make their coal saleable, twenty to thirty per cent less than they are able to pay at another mine where the coal requires far less screening, tend to keep down strikes? They would not, but on the contrary, such a law would banish stability from the coal mining industry and inaugurate a ceaseless round of strikes.

Every miner in the State knows, even admitting it be constitutional, which I seriously question, it could result in nothing but confusion, disorder and strikes, and no one could hope to benefit by it except on the assumption that in the new prices fixed for mining, the operator would be unable to figure what he could afford to pay per ton for mining the *mixture* as compared with a ton of lump coal. The dishonest miner might gain by the change, but the honest miner would be the loser as the new prices would be based on the average ratio of the lump coal to the whole amount sent out.

We have a class of politicians among us whose interest in the subject of coal mining, and especially in the miners is measured by the value of some office and the number of votes they can possibly secure by raising a false issue and appealing to the miners to rid themselves of the imaginary grievance. These persons denominate as robbery the using of screens. Is it robbery for the operator to get out his coal so that it will sell, thus enabling him to successfully work his mine; for without screening the coal as it is now done, there would be no market for it? Is it robbery for the mine operator to so prepare his coal that it will sell, thereby giving steady and profitable employment to labor? Is it robbery for the operators to pay prices for mining lump that fully pay for all work done by the miner?

These things are not robbery, but simply necessary and just methods of conducting the business, and are some of the reasons for the almost universal custom of weighing lump coal only.

No honest politician would advocate, and no just legislator would vote, for the enactment of a law requiring all material sent out to be weighed on top, if they would take the trouble to visit any of the principal mines of the State and see thrown out often from a single pit car from 100 to 1,500 pounds of material that is not coal.

I again repeat that the screen question is not a real one, but simply "a man of straw," and that the real question is what it is worth to mine a bushel or ton of coal under the conditions as they are at any particular mine.

Yours truly,

H. L. WATERMAN.

It was hoped that before this went to press, replies would have been received from Mr. Garver of Des Moines, Mr. Phillips of the White Breast Coal Company, and Mr. Foster of Angus, to whom requests were sent. If they shall be received, perhaps there may be space at close of this report to add them.

These views are worthy of study. While I am thoroughly convinced that some measure should be enacted regarding this screen question—either something like uniformity or the doing away with it altogether—I am equally convinced that such plans would effect wages. The operator *must* have clean, merchantable coal; the miner *should* to be paid for *all* the labor he performs.

PART XIV.

SUGGESTIONS OF MANUFACTURERS, STORE-KEEPERS, ETC.

The following suggestions (voluntary) come from various industries, and are classified as to subjects, on margin:

BREWER.

Prohibition. My business is nothing since the prohibitory law came into effect.

BRICK AND TILE FACTORIES.

(Correctionville, Woodbury County.) The educational privileges are Condition of working people. equally good for all. Financially, the laboring class is in good condition. So is it socially, and in a sanitary point.

(Lemars, Plymouth County.) The majority of my hands have been in my employ for five years, and all are a hard-working, intelligent and respectable class of men.

(Guthrie Center, Guthrie County.) Some of my hands have been with me for ten years. Ninety per cent of my men become interested in their Wages. work, and can be fully trusted. I think the secret of my success with hands or labor is from the fact that I never withhold from them the facts of expense and profit in my business. I allow them the very best Co-operation. wages I can afford. I believe capital and labor are best served in unity of interests.

(McGregor, Clayton County.) The real value of labor has increased since July 4, 1884. Men are more steady. Instead of blue Monday, it is fresh Monday. Men that never had a full suit of clothes before, have Effects of prohibition. them now. There are several here.

LeGrand, Marshall County.) Transportation is so high that it ruins the Transports'n. business.

(Eldon, Wapello County.) The condition of the working-class in this place is, in my opinion, better than the average. There is generally steady Employment. employment. Many of our laborers of the different industries Building associations. are making homes through the building associations here.

(Cherokee, Cherokee County.) I think the laboring classes are in a good condition to get along. So far as my observation goes, they were never better. Just as long as prohibition is in force, it is one of the greatest benefits that ever occurred for the working-classes.

(Nashua, Chickasaw County.) Prohibition is having a good effect with us. Let the law be enforced.

CANNING COMPANY.

(Keokuk, Lee County.) In 1883, we packed 400,000 cans; in 1884, about 600,000, and 1,100 barrels pickles.

Canning industry.

CIGAR FACTORY.

(Des Moines, Polk County.) The reason I have had no strike was, first, I employed no union men; second, I used my men well.

Wages paid to good cigar-makers are high enough to enable each and every one of them to start in some kind of business for himself, with the savings of a year or two. Ignorance, tramping and shiftlessness, and, before all, drinking, prevents this often.

COAL OPERATOR.

(Flagler, Marion County.) We think there should be some law to regulate the width of screen between bars, and length of same, as this is the chief cause of difference between operators and miners at present time. We think a wise law, regulating the matter, would settle this difficulty and tend to produce better feeling between the parties.

CONTRACTOR.

(Cedar Rapids, Linn County.) The workingmen of our city are in a prosperous condition, as of late years they have had plenty of work at reasonably good wages, and a large proportion of them have homes of their own, and many are accumulating other property. The social and moral condition is also good.

COOPERAGE, BUTTER TUBS, ETC.

I would say that one great injury to our manufacturing interests, both to employers and employes, has been the competition brought about by convict labor from the State prison of Illinois and other States, and we protest against the injustice of being compelled to compete with such labor. It is such injustice as this, that is moving the masses of mechanics and laboring men. This seems to me to be the suitable place to suggest that some movement be put on foot to remedy this evil. Let some inquiries be made into the extent of injury done to laboring-men and their families, by this unjust competition.

The cooper business is being killed by cooperage from Joliet penitentiary

being sold by their agents in Iowa at a lower rate than we can manufacture same. it, and unless it can be stopped we will have to give up the business, as will all others.

CREAMERY.

For the interest of all concerned in the dairy business—producer, manufacturer and his helpers—in order to see this branch of labor continue in a Bogus butter. prosperous condition, we hope to see Iowa step into the front rank with the strongest of anti-bogus butter laws.

CREAMERY GOODS AND SUPPLIES.

The creamery supplies manufactured and patented by me, are shipped all
Extent of trade. over the U. S. I have also shipped goods to England and Germany.

DRUGS.

(Fort Madison, Lee County.) In our business the pay of competent
Competent clerks. clerks has been increased, and such persons have been scarce.
This is due to the pharmacy law, which requires a person to pass an examination. It is a good law, and we hope it will stimulate the
Pharmacy law. young men of our State, so that thoroughly competent persons will be found.

FLAX AND TOW FACTORY.

(Algona, Kossuth County,) The C., M. & St. P. R. R. and C., & N. W. R. R. have pooled rates, so that we have to pay about \$10 on a car extra. We
R. R. freight rates. think it poor policy thus to combine to keep prices above the natural land, and when practical we think the Legislature should take action to put a stop to it.

FLOUR AND FEED MILLS.

We find the most trouble with men who have jumped into the business of
Unskilled labor. milling without serving any time to learn the business.

R. R. discrimination. Railroads discriminate in transportation in favor of large and wealthy shippers.

Laws should regulate inter-state commerce so that the rich and poor man
Inter State commerce. may have a more equal race in the acquirement of profits.

(Franklin, Hampton County.) This is a strong temperance community; never tolerated or have had saloons; consequently the social, educational, Temperance. financial and sanitary conditions of our working people are of a high order.

(West Liberty, Muscatine County,) The educational advantages of the working classes of this community are excellent, and they avail themselves

Education. of the opportunities the independent district offers them, both white and colored.

Condition of working people. The working classes are thrifty, and live within their means in comfortable style. The sanitary condition is remarkably good, owing to good regulations of Board of Health, and the ready acquiescence of the people to submit to their wholesome rules.

(Plymouth, Cerro Gordo County.) I believe the condition of the working class in this vicinity is better now (1885) than in 1884. I know of none out of work that desire to work for a fair price.

(Winneshek County.) The educational condition of the working people of this neighborhood is good. Everybody, as far as my information goes, can write, read and reckon, and I have not heard of a person yet that was unable to transact his business, in town and county, on account of lacking education.

The financial condition of the working people here is on an average good. Want among them is rarely met with.

Socially, the working class enjoy life in a far better way than most of the smaller farmers and business men; and as regards their sanitary condition, it is very good, which is attested by the fact that sickness is very rare among them.

(Missouri Valley, Harrison County.) The laboring class of our city number about nine hundred, and they seem to be satisfied with their present wages. Many of them are securing themselves cheap and comfortable homes.

(Boone, Boone County.) Our laborers find ready employment. Their children enjoy good schooling, but too frequent change of school-books make it very hard for some of them, that have many children, to obtain. Health generally excellent.

FOUNDRIES.

(Des Moines, Polk County.) Employ no drinking men. Pay on Monday to prevent Saturday night and Sunday dissipation. The high rates of freight on raw materials and in the distribution of manufactured goods give manufacturers in Eastern States such an advantage that manufacturers who are obliged to import raw materials from other States labor under a crushing disadvantage.

FURNISHING GOODS—WHOLESALE.

(Burlington Des Moines County.) Our men have been with us many years and when we make money they get a bonus, otherwise only lowest agreed on wages are paid.

GROCER.

(Henry County.) My business is almost entirely with laboring people, and I find many of them unable to pay their bills. The custom is to pay hands once a month—that is they pay about the 15th of the

preceding month, consequently the employers always have fifteen days pay in their hands, and part of the time forty-five days, and I have known instances where the pay of the men has been withheld for ninety days. The Credit system result is that generally the men are always in the storekeepers debt, and if misfortune or sickness overtake them, the grocers bill remains unpaid, which would not be the case if the men were paid every week. The result is that the grocers are afraid to trust working people, and they are thereby compelled to deal in stores belonging to, or at least controlled by their employers, where they are completely in the power of the company. The remedy is simple. Pay the men wages *in money* every week.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Des Moines, Polk County.) We pay women the same wages for same work that we do men. We have learned by experience that women are more reliable, and do better work as a rule than do men.

LINSEED OIL MILLS.

(Marshalltown, Marshall County.) All who work for us avail themselves of the excellent educational facilities of this city. Most of them are married, the majority have homes of their own, are clean, industrious and economical.

In all cases the children are growing up superior to their parents in intelligence and ability.

(Iowa City, Johnson county.) We pay our employes wages from \$7.50 to \$12.00 per week, and at end of year distribute among them ten per cent of our net profits.

MORRISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

(Fort Madison, Lee County.) Men who grow up as laborers could easily acquire trades in their boyhood, and thus put themselves in demand at from \$2 to \$4 per day, but the trouble is our American boys wait around for something to turn up, while our workshops all over Foreign labor. the country are filled with skilled labor from foreign countries.

PAPER FACTORY (STRAW WRAPPING.)

(Decorah, Winneshiek County.) Our men are as a rule sober and industrious. Some of them have purchased homes within the past ten years and paid for them.

PLOW COMPANY (RAY.)

(Burlington, Des Moines County.) Regular workmen are steady and industrious, and loose little if any time. The roving class come and go at their inclination. The lower grade or grammar schools are tolerably well attended by workingmen's children, but a gradual

falling off in attendance of their children in the high schools. This is because of the increased expense to parents, and the child being put to work to add to the earnings, etc. The steadier, older men are acquiring homes.

The German, Swede, Irish and American workingmen represent the nationalities, and in about the order named.

POTTERY.

Our business (Yellow Rockingham Crockery ware) for table and kitchen use is exceptional, being the only crockery ware pottery west of Pittsburg, R. R. thus laboring under many disadvantages as to procuring skilled workmen. But we have now several young men of our own training, who have homes in this vicinity, and are anxious to remain in our employ, and the labor supply is thus increasing. The greatest obstacle to the success of this and other manufactures hereabouts, is the enormous discrimination against home shippers and short haul freights by the railroad companies. The usual difference in railroad freight rates from this point to any part of the State, one hundred miles or more from Davenport, are but little less than is charged on shipments of the same class of freights from Pittsburg (600 miles Eastward) to the same points. The cheap coal prices at Pittsburg giving the manufacturers there the advantage more than equal to the slight difference in freight rates. Employees will never strike as long as they are convinced that their employers *do the best they can*. Labor troubles will measurably be reduced by allowing the employees a share of the profits, by providing constant work, reducing hours of labor, and preventing contract emigration.

OTTUMWA PORK PACKING HOUSES.

(Wapello County.) Workingmen in this vicinity seem very well contented. Steady men are saving a little all the time, with a disposition to invest in better homesteads. The children of workingmen appear to receive care in their education.

TIN, SHEET-IRON AND COPPER WARE.

(Des Moines, Polk county.) Thorough mechanics are scarce in nearly every trade, and few American boys are learning trades. This may be attributed to three causes, to-wit: *First*. The tendency of the present school system is to educate away from the trades and the mechanics. *Second*. The present apprentice system keeps the best young men, to a great extent, from entering the shop. The apprentice is submitted to the most menial drudgery, often entirely useless, and in many cases he does not learn as much in three years as he could, with proper instruction, in three months. *Third*. Restrictions of the Trade Unions which demand that only a certain number of apprentices can be taken in. Manual Training Schools will tend to greatly remedy these evils.

TRUNKS, BOXES, ETC.

The saloon is my greatest trouble here (Keokuk). It is hard to keep men out of them.

WAGON-WORKS.

(Cedar Rapids, Linn county.) We have a number of men who have worked Sobriety. for us steadily from eight to twelve years. Where men are sober and industrious, they are contented and prosperous. Most of our married Homes. men own their homes, some of them being worth, and would find ready sale, at from \$2,000 to \$3,000. Our observations of the financial Condition of and sanitary condition of the working people here, as a whole, leads to the conclusion that it is equal to that of any manufacturing city. They are subject to errors of judgment and good management, as well as any other class of people, but when careful and economical, they Returns for labor. are prosperous. The returns for labor during the past year have been greater, with no attendant risks, than to the capital employed.

(Burlington.) It is our opinion that the penitentiaries have a tendency to depress prices and wages in our line. For instance, the Caldwell Wagon Co., Convict labor. of Leavenworth, Kansas, furnish wagons, in less than car lots, freight allowed, to points within 30 to 50 miles of Burlington, and set them in their agents' warehouse to sell, and pay for them after sold, or when sold, at a lower figure than we can afford to sell for on short time. Now, it is the difference in cost of labor that enables them to do this. With sufficient machinery, most any kind of help can do the work. There are three or four penitentiaries making wagons, who only pay from forty cents per day up to sixty cents, and they get such help as roustabouts free. Now, any one ought to see that free labor cannot well compete with this.

WIRE FACTORY (BARBED.)

Extent of business. (Baker, Des Moines, Polk county.) Constantly at work with one hundred and twenty-five men day and night.

WIRE-CLOTH AND GOODS.

(Dubuque, Dubuque county.) We find our greatest difficulty in selling Freight rates. goods along the lines west, is on account of freight rates. Chicago parties can ship to any of our neighboring towns as cheap, if not cheaper, than we can; freight rates being so much in their favor.

WOOD-MANTLES, STAIRS, ETC.

I give my hands steady employment, summer and winter, allowing them full time in winter, when they make only eight hours, instead of ten, as in Profit sharing. long days; and I always make them each a small present of from \$5 to \$50 on Christmas day; and never forget to give each a good, fat turkey for Thanksgiving; and I have never in a long number of years had any trouble in keeping a good class of hands.

WOOLEN MILLS.

(Manchestear, Delaware county.) Education limited. Need technical schools to educate operatives to run automatic machinery, and more skill in science and practical knowledge of machinery.

Technical education.

WANTS.

In the blanks sent out to manufacturers, the questions Nos. 9 and 10 were as follows:

9. What class of employes do you have the most trouble in getting?

10. For what employment do you have the most applicants?

In both cases many returned the same replies, but in the following, repetitions are omitted, and the replies are classified according to occupations and numbers, as above, 9 and 10.

BUTTER AND CHEESE INDUSTRIES.

No. 9.

Gilt edge butter makers
Competent skimmers.
Good cream gatherers.

No. 10.

Collectors of cream.
Laborers.

CANNED GOODS, CATSUPS, PICKLES, ETC.

No. 9.

Experts.
Coopers.
Those that take an interest for the employer.
Tinnerns.
Industrious and honest help.

No. 10.

Laborers.
Pulling and filling.
Boys and girls.
Tomato peeling department.
Traveling salesmen.

CIGAR MAKERS.

No. 9.

Men not fond of drink.

No. 10.

To learn the trade.

FEED MILLS.

No. 9.

Good mechanics.
First class millers.
Stone-cutters.

No. 10.

Laborers.
Second millers.

FOUNDRIES, MACHINE SHOPS, ETC.

No. 9.

First class boiler-makers.
 Wood-workers who are willing to be
 told.
 Good machinists.
 Moulders.
 Skilled workmen.
 Skilled plumbers.
 Good roofers.
 Good wire workers.
 Good steam-fitters.
 Non-drinking tinnerns.

No. 10.

Helpers.
 Painters.
 Laborers.
 Furriers.
 Second class boiler makers.
 Tramp machinists.
 Foundrymen.
 Bench men.
 Agents on salaries.
 Clerks.
 Men who say they "can do most
 anything."

LINSEED OIL MILLS.

No. 9.

Americans.
 Good workmen.

No. 10.

Laborers.
 "The easiest jobs."
 Swedes.
 Book-keepers.

PORK-PACKERS.

No. 9.

First class men.
 Engineers.

No. 10.

Common laborers.
 Roustabouts.
 Clerks.

WAGON-MAKERS.

No. 9.

First class mechanics.
 Machinists.
 Ornamental painters.
 Good wood-workers.

No. 10.

"Gentlemen."
 Laborers.
 Helpers.

WOOLEN MILLS.

No. 9.

Skilled hands.
 Weavers.

No. 10.

Spinners.
 Laborers.
 Unskilled work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 9.

Steady men.
 Skilled workmen.
 Good piece workers (coopers).
 Glaziers.
 Good machinists.
 Sober men.
 Experts (horse collars).
 Skilled cabinet-makers and upholster-
 ers.
 Carvers and letterers (marble workers).
 Women (Match Co.)
 Men to properly run machinery.
 File-cutters.

No. 10.

Common laborers.
 Traveling salesmen.
 Clerks.
 Book-keepers.
 Men without trades.
 Inexperienced mechanics.
 Harness-makers.
 Girls for machine work.
 Varnishers.
 Stone-cutters.
 Salesmen.
 Inexperienced mill workers.
 Carpenters.
 Teamsters.
 Polishers.

PART XV.

SCHOOL TEACHERS, WAGES, COST OF LIVING, OPINIONS REGARDING UNIFORM TEXT- BOOKS, ETC.

With the copious report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction before us, it would be useless to attempt any discussion regarding the educational system of our State; but as the teachers represent the wage-workers in their sphere, as well as the tradesmen, blanks were sent out and a large number of replies received. When the Twentieth General Assembly met, it will be remembered that upon the recommendation of the Governor of the State, a bill was introduced looking to the adoption of a uniform system of text-books. It was met with strenuous opposition from publishing houses all over the country. One great difficulty with the friends of the measure, arose from the fact that but little data regarding this subject was in their possession. The teachers themselves had not been heard from. In sending out this circular from this office, the question, "Do you favor or oppose a uniform system of text-books for the State?" and replies will be found herein. Their reasons were also asked, and these are also given. Of course, a very great number gave the same reasons; but in this case, as in others, repetition is avoided. The same rule is observed in the replies to the questions, "What are the chief obstacles to your work?" and "What, if any legislation do you suggest?"

MALE

Table of wages, cost of living, savings,

	Age.	Nativity. All native, except in cases otherwise specified.	Average No. of hours taught per day.	Number of terms taught.	No. having received a college education.	Earnings per month.	Total earnings for the year.
Superintendent.....	30	.....	6	15	1	\$ 50.00	\$ 127.50
Superintendent.....	33	.....	4	12 years	1	112.00	1,220.00
Superintendent.....	33	.....	6	12	.....	34.00	500.00
Superintendent.....	28	.....	6	9	1	100.00	900.00
.....	19	.....	6	2	.....	33.33	100.00
.....	34	.....	6	19	.....	30.00	175.00
.....	38	.....	6	19	.....	30.00	.....
.....	26	.....	6	12	1	75.00	617.50
.....	21	.....	6	1st	.....	34.50	.....
.....	22	.....	6	2	.....	33.00	300.00
.....	23	.....	6½	2	.....	40.00	150.00
.....	26	.....	7	1	1	31.00	.....
Principal.....	23	.....	6	3	1	100.00	.....
.....	20	.....	6	2	.....	31.50	150.00
.....	35	.....	6	35	.....	70.00	680.00
.....	28	.....	6	3	1	35.00	390.00
.....	35	.....	6	40	.....	65.00	650.00
.....	29	.....	6	17	.....	40.00	275.00
.....	24	.....	7	11	.....	45.00	495.00
.....	19	.....	8	14	.....	35.00	.....
.....	25	.....	6	18	1	60.00	650.00
.....	26	.....	6	6	.....	33.00	300.00
Principal.....	44	Germany.....	6	6	1	100.00	.....
.....	30	.....	7	15	.....	30.00	240.00
.....	35	.....	6	14	.....	45.00	400.00
.....	20	.....	6	2	.....	31.25	120.00
Superintendent.....	38	.....	8	39	1	133.33	.....
.....	25	.....	6	8	.....	40.00	300.00
.....	23	.....	6	8	.....	30.00	400.00
.....	33	.....	6	17	.....	32.00	160.00
.....	47	.....	8	18	.....	32.50	250.00
.....	27	.....	7	14	.....	45.00	450.00
.....	20	.....	6	4	.....	29.50	244.00
.....	24	.....	6	11	1	45.00	90.00
Prin. and teaches eve'gs.	38	.....	6	15 years	1	160.00	1,450.00
.....	18	.....	6	1st	.....	40.00	.....
.....	20	.....	7	2	.....	35.00	190.50
.....	33	.....	7	15	.....	37.50	356.00
.....	21	.....	6	1	.....	35.00	140.00
.....	25	.....	6	11	.....	65.00	450.00
.....	21	.....	6	5	.....	35.00	300.00
.....	27	.....	6	3	.....	30.00	.....
.....	38	Switzerland.....	6	42	.....	45.00	390.00
.....	19	.....	6	3	.....	32.50	300.00
.....	40	.....	6	17	.....	31.50	200.00
.....	57	.....	6	6 years	.....	33.00	280.00
.....	53	.....	6	15	.....	40.00	290.00
.....	22	.....	9	2	.....	30.00	.....
.....	28	.....	6	7	.....	40.00	.....
.....	21	.....	7	5	.....	35.00	302.00
Principal.....	62	.....	6	42 years	.....	150.00	1,500.00
.....	30	.....	7	9	.....	35.00	340.00
.....	28	.....	8	2	.....	30.00	.....
.....	26	.....	6	13	.....	30.00	100.00
.....	27	.....	6	3	.....	33.33	.....
.....	26	.....	6	14	.....	35.00	245.00
.....	24	Norway.....	6	2	.....	35.00	200.00
.....	20	.....	7	1	.....	27.00	300.00
.....	22	.....	6	2	.....	40.00	.....
.....	53	.....	6	45	.....	30.00	120.00
.....	27	.....	6	8	1	70.00	.....
.....	23	.....	6	6	.....	30.00	120.00
.....	19	.....	6	1	1	32.00	.....
.....	27	.....	7	6	.....	35.00	275.00
.....	19	.....	8	2	.....	36.00	77.00
.....	28	.....	6	10	.....	40.00	200.00

TEACHERS.

uniformity in text books, etc.:

.....	8.00	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	1 L	.....	.....	1	.....
155.00	10.00	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
300.00	12.00	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	L & F	1	Traveling	1	.....
125.00	12.00	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	10.00	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	9.00	2	.....	F	1	.....	1	.....
200.00	10.00	3	.....	F	1	for Home	1	.....
250.00	9.00	5	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
250.00	12.00	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
300.00	11.00	2	.....	.....	1	College	1	.....
1,200.00	6.00	6	.....	L & F	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
140.50	8.00	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	14.00	4	.....	F	1	80 Acres	1	.....
105.00	11.00	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
400.00	15.00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
150.00	15.07	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
130.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
300.00	.....	2	.....	L	.....	.....	.....	.....
150.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
235.00	.....	6	.....	1 L	1	.....	1	.....
400.00	11.00	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	for Home	1	.....
.....	14.00	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
237.00	15.00	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1,200.00	.....	6	.....	1 L & F	1	.....	1	.....
300.00	10.00	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
100.00	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
50.00	10.00	.....	Close of term	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
200.00	10.00	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
75.00	9.00	.....	Close of term	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
275.00	.....	2	Close of term	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
300.00	6.00	1	.....	1 L	1	.....	.....	.....
300.00	20.00	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
100.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....
120.00	10.00	10	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....
115.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

L. Life. A. Accident. F. Fire.

MALE TEACHERS

	Age.	Nativity. All native, except in cases otherwise specified.	Average No. of hours taught per day.	Number of terms taught.	No. having received college education.	Earnings per month.	Total earnings for the year.
.....	24	.....	6	4	.....	\$ 37.50	\$ 305.00
.....	24	.....	6	3	.....	.....	196.00
.....	18	.....	7	3	.....	40.00	275.00
.....	26	.....	7	9	.....	30.00	200.00
.....	30	.....	6	17	1	65.00	550.00
.....	29	.....	6	9	.....	35.00	650.00
.....	34	.....	6	10	1	40.00	150.00
.....	36	Canada.....	6	10	.....	40.00	210.00
Principal.....	42	.....	6	30	1	100.00	1,200.00
Principal.....	47	.....	10	50	1	144.44	1,300.00
.....	20	.....	6	3	.....	30.00	225.00
.....	21	.....	6	3	.....	32.50	250.00
.....	25	.....	6	10	1	45.00	180.00
.....	27	.....	6	21	.....	40.00	335.00
.....	29	.....	6	17	1	30.00	.....
.....	19	.....	6	1st	.....	33.00	300.00
.....	20	Germany.....	8	1st	.....	30.00	.....
.....	25	.....	9	2	.....	35.00	300.00
Principal.....	50	.....	10	48	.....	92.00	1,100.00
.....	29	Norway.....	6	35	1	35.00	162.00
.....	22	.....	6	1	.....	28.00	.....
.....	28	.....	6	10	.....	35.00	.....
.....	23	.....	6	1st	.....	35.00	.....
.....	28	.....	6	3	.....	33.33	375.00
.....	23	.....	6	6	.....	38.00	150.00
Principal.....	60	.....	6	34 years	1	90.00	900.00
.....	26	.....	7	2	.....	40.00	200.00
.....	19	.....	7	1st	.....	32.00	200.00
.....	32	Sweden.....	7	18	.....	50.00	600.00
Principal.....	34	.....	6	9	1	100.00	1,300.00
.....	30	.....	7	18	.....	35.00	300.00
.....	22	.....	6	1st	.....	30.00	.....
.....	27	.....	7	10	1	75.00	675.00
Superintendent.....	32	Germany.....	6	34	.....	165.00	1,025.00
.....	21	.....	6	3	.....	35.00	325.00
.....	26	.....	6	8	.....	40.00	.....
.....	25	.....	6	10	1	60.00	540.00
.....	25	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....
.....	18	.....	6	2	.....	37.00	175.00
.....	26	.....	8	7	1	75.00	500.00
.....	26	.....	6	10	.....	45.00	.....
Principal.....	48	.....	6	20 years	1	110.00	1,300.00
.....	24	.....	6	1	.....	35.00	100.00
.....	24	.....	6	3	.....	35.00	200.00
.....	23	.....	6	6	.....	30.00	175.00
Superintendent.....	30	.....	6	12	1	100.00	1,000.00
.....	29	.....	6	12	1	50.00	350.00
.....	34	.....	6	17	.....	37.50	200.00
.....	24	.....	6	13	.....	45.00	405.00
Principal.....	29	.....	6	7 years	1	100.00	940.00
.....	22	.....	6	5	.....	32.50	200.00
.....	19	.....	8	1st	1	35.00	.....
.....	24	.....	7	9	.....	70.00	600.00
.....	56	.....	6	23 years	1	55.00	550.00
.....	21	.....	6	7	1	60.00	500.00
.....	24	.....	6	1	1	55.00	125.00
.....	26	.....	6	7	.....	80.00	760.00
.....	24	.....	6	8	.....	45.00	310.00
.....	37	Canada.....	6	14	.....	33.00	80.00
.....	34	Germany.....	6	17	.....	30.00	270.00
.....	26	.....	6	8 years	1	60.00	540.00
.....	20	.....	6	3	.....	40.00	325.00
.....	23	.....	6	10	.....	50.00	475.00
.....	30	.....	6	25	.....	65.00	650.00
Superintendent.....	27	.....	9	19	1	125.00	1,500.00

—CONTINUED.

MALE TEACHERS—

	Age.	Nativity. All native, except in cases otherwise specified.	Average No. of hours taught per day.	Number of terms taught.	No. having received a college education.	Earnings per month.	Total earnings for the year.
.....	20	.....	6	2	.....	\$ 19.00	\$.....
.....	20	.....	6	4	.....	35.00	157.00
.....	19	.....	6	1st	.....	30.00	.....
.....	23	.....	6	2	.....	30.00	.....
.....	33	.....	6	27	.....	65.00	585.00
.....	21	.....	7	1st	1	25.00	.....
.....	22	.....	6	5	.....	28.50	275.00
.....	23	.....	8	6	.....	35.00	375.00
.....	22	.....	8	2	.....	35.00	.....
.....	32	.....	6	10	.....	40.00	400.00
Principal.....	31	.....	6	30	1	100.00	1,000.00
.....	23	.....	7	3	.....	30.00	.....
.....	21	.....	6	1	.....	30.00	75.00
.....	38	.....	6	19 years.	.....	50.00	400.00
.....	25	.....	6	6	.....	40.00	280.00
.....	38	.....	6	8	.....	30.00	.....
.....	25	.....	7	7	1	30.00	270.00
.....	22	.....	6	1	.....	30.00	.....
.....	49	Ireland.....	6	51	1	40.00	450.00
.....	23	.....	6	6	.....	45.00	405.00
.....	20	.....	7	2	.....	30.00	240.00
.....	43	.....	6	18	.....	35.00	.....
.....	24	.....	7	8	.....	31.00	282.00
.....	21	.....	6	3	.....	30.00	225.00
.....	46	Germany....	6	48	1	50.00	500.00
.....	26	.....	6	5	.....	35.00	300.00
.....	22	.....	6	4	1	50.00	500.00
.....	26	.....	6	12	1	75.00	.....
Principal.....	35	.....	6	39	.....	133.00	1,175.00
.....	31	.....	7	10	.....	45.00	340.00
.....	40	England.....	6	5	.....	33.00	400.00
.....	24	.....	5½	3	.....	30.00	.....
.....	22	.....	7	3	.....	33.33	180.00
.....	32	.....	6	15	.....	35.00	280.00
.....	30	Norway.....	6	12	.....	35.00	.....
.....	34	.....	6	15	.....	35.00	.....
.....	22	.....	6	1st	.....	35.00	.....
.....	28	.....	6	6	.....	35.00	300.00
.....	25	.....	7	1st	.....	30.00	225.00
.....	23	.....	7	1	.....	30.00	.....
.....	19	.....	6	2	.....	30.00	190.00
.....	29	.....	10	24	1	50.00	500.00
.....	27	.....	6	6	.....	35.00	.....
.....	44	.....	6	.....	.....	35.00	.....
.....	20	.....	6	3	.....	30.00	275.00
.....	22	.....	6	1st	.....	33.33	.....
.....	21	.....	6	5	1	40.00	400.00
.....	21	.....	6	4	.....	35.00	200.00
.....	20	.....	7	1	.....	25.00	.....
.....	28	.....	6	10	.....	30.00	120.00

FEMALE

Table of wages, cost of living, saving,

	Age.	Nativity. All native except in cases otherwise specified.	Average No. of hours taught per day.	Number of terms taught.	No. having received a college education.	Earnings per month.	Total earnings for the year.
.....	19	.....	6	1	.....	\$ 30.00	\$ 60.00
.....	20	.....	6	2	.....	30.00	120.00
.....	25	.....	6	1	.....	30.00	.....
.....	22	.....	6	9	.....	30.00	240.00
.....	34	.....	6	19	.....	35.00	190.00
.....	21	.....	6	8	.....	30.00	270.00
.....	18	.....	6	1	.....	27.00	54.00
.....	26	.....	6	15	.....	35.00	400.00
.....	20	.....	7	5	.....	30.00	234.00
.....	25	.....	6	11	.....	30.00	275.00
.....	27	.....	6	18	.....	40.00	320.00
.....	20	.....	7	7	.....	35.00	322.50
.....	24	.....	6	13	.....	30.00	252.50
.....	18	.....	6	1st	.....	35.00	.....
.....	17	Sweden	6	1	.....	29.50	105.75
.....	31	.....	6	4	.....	37.00	400.00
.....	21	.....	6	4	1	35.00	297.00
.....	30	.....	6	13	.....	.....	.....
.....	19	.....	6	3	.....	35.00	187.00
.....	21	.....	6	5	.....	28.00	196.00
.....	30	.....	6	7	.....	25.00	.....
.....	20	.....	6	5	.....	25.00	190.00
.....	21	.....	6	4	.....	40.00	210.00
.....	17	.....	6	1	.....	35.00	.....
.....	19	.....	6	2	.....	28.00	84.00
.....	18	.....	6	3	.....	30.00	225.00
.....	20	Canada	6	7	.....	31.00	228.00
.....	18	.....	7	2	.....	18.00	54.00
.....	19	.....	6	.....	.....	35.00	275.00
.....	23	.....	6	3	.....	35.00	.....
.....	20	.....	6	7	.....	35.00	108.00
.....	19	.....	7	5	.....	27.50	232.25
.....	34	.....	7	15	.....	34.00	350.00
.....	21	.....	6	5	.....	30.00	250.00
.....	20	.....	6	5	1	37.00	292.00
.....	23	.....	7	2	.....	35.00	.....
.....	27	.....	6	7	.....	28.00	104.00
.....	28	.....	6	9	.....	25.00	150.00
.....	21	.....	6	5	.....	35.00	120.00
.....	28	.....	6	18	.....	30.00	250.00
.....	18	.....	6	4	.....	35.00	.....
.....	20	.....	6	4	.....	28.80	150.00
.....	45	.....	7	38	.....	25.00	87.50
.....	22	.....	6	7	.....	33.00	205.00
.....	31	.....	7	20	.....	40.00	175.00
.....	25	.....	6	18	.....	40.00	225.00
.....	23	P. E. Island.	6	15	.....	35.00	315.00
.....	22	.....	6	13	1	40.00	.....
.....	27	.....	6	6 years	.....	60.00	600.00
.....	20	.....	6	14	.....	35.00	300.00
.....	19	.....	7	4	.....	29.00	218.00
.....	19	.....	7½	2	.....	30.00	.....
.....	20	.....	6	2	.....	35.00	75.00
.....	19	.....	6	1	.....	28.00	56.00
.....	25	.....	6	12	.....	40.00	400.00
.....	23	.....	6	14	.....	30.00	223.00
.....	20	.....	6	1	.....	22.00	56.00
.....	22	.....	6	8	.....	25.00	200.00
.....	29	.....	8	17	.....	25.00	500.00
.....	21	.....	6	5	.....	30.00	110.00
.....	18	.....	6	1	.....	31.00	50.00
.....	21	.....	6	10	1	45.00	405.00
.....	22	.....	6	5	.....	30.00	.....
.....	21	.....	6	5	.....	27.50	176.00
.....	22	.....	6	8	.....	30.00	225.00
.....	22	.....	6	3	.....	40.00	305.00

TEACHERS.

uniformity in text-books, etc.:

Cost of living for the year.	Average monthly cost of board.	Total No. wholly or partially dependent on teacher for support.	When paid. (Monthly unless otherwise specified.)	No. belonging to a beneficiary association.	No. having insurance.	No. having accumulated savings.	No. having run in debt.	No. favoring a State uniformity of text-books.	No. opposing same.	No. owning a home.
\$.....	Works.	2	.....	.....	F.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Undecided	1	.....
.....	Home.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
140.00	8.00	.....	Quarterly	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	5.00	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	9.00	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
98.00	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
200.00	10.00	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
64.00	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
154.00	8.00	.....	Close of term	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
160.00	13.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	9.00	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
85.35	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
300.00	.....	2	.....	.....	F.	1	.....	Undecided	.....	1
200.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	Close of term	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
121.00	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
56.00	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	8.00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	8.00	.....	Quarterly.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
140.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
150.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
65.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
300.00	9.00	.....	Close of term	.....	.....	.....	For ed'c'tn	.....	1	.....
.....	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
250.00	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Undecided	.....	.....
.....	8.00	.....	Close of term	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
150.00	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	1	Quarterly.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	8.00	4	Close of term	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
125.00	6.00	.....	Time yearly.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	10.00	1	Quarterly.	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	Home.	.....	Close of term	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	8.00	.....	Quarterly.	.....	L. & F.	1	.....	.....	1	1
.....	Home.	.....	5 months.	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
75.00	Home.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
187.00	6.00	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
90.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
275.00	15.00	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
600.00	10.00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Undecided	.....	.....
.....	8.00	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	For home.	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	Home.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	8.00	.....	Close of term	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
300.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
150.00	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
20.00	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
50.00	6.00	.....	Close of term	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
120.00	.....	3	Semi-ann.	.....	F.	1	For home.	.....	1	1
90.00	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
250.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
300.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	5.00	.....	Close of term	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
105.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....

FEMALE

	Age.	Nativity. All native, except in cases otherwise specified.	Average No. of hours taught per day.	Number of terms taught.	No. having received a college education.	Earnings per month.	Total earnings for the year.
.....	41	.....	8	45	.....	45.00	540.00
.....	22	.....	6	7	.....	32.00	200.00
.....	19	.....	6	2	.....	25.00	79.00
Superintendent.....	27	.....	.....	15	.....	120.00	780.00
.....	22	.....	6	12	.....	27.50	62.50
.....	17	.....	6	1	.....	27.50	.....
.....	24	.....	6	3	.....	26.00	160.00
.....	25	.....	6	18	.....	30.00	170.00
.....	22	.....	6	5	.....	30.00	220.00
.....	25	.....	.....	10	.....	35.00	350.00
.....	22	.....	6	5	.....	30.00	175.00
.....	43	.....	6	28	.....	40.00	415.00
.....	44	.....	6	9	.....	35.00	290.00
.....	26	.....	6	10	.....	30.00	226.00
.....	23	.....	6	6	.....	33.00	170.00
Superintendent.....	18	.....	6	1	1	25.00	.....
.....	45	.....	10	16	.....	80.00	850.00
.....	43	.....	6	20 years	1	65.00	710.00
.....	38	.....	7	25	.....	35.00	360.00
.....	26	.....	6	20	.....	27.50	220.00
.....	22	.....	6	10	.....	30.00	286.00
.....	20	.....	6	2	.....	30.00	89.00
.....	23	.....	6	4	.....	24.00	150.00
.....	28	.....	6	20	.....	.....	252.00
.....	19	Nova Scotia.	6	6	.....	45.00	420.00
.....	20	.....	7	1	.....	33.33	69.00
.....	18	.....	6	4	.....	30.00	190.00
.....	.....	.....	8	15	.....	40.00	200.00
.....	23	.....	6	4	.....	35.00	70.00
.....	22	.....	6	8	.....	40.00	310.00
.....	30	.....	6	16	.....	35.00	275.00
.....	18	.....	6	1	.....	25.00	.....
.....	19	.....	6	5	.....	35.00	332.00
.....	30	.....	6	26	.....	50.00	500.00
.....	20	.....	6	4	.....	30.00	200.00
.....	27	.....	6	7	.....	36.00	96.00
.....	20	.....	6	1	.....	30.00	.....
.....	20	.....	.....	4	.....	25.00	75.00
.....	21	.....	8	9	.....	35.00	300.00
.....	18	.....	6	3	.....	35.00	105.00
.....	21	.....	6	2	.....	35.00	268.00
.....	24	.....	6	10	.....	35.00	295.00
.....	21	.....	6	12	.....	35.00	315.00
.....	29	.....	6	33	.....	55.00	475.00
.....	16	.....	6	2	.....	40.00	75.00
.....	19	.....	6	4	.....	28.00	81.00
.....	20	.....	6	3	.....	35.00	215.00
.....	47	.....	6	23 years	.....	45.00	300.00
.....	19	.....	7	5	.....	30.00	300.00
.....	34	.....	8	29	.....	40.00	265.00
.....	19	.....	6	8	.....	25.00	175.00
.....	19	.....	7	8	.....	25.00	200.00
.....	29	.....	6	24	.....	40.00	360.00
.....	21	.....	7	6	.....	35.00	315.00
.....	23	.....	6	8	.....	30.00	270.00
.....	24	.....	6	5	.....	30.00	225.00
.....	19	.....	8	1	.....	20.00	60.00
.....	30	.....	6	15 years	.....	28.00	206.00
.....	24	.....	6	13	.....	40.00	300.00
.....	24	.....	6	12	.....	37.50	282.00
.....	18	.....	6	2	.....	20.00	68.00
.....	22	.....	5	10	1	30.00	270.00
.....	25	.....	6	1	.....	35.00	.....
.....	20	.....	7	4	.....	.....	220.00
.....	20	.....	8	4	.....	.....	150.00
.....	29	.....	6	3	.....	.....	233.00

TEACHERS—CONTINUED.

Cost of living for the year.	Average monthly cost of board.	Total No. wholly or partially dependent on teacher for support.	When paid. (Monthly unless otherwise specified).	No. belonging to a beneficiary association.	No. having insurance.	No. having accumulated savings.	No. having run in debt.	No. favoring a State uniformity of text-books.	No. opposing same.	No. owning a home.
\$ 350.00	\$ 15.00	1	Quarterly....	F	†	1			1	1
48.00	7.00	6			†			1		
.....	6.00		Close of term					1		
400.00	16.00		Quarterly....			1			1	1
.....	8.00					1		1		
.....	10.00					1				
74.00	7.00	2				1		1		
130.00	9.00					1		1		
70.00	8.00					1			1	1
225.00	10.00	3				1		1		
.....	7.00		Close of term			1		1		
253.44	14.00	1		F						
.....	16.00	2				1		1		
120.00	9.20					1		1		
.....	8.00			L			1		1	
.....	10.00		Close of term					1		
600.00	.....	2	Quarterly....			1		Undecided		1
500.00	Home.	3	Close of term	L & F		1		1	1	1
.....	8.00		Close of term			1		1		
200.00	10.00					1		1		
.....	8.00	3								
.....	Home.		Close of term					1		
150.00	8.00		Semi-an....			1		1		
.....	Home.					1		1		
420.00	15.00							1		
.....			Close of term			1	1		1	
200.00	10.00					1		1		1
.....	10.00					1				
.....	15.00					1			1	
90.00	10.00	1	Close of term						1	
165.00	8.00					1		1		
.....	8.00	5								
.....									1	
.....	20.00	1		F		1				
120.00	9.00					1		1		
70.00	Home.							1		
80.00	6.67							1		
.....	Home.							1		
.....	7.00					1		1		
.....	10.00					1				
.....	8.00					1		1		1
100.00	10.00	8				1		Undecided		
315.00	.....	2							1	
.....	17.00	5				1	1	1		
.....	11.00							1		
.....	9.00		Close of term				1	1		
.....	8.00	1		1		1		1		
300.00	.....	5				1	1	1		
75.00	7.00		Close of term			1		1		
50.00	8.00	1	Close of term			1	For a home	1		
.....	8.00							1		
60.00	7.00		Close of term			1		1		
105.00	Home.	3	Quarterly....			1		1		
.....	Home.		Close of term			1		1		
200.00	9.00					1		1		
215.00	10.00	1				1			1	1
.....	*					1		1		
200.00	8.00	1				1		1		
50.00	8.00					1		1		
.....	10.00					1		1		
93.00	6.00		Close of term			1		1		
.....	8.00	5	Close of term				1	1		
.....			Semi-an....					1		
200.00	8.00		Close of term			1		1		
95.00	†		Quarterly....			1		1		
73.00	Home.		Close of term			1		1		

* Work for board.

† For use of organ.

‡ Gave all to parents.

FEMALES—

	Age.	Nativity. All native except in cases otherwise specified.	Average No. of hours taught per day.	Number of terms taught.	No. having received a college education.	Earnings per month.	Total earnings for the year.
.....	18	.....	6	1	.....	\$ 30.00	\$ 105.00
.....	18	.....	6	1st	.....	35.00	.....
.....	33	.....	8	20	.....	35.00	384.00
.....	40	.....	6	52	1	45.00	390.00
.....	28	.....	6	31	.....	40.00	360.00
.....	20	.....	6	4	.....	25.00	100.00
.....	21	.....	6	7	.....	35.00	238.00
.....	22	.....	6	11	.....	30.00	295.00
.....	22	.....	5½	10	.....	27.50	215.00
.....	17	.....	7	1	.....	38.00	.....
.....	19	.....	7	2	.....	35.00	.....
.....	26	.....	6	7	.....	30.00	295.00
.....	19	Norway	6	4	.....	28.00	100.00
Superintendent	40	.....	8	25	.....	100.00	1,200.00
.....	20	.....	6	5	1	35.00	315.00
.....	18	.....	6	3	.....	32.00	.....
.....	23	.....	6	4	.....	32.00	120.00
.....	26	.....	6	11	1	40.00	440.00
Superintendent	28	.....	8	15	.....	.....	640.00
.....	23	.....	6	3	.....	36.00	332.00
.....	28	.....	6	15	.....	35.00	255.00
.....	18	.....	7	1	.....	28.00	.....
.....	21	.....	6	7	.....	25.00	176.00
.....	20	.....	7	6	.....	37.00	189.00
.....	19	.....	6	2	.....	28.00	.....
.....	25	.....	6	8	.....	33.00	264.00
.....	25	.....	6	8	.....	28.00	97.50
.....	23	.....	8	10	.....	40.00	300.00
.....	21	.....	6	9	.....	35.00	277.50
.....	22	.....	7	2	.....	20.00	120.00
.....	23	.....	6	11	.....	33.50	175.00
.....	21	.....	6	7	.....	28.00	174.00
.....	17	.....	7	1st	.....	30.00	223.00
.....	37	.....	6	17	.....	33.00	250.00

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of returns.....	347
Males	181
Females	166
Average age —	
Male	28 years, 7 days.
Female.....	23 years, 10 months, 15 days.
Total number native-born, males.....	167
Total number native born, females.....	161
Total number of foreign-born, males	14
Total number of foreign-born, females.....	5
Average number of hours worked per day —	
Males	6 h., 12 m.
Females	6 h., 20 m.
Average number of terms taught—	
Males.....	12 77-90
Females	9†
Total number having received a college education—	
Males.....	45
Females	10
*Average monthly allowance—	
Males	\$ 39.12
Females.....	32.63
*Average annual earnings—	
Males	\$ 315.30
Females	230.73
*Average cost of living for the year—	
Males.	\$ 250.49
Females	161.95
Average monthly cost of board—	
Males	\$ 11.91
Females	9.12
Average number wholly or partially dependent on teacher for support—	
Males	3†
Females	3
Total number belonging to a beneficiary association—	
Males ..	33
Females.....	4
Total number having insurance—	
Males.....	48
Females	11
†Total number having accumulated savings—	
Males.....	127
Females .	109

*Superintendents and Principals (as marked in table) not included.

†Education and homes are considered savings.

Total number having run in debt—

Males.....	25
Females.....	15

Total number favoring a State uniformity in text-books—

Males.....	120
Undecided.....	7
Females.....	117
Undecided.....	6

Total number opposing same—

Males.....	51
Females.....	27

Total number owning homes—

Males.....	53
Females.....	19

For supervision, Council Bluffs pays \$2,000; Burlington and Clinton, \$1,900; Cedar Rapids, Davenport, Marshalltown, East Des Moines, West Des Moines and Sioux City, \$1,800; Oskaloosa and Ottumwa, \$1,600; Fort Dodge, East Waterloo and West Waterloo, \$1,500; Keokuk, McGregor and Waverly, \$1,400; Cedar Falls and Garden Grove, \$1,350; Charles City and Mason City, \$1,300; Atlantic, Boone, Centerville, Clarinda, Creston, LeMars, Grinnell, Lyons, Manchester, Maquoketa, Marion and Shenandoah, \$1,200.

For High School Principals, Dubuque pays \$1,800; Burlington and Davenport, \$1,500; East Des Moines and West Des Moines, \$1,300; Keokuk, \$1,200; Council Bluffs, Cedar Rapids, Oskaloosa and Ottumwa, \$1,000. Where women act as Principals the pay is usually much less, as is shown in Marshalltown at \$810, Iowa City at \$760 and Clinton at \$760. Cedar Rapids and Ottumwa pay lady principals \$1,000. The largest salaries paid women in the State are given to Mrs. M. Severance, at Davenport, \$1,200; Miss Belle Thompson, of [the same city, \$1,100; Mrs. L. M. Wilson, of Des Moines, \$1,100—each acting as principal of a ward school. Mrs. Wilson has recently been elected superintendent of West Des Moines schools.

The following replies to questions already explained give valuable information from authentic sources:

MALE TEACHERS.**CHIEF OBSTACLES OR DRAWBACKS TO TEACHERS' WORK.**

- Irregular attendance of pupils.
- Want of co-operation of parents.
- Too small salaries.
- Too frequent changes of teachers.
- Want of apparatus.
- Lack of uniformity of text-books.
- Incompetent teachers.
- Want of system in school work:

Want of interest on the part of school directors.
Lack of support from school boards.
Want of grading of schools.
Wretchedly bad black boards.
Number of school months too short.
That it does not afford steady employment.
No library.
Many children do not attend school at all.
Too many studies.
Too many young teachers.
People do not understand the need of exclusive pursuit of one thing.
Inefficient workers undoing what has been done.
Too little attention given by examining boards to experience.
Too anxious to make money, hence dissatisfaction with wages.
Difficulty in finding teachers who understand child nature.
Lack of home training and influence.
Need of classification.
Cost of attendance at county institutes and associations.
Public opinion as regards the profession of teaching.
Improper ventilation and light.
Changing of school boards too often.
Standard of examination too low.
Constant desire on the part of directors to favor relatives.
Skating rinks.
Selling my scholars' "hard cider."
Need of a more practical education.
Interference of parents in teachers' work.
Advancement of pupils beyond their ability to comprehend.
Political, denominational and social bias.
Misapprehension in regard to the incidence of taxation.

FEMALE TEACHERS.

Not being a steady occupation.
Lack of ventilation.
Too young, and thus necessarily too poorly qualified teachers.
Too short terms—too long a time between terms.
A twenty years old arithmetic, and an equally old dictionary.
The short time allowed for recitations consequent upon ungraded school system.
Cost of books.
Necessity of renewal of certificate.
Bad roads, for want of a decent highway law.
Poor school furniture, and non-attendance of pupils.
Want of parental co-operation.
Want of co-operation among directors.
Constant change of teacher, and non-uniformity of text-books.

Want of compulsory education.

Parents who think "Johnny" and "Mary" ought to have a special class.

Opposition to introduction of anything new.

County superintendent thinking, it's too far too go to your school. Result, he has been here one half hour in two years.

Parents keeping children home to weed the garden, do the chores, etc.

Lack of proper home training.

The prejudice existing against a woman filling a public office.

LEGISLATION OR CHANGE IN SCHOOL LAWS DESIRED—MALE TEACHERS.

Compulsory education.

Uniformity in text-books.

A law entitling the teachers to the National holidays without special permission of directors.

Raise the standard of teachers' qualifications.

Compel nine months school in all schools having fifteen or more pupils.

One examination with life certificate, thus saving the teacher being mulched of one dollar every year.

A change in the method of electing county superintendents.

Compel boards to provide schools with proper apparatus, globes, charts, etc.

Abolish office of County Superintendent.

Repeal the section charging teachers for certificates, and have the expense of normal institutes borne by the State.

A thorough codification of the school laws.

Less subdistricts.

Let the districts furnish the books for the use of pupils.

School age six or seven, instead of five.

Establish kindergartens.

Power given teacher to suspend or expel pupils.

Manual training schools.

Power to have necessary repairs made to school-house at the expense of the district.

Supply books to pupils of indigent parents.

Eight per cent interest instead of six upon unpaid orders.

When a teacher presents his order and is told "out of funds," let him be allowed interest for his money as at banks, etc.

Make teachers members of school boards.

FEMALE TEACHERS.

I am convinced that if it were made a requirement of the law, that school boards shall furnish the necessary apparatus for a teacher to work with, such as good blackboards, a dictionary, wall maps, etc., it would be advantageous to the teachers and greatly enhance the results obtained from our schools.

Raise the standard for certificates.

Compel the County Superintendent to pass all examinations.

Deprive the school board the right to compel teaching on National holidays or forfeit their pay.

A uniformity of certificate throughout the State.

A law requiring the director of each district to pay the teachers of that district, instead of they being compelled to go (sometimes eight or nine miles) to the township treasurer to draw it.

A law making every district independent.

Abolish the office of County Superintendent.

An act to compel the proper officers to attend school the last day of the term, and pay the teacher or give him the same for mileage as is allowed other officers for collecting debts. Teachers frequently must travel thirty miles to collect their savings, and then if the Secretary or the President should be absent from home, the teacher must make another trip before receiving pay.

Compulsory education is what is most needed.

Do away with annual examinations for certificates.

The County Superintendent ought to be appointed rather than elected. Anybody can get a certificate just before election.

State uniformity of text-books.

Pass some law compelling directors to visit schools at least two or three times during a term, and pay them a salary to enable them to do it.

STATE UNIFORMITY OF TEXT-BOOKS—MALE TEACHERS.

Reasons for favoring.

It would make books cheaper. As teacher succeeds teacher, each one would have a definite starting point.

It would be a great saving to poor people, especially renters.

It gives teachers a better chance to become acquainted with their work and as a result their work would be better.

Too many kinds of books in schools now, and hence good work is retarded. This would obviate it.

If a teacher moves to a different part of the State he would know what books, he would teach from, and be better able for his duties.

Schools could be better classified. As it is in some schools, almost every scholar has a different book from the others.

A superior grade of books would be furnished and the outgrown ones be discarded.

It would unify the work of teachers and scholars.

It would avoid the trouble of the teacher to decide which of the many books would be best to use.

Economy of money and time.

Pupils coming into schools could commence their work with a class at once and more easily.

The difference of views of authors on same subject confuse the mind, which ought to be clear.

It would lead to grading our schools; more time for recitations.

We need a change badly. The old sing-song readers that pupils have committed to memory should be discarded.

No teacher can do good work who has more than one text-book in same grade and branch.

I have taught in counties where there is uniformity of text-books. They form a standard of comparison in progress, a measure for the superintendents.

Scholars learn faster and get the benefit of some blackboard exercises if books are alike.

Boards are frequently composed of men who do not possess the ability to, or at least do not adopt, good text-books.

Double the number of pupils can be successfully taught.

Because I believe the State should furnish the best possible education for the least possible money.

The directors are liable to make a change too often, and then their order is not strictly enforced.

One district school of seventeen scholars has *fourteen* different kinds of reading books — almost one reading class for each scholar in the school.

I have found in my school that every scholar that lives on a rented farm has a book of his own, and no two have the same.

Minnesota re-adopts after five years trial.

FEMALE TEACHERS. \

Convenience of time, advances the pupils' interests.

The schools of Iowa will form one great school bent to a common purpose.

It gives the teacher the benefit of close classification.

It would do away with the present system of three or four reading classes in one grade, giving more time for recitations.

Parents moving from one section of the State to another can take their books with them and find them of equal use in their schools at their new homes.

Our "free school" system is for the benefit of the poor. With the present system of school books this is not true.

It would encourage the scholar. If he is alone in the class his ambition is very slight.

Gives much more time to blackboard and practical instruction.

A half dozen miles moving frequently necessitates an outlay of as many dollars to a father who can ill afford to spend it.

We shall then be able to get the best.

It is better to have a large class than a small one, and the pupils will study with much more interest.

REASONS FOR OPPOSING — MALE TEACHERS.

I believe we ought to have several authors or text-books in the same school, and such a law would bar the admission of such.

Difference of needs in different parts of the State.

Fear of machine work.

No one book or set of books can give the complete knowledge that may be obtained from many. A subject to be understood must be reviewed from various standpoints. This is obtained from a variety of text-books.

Country and city schools require different graded texts.

Difficulty in adopting good books.

It would build up monopolies.

I think the floating population too small a per cent to justify such a revolution.

Text-books are constantly improving, and the change from one to the other should be gradual, and none but the transient are hurt by the diversity.

It will block the wheels of progress and hinder improved methods of instruction, and return the days of the old fashioned spelling-book.

The more text-books the better. [They afford better opportunities for variety of ideas. Uniformity in townships is sufficient.

Should not all be cast in one mold. Variety will give more breadth and scope to the mind.

Fear jobbery, and think that the grades of texts would deteriorate. Think a far better plan would be to let school districts own the books, and loan or rent them to pupils.

Believe that competition between different publishing houses will produce text-books of greater merit than books made to order.

Under any of the proposed plans for uniformity, the gain would be slight, and the losses severe, and too numerous to mention.

It would give disinterested parties authority to assign text-books.

Teachers can often accomplish better results with certain text-books, that can under the present system be procured by change at very little cost.

It is bad in theory, and has been worse in practice.

One particular method of instruction may be a success as practiced by one teacher and a failure by another. The teacher should have a text-book in harmony with his line of instruction.

It makes the views of one author supreme. He becomes an autocrat.

We would thereby lose the desire to read and find out what different authors think of the same subject, and they would become monotonous.

Intelligent boards know best what is required for the good of the schools in their charge.

I have known of three cases of the adoption of State uniformity—twice in Minnesota and once in Illinois—which proved unsatisfactory.

It would lack sufficient respect for talent unrequited.

It results in inferior text-books, and checks progress.

FEMALE TEACHERS.

No one author publishes a book containing all that is required on any topic.

The needs of schools cannot be the same throughout a whole State.

A non-uniformity affords a greater supply of reference.

County uniformity would in my judgment be better. Text-books might be adapted to the nationality of the population; some text-books do better for children of foreign birth than others.

I believe in the child using the books which he understands whether it be uniformity or not.

Variety of text-books creates a desire to investigate different subjects.

Every author rides his own hobby, and no committee could make a selection suitable to all teachers needs. We have a uniformity in this county, and very few teachers like the selection made.

A State cannot be expected to keep up with the most advanced education in its publications. It cannot print them as cheap as the large companies. The rule is difficult to enforce and has led in Minnesota to a great deal of trouble.

PART XVI.

STREET RAILWAYS.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND EMPLOYMENT HOURS OF STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYES IN THE STATE.

BURLINGTON—UNION RAILWAY.

EMPLOYEES.	Weekly wages.	Daily employment hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Foremen	\$ 10.50	15	7
Conductors	8.75	16	7
Drivers	8.75	16	7
Hostlers	8.75	12	7
Blacksmiths	10.50	10	6
Trackmen	7.50	10	6
Other mechanics, \$7.50 to \$10.50 ; average	9.00	10	6
Car-housemen	7.50	12	7
Watchmen	8.75	12	7
Laborers	7.50	10	6
Boys	6.00	10	6

Total number of hands, 12.
Amount of capital invested in the railway, \$32,500.00.
How many stockholders, 1.
Miles of road, three completed and one in progress of building.
: Strikes, none.
. Accidents, none.

BURLINGTON.

EMPLOYEES.	Weekly wages.	Daily employment hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Foremen.....	\$ 14.40	10	6
Conductors.....	\$8.40 to \$10; average.....	{ 12 to 17 ; av., 14½ }	7
Drivers.....			
Hostlers, \$8.10 to \$11.65; average.....	9.05	15	7
Blacksmiths.....	12.00	10	6
Trackmen.....	9.00	12	7
Watchmen.....	9.00	13	7

Total number of hands, 21 to 28.
* Amount of capital invested in the railway, don't know.
* How many stockholders, don't know.
Miles of road, about 10.
Strikes, none.
Accidents, one man slightly bruised by jumping from a runaway car.

* These replies are rather singular, coming as they do from the Superintendent of the road.

CEDAR RAPIDS.

EMPLOYEES.	Weekly wages.	Daily employment hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Drivers, 4.....	\$ 10.00	15	7
Hostler, 1.....	9.00	16	7
Trackmen, 2.....	7.50	10	6
Car-houseman, 1.....	10.50	10	6

Total number of hands, 8.
Amount of capital invested in the railway, \$25,000.
How many stockholders, 15.
Miles of road, 4¼.
Strikes, none.
Accidents, none.

CLINTON.

EMPLOYEES.	Weekly wages.	Daily employment hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Foremen.....	\$ 11.00	12	7
Conductors.....	10.00	10	6½
Drivers.....	10.00	10	6½
Hostlers.....	10.00	10	7
Trackmen.....	11.00	10	6
Watchmen.....	11.00	12	7

Total number hands, 12.
Amount of capital invested in the railway, \$25,000.
How many stockholders, 20.
Miles of road, 5.
Strikes, none.
Accidents, none.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

EMPLOYES.	Weekly wages.	Daily employment hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Foreman, 1	\$ 17.00	12	7
Drivers, 3	8.00	12	6 1/2
Hostlers, 3	8.00	12	7
Blacksmiths, work done by job.....			
Trackmen, 2	8.40	10	6

Total number of hands, 9.
*Amount of capital invested in the railway, can't say.
How many stockholders, 9.
Miles of road, 3 and 3888-5280.
Strikes, none.
Accidents, none.

*This is also signed by the superintendent.

DAVENPORT.

EMPLOYES.	Weekly wages.	Daily employment hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Foreman, 1	\$ 11.25	15	7
Drivers, 6	12.00	15	7
Hostlers, 3	11.25	15	7

Total number of hands, 10.
Amount of capital invested in the railway, \$75,000.
How many stockholders, 45.
Miles of road, 4.
Strikes, none.
Accidents, one boy killed by being thrown under the cars by a passing hack.

DES MOINES.

EMPLOYES.	Weekly wages.	Daily employment hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Conductors, 3	\$ 9.00	10 to 14	7
Drivers, 3	9.00	10 to 14	7
Hostlers, 7	9.00	10 to 14	7
Blacksmiths, 3	12.00	10	7
Trackmen, 4	9.00	10	7
Watchmen, 2	9.00	10 to 14	7
Starters, 1	11.00	10 to 14	7

Total number of hands, 21.
Amount of capital invested in the railway, \$100,000.
How many stockholders, 6.
Miles of road, including single and double track, ten miles.
Strikes, none.
Accidents, none.

DUBUQUE.

EMPLOYES.	Wee k l y wages.	Daily e m- ployment hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Foreman, 1	\$ 12.50	14	7
Drivers, 7	10.00	14	7
Hostlers, 2	11.50	14	7
Blacksmiths, 2	11.50	10	7
Trackmen, 2	10.00	10	7

Total number of hands, 14.
Amount of capital invested in the railway, \$75,000.
How many stockholders, 6.
Miles of road, 5.
Strikes, none.
Accidents, none.

KEOKUK.

EMPLOYES.	Weekly wages.	Daily e m- ployment hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Foremen, 2	\$ 9.00 and 12.50	12 and 10	7
*Conductors, 9	9.00	13	7
Hostlers, 5	8.00	12	7
*Blacksmiths, 1	7.00	10	6
Trackmen, 2	9.00	10	6
Other mechanics, 2	12.00	10	6
Watchmen, 1	9.00	10	7

Total number of hands, 22.
Amount of capital invested in the railway, \$40,000.
How many stockholders, 3.
- Miles of road, 3¼.
Strikes, none.
Accidents, none.

*The conductors, who are also drivers, can work six or seven days as they please, being paid for the time they work. Generally, they choose to work seven days. About fourteen of the regular hands are married, the others single. No drinking is tolerated. Mechanics in this city generally own their homes.

*Work for other persons also.

MARSHALLTOWN.

EMPLOYES.	Wee k l y wages.	Daily e m- ployment hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Foreman, 1	\$ 8.75	16	7
Drivers, 3	8.75	16	7
Hostlers, 1	10.00	16	7
Trackmen, 1	8.75	16	

Total number of hands, 6.
Amount of capital invested in the railway, \$30,000.
How many stockholders, 4.
Miles of road, 2¼.
Strikes, none.
ce dents, none.

MUSCATINE.

EMPLOYES.	Weekly wages.	Daily employment hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Foreman, 1	\$ 12.00	16	7
Drivers, 5	9.35	14½	7
Hostlers, 2	9.50	17	7
Car-housemen, 1	8.75	17	7
Watchmen, 1	6.00	17	7
Boys, 1.	5.00	14½	7

Total number of hands, 11.
Amount of capital invested in the railway, \$30,000.
How many stockholders, 120.
Miles of road, 3.
Strikes, none.
Accidents, none.

OTTUMWA.

EMPLOYES.	Weekly wages.	Daily employment hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Foreman, 1	\$ 10.00	.....	.....
Drivers, 3	9.00	.....	.....
Hostlers, 1	7.00	.....	.....
Laborers, 1	9.00	.....	.....

Total number of hands, 6.
Amount of capital invested in the railway, \$25,000.
How many stockholders, 3.
Miles of road, 2.
Strikes, none.
Accidents, none.

RED OAK.

EMPLOYES.	Weekly wages.	Daily employment hours.	No. of days employed in the week.
Conductors, 1	\$ 5.00 and board	10	7
Drivers, 2	5.00 and board	10	7
Hostlers, 1	5.00 and board	10	7

Total number of hands, 4.
Amount of capital invested in the railway, \$8,000.
How many stockholders, 9.
Miles of road, 1¼.
Strikes, none.
Accidents, none.

RECAPITULATION.

EMPLOYEES.	Average weekly wages.	Average daily employment hours.	Average No. of days employed in the week.
Foremen	\$ 12.12	14	7
Conductors	9.58	13	7
Drivers	9.31	14 h. 4 m.	7
Hostlers	13.18	10	6 1-11
Blacksmiths	8.94	10 h. 30 m.	6 1-6
Trackmen	11.85	10	6
Other mechanics	9.47	10	6 1-10
Car-housemen	9.16	10 h. 42 m.	7
Watchmen	7.50	10	6
Laborers	6.91	10 h. 20 m.	6 1-10
Boys			

Total number of hands, 167.

Amount of capital invested in the railway, total reported, \$ 440,500; average \$42,164.

No. of stockholders, 241; average 21 11-13.

Miles of road, total 57; average 4½.

Strikes, none.

Accidents, one man slightly injured; one boy killed.

PART

RAILROADS

JUNE 30, 1882, TO

JUNE 30, 1884, TO

XVII.

IN IOWA.

JUNE 30, 1884.

Ticket or station agents.	Average monthly salary.	Secre-taries.	Average monthly salary.	Clerks.	Average monthly salary.	Train Dis-patchers.	Average monthly salary.
.....	\$	1	\$ 75.00	2	\$ 45.00	2	\$ 85.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	42	50.00	10	100.00
69	40.80	.....	.....	44	55.00	6	110.00
204	48.83	.....	.....	43	58.00	27	143.00
163	52.50	.....	.....	108	58.50	15	95.00
77	51.25	.....	.....	116	58.80	25	86.73
37	50.44	.....	.....	27	37.76	2	110.00
2	75.00	1	100.00	.....	.....	4	82.50
12	75.00	.....	.....	8	45.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	90.00	7	60.00	1	100.00
.....	.....	1	100.00	1	40.00	1	75.00
16	52.50	.....	.....	1	55.00	1	125.00
14	54.71	.....	.....	8	48.83	1	105.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	57.50	1	65.00

JUNE 30, 1885.

73	\$ 51.00	.....	\$ .....	58	\$ 47.58	6	\$ 95.00
140	50.00	8	75.00	53	50.00	14	100.00
.....
o 126	34.19	1	.....	40	50.83	5	96.90
201	50.35	.....	.....	47	52.96	32	95.30
165	53.44	.....	.....	100	52.75	17	97.50
127	49.17	.....	.....	142	48.16	19	101.06
130	52.20	o	.....	117	44.28	15	89.33
k 22	65.56	.....	.....	836.26	46.15	5	85.67
11	65.00	.....	.....	10	50.00	.....	.....
24	52.00	1	50.00	5	72.00	1	100.00
14	40.00	.....	.....	8	60.00	1	75.00
16	53.25	.....	.....	1	55.00	1	125.00
245.12	50.17	.....	.....	3%	57.08	2%	84.43
17	40.00	1	None.	6	56.00	1	80.00
10	45.00	1	75.00	1	75.00	Included	in agents.

RAILROADS

JUNE 30, 1885, TO

NAME OF ROAD.	Opera- tors head- quar- ters.	Average monthly salary.	Locomo- tive en- gineers.	Hours employed.	Average daily wages.
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	2	\$ 60.00	36	12	\$ 3.50
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern...			83		3.50
Central Iowa Railway.....			55		3.25
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....			231	10	3.44
Chicago & Northwestern.....			200		3.25
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	86	36.73	221	10	3.33
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	29	42.68	48	10	3.63
Illinois Central.....			67	8½	3.49
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha	6	33.33			
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge.....			10	7	3.75
Des Moines, Osceola & Southern	13	45.00	4		3.00
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	3	77.50	14	11	3.52
Humeston & Shenandoah	1	61.06	12	9½	3.66
Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska		50.00	7	10	3.00

JUNE 30, 1885, TO

IN IOWA—CONTINUED.

JUNE 30, 1884.

Locomotive Firemen.	Hours em- ployed.	Average daily wages.	Passenger Conductors.	Hours em- ployed.	Average daily wages.
36	12	\$ 2.15	12	12	\$ 3.16
83	.....	2.00	15	.....	3.20
57	.....	1.86	10	.....	3.00
221	10	2.04	31	9	3.58
191	.....	2.10	63	.....	3.00
229	10	1.90	100	6	3.20
49	10	1.90	9	10	2.99
56	8½	1.74	9	9	3.30
.....
10	7	1.75	4	5	2.90
4	.....	1.50	1	.....	2.50
14	11	2.00	5	12	3.38
13	9 1-8	2.11	2	6¼	3.25
7	10	1.83	2	10	2.83

JUNE 30, 1885.

49	10	\$ 1.67	8	10	3.22
108	10	2.00	18	.....	3.20
a 50	100 miles.	1.92	6	.....	90 per month
213	10	2.05	32	10	3.56
206	8 to 12	2.16	136	8 to 12	2.82
283	8 to 10	2.09	24	7.30	90 per month
d 170	10	1.93	37	10	2.86
46 13-20	10	52.97 per mo'th	9	8	88.33 per mo'th
o 22	10 to 12	2 10	h 7	10 to 12	3.00
12	7	1.75	4	7	75 per month
6	10	1.33	2	10	2.00
6	10	2.00	2	10	100 per month
12 1-6	12	2.16	3	7½	3.20
8	10	2.04	2	10	3.26
2	10	1.87	8	10	2.30

RAILROADS

JUNE 30, 1883, TO

NAME OF ROAD.	Freight conductors.	Hours em- ployed.	Average daily wages.
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.....	20	12	\$ 3.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	47	.....	2.90
Central Iowa Railway Company.....	36	.....	2.85
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	124	10	2.83
Chicago & Northwestern.....	63	.....	3.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	120	8	2.55
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	28	10	2.58
Illinois Central.....	22	12	2.77
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.....	.....	.....	.....
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge.....	6	7	2.90
Des Moines, Osceola & Southern.....	2	.....	2.00
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	9	10	3.00
Humeston & Shenandoah.....	7	12	2.78
Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska.....	8	10	5.50

JUNE 30, 1884, TO

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.....	37	10	\$ 2.95
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	54	.....	2.90
Central Iowa Railway Company.....	37	100 miles	2.70
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	110	10	2.83
Chicago & Northwestern.....	See passen	ger.	
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	148	9 h. 40 m.	64 per mo.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	70	10	2.52
Illinois Central.....	21 23-26	10	71.30 per mo.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.....	13	10 to 12	2.80
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge.....	6	7	75 per mo.
Des Moines, Osceola & Southern.....	1	10	2.00
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	6	10	3.00
Humeston & Shenandoah.....	6½	12	2.78
Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska.....	8	12	2.90
Dubuque & Dakota.....	Run passen	ger also.	

IN IOWA—CONTINUED.

JUNE 30, 1885.

Brakemen.	Hours em- ployed.	Average daily wages.	Men in the ma- chine shops.	Hours em- ployed.	Average daily wages.
52	12	1.98	8	10	2.60
180	.....	1.50	470	.....	2.00
86	.....	1.61	25	10	2.33
331	10	1.81	1,008	9	1.74
250	.....	1.75	80	.....	2.10
431	8	1.75	327	10	2.60
97	10	1.40	101	10	1.80
44	12	1.73	195	10	1.68
.....	.....	.....	113	10	1.50
20	7	1.70	40	10	2.00
4	.....	1.50	6	10	2.00
28	10	2.00	2	10	2.75
19	10½	1.76	5	10	2.31
8	12	1.50	1	11	2.75

JUNE 30, 1885.

111	10	1.94	15	10	2.53
154	.....	1.50	561	.....	*1.35 to 2.25
And baggagemen, 60.	100 miles	40 to 50 per mo.	b* 140	10	1.87
283	10	1.83	927	10	1.73
264	8 to 12	1.82	79	10	2.02
351	8	46 to 50 per mo.	386	10	2.22
256	10	1.47	464	10	1.89
55 16-26	10	45 per mo.	180	9 42 to 85 per month.	
42	10 to 12	1.58	30	9 to 10	2.75
20	7	1.67	8	10	2.75
3	10	1.33	1	10	2.50
16	10	1.75	2	10	2.75
17 5-6	8½	1.64	6 7-12	10	2.69
6	12	1.80	2	10	2.30
2	10	1.73	1	10	1.93

RAILROADS

JUNE 30, 1883, TO

NAME OF ROADS.	Watchmen.	Hours employed.	Average daily wages	Section hands.	Hours employed.	Average daily wages.
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.....	1	12	\$ 1.35	211	10	\$ 1.31
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North'n.	13	.....	1.50	632	.....	1.00
Central Iowa Railway Company.....	20	12	1.38	250	10	1.21
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	10	10	1.08	1,422	10	1.22
Chicago & Northwestern.....	92	.....	2.00	1,023	.....	1.36
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	110	10	1.40	1,198	10	1.17
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	.....	.....	.....	463	10	1.30
Illinois Central	21	12	1.00	340	10	1.15
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & O..	2	10	1.54	76	10	1.12
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge.....	1	10	1.66	120	10	1.15
Des Moines, Osceola & Southern.....	5	10	1.50	60	10	1.25
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	2	12	1.80	166	10	1.25
Humeston & Shenandoah.....	1	12	1.50	177	10	1.35
Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska	2	12	1.50	80	11	1.15

JUNE 30, 1884, TO

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.....	9	12	\$ 1.02	599	10	\$ 1.21
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North'n.	13	.....	1.50	982	.....	1.10
Central Iowa Railway Company.....	8	10	1.45	And switch and y'd men, 280	10	53.05 per mo.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	11	10	1.13	1,401	10	1.22
Chicago & Northwestern.....	1101	10	2.20	940	10	1.30
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	9	12	1.54	1,545	10	1.18
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	6	10	1.20	e 881	10	1.10
Illinois Central	f 39 8-26	12	42.86 per mo.	394	10	29.98 per mo.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & O..	4 5	10	1.50	88	10	1.25
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	2	12	1.00	130	10	1.15
Des Moines, Osceola & Southern.....	6	10	1.50	90	10	1.10
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	.....	.....	.....	100	10	1.15
Humeston & Shenandoah.....	1	12	1.48	138	10	1.34
Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska	1	12	1.50	77	10	1 10
Dubuque & Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	21	10	1.25

x Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, other employes, 25; \$1.40 per day.
y Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, other employes, 699; \$1.27 per day.
* Shopmen, 431; laborers, 130.
† Including agents, clerks, yard and switchmen and laborers at stations. Agents, 140; clerks, 56—same average, \$50 per month. Operators, 56; same. Yardmen, 67; laborers, 23—from \$2.00 to \$1.75 per day.
a Wipers, etc., 26; 10 hours; \$1.29.
b Others in round-house, 17; \$1.65.
c Dining-car service, 27 employes; \$39.45 per month.
d Wipers, 79 employes; \$1.26 per day, 10 hours.
e Roadmasters, section and bridge foremen, 236; 10 hours; \$2.11; extra gangs, etc., 537; 10 hours; \$1.43.
f Telegraph operators, 4 employes; \$2.69 per day, 10 hours.
g Wipers, 80; 10 to 12 hours; \$1.25.
h Baggage-men, 7; 10 to 12 hours; \$1.70.

IN IOWA—CONTINUED.

JUNE 30, 1884.

Tele-graph operators.	Hours em-ployed.	Average daily wages.	Passengers killed.	Passengers injured.	Em-ployes killed.	Em-ployes injured.	Others killed.	Others injured.
33	12	\$ 1.44	....	17	3	13	1	3
263	.....	1.66	....	25	7	100	9	10
91	.....	1.25	....	....	4	21	1	4
66	.....	48.81 per month.	....	....	14	27	5	2
80	.....	1.56	1	5	14	54	6	11
111	11	1.58	2	3	16	148	17	21
.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	8	2
23	10	1.31	1	9	3	19	3	3
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	1
29	10	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
3	12	1.83½	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
2	12	1.72	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
18	12	1.66	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2

JUNE 30, 1885.

34	10	\$ 1.00	....	12	3	34	3	3
1362	.....	50.00 per month.	1	2	8	25	7	3
Included	With sta-tion agents.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	.....	43.50 per month.	...	7	9	29	13	8
76	.....	44.30 per month.	.....	3	9	107	10	16
102	12	43.96 per month.	7	54	28	p 547	22	36
f 97	10	44.82 per month.	3	1	5	22	14	5
31	10	41.97 per month.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	10	45.00 per month.	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2
1 6	12	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
See ag'ts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
See ag'ts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1
4	12	35.00 per month.	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
See ag'ts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

| Besides agents.
 i Yardmen, 7 ; \$2.50 ; 7 to 12 hours. Assisnant master mechanic, 1 ; \$4.20 ; 9 to 10 hours.
 Foremen of shops, 2 ; \$3 00 ; 9 to 10 hours. Clerks of shops, 2 ; \$2.40 ; 9 to 10 hours. Boiler
 makers and helpers, 16 ; \$2.30 and \$1.65 ; 9 to 10 hours. Blacksmiths and helpers, 17 ; \$2 75 ;
 9 to 10 hours. Carpenters, 10 ; \$2.35 ; 9 to 10 hours. Car-repairers, 24 ; \$1.75 9 to 10 hours.
 Painters, 5 ; \$2.00 ; 9 to 10 hours. Warehouse men, 8 ; \$1.50 ; 10 hours.
 j and switchmen. Other employes, 216 12-26 ; 10 hours ; \$46.19 per month.
 k Joint operators and agents, 22 ; \$65.56 per month.
 l and switchmen.
 o Clerks and operators.
 p Numbers of employes reported as hurt, only slightly injured, often causing no loss of
 time from their work.

As a fact in determining rates of wages, the railway corporations deserve study. Their varied necessities are greater than those of any other business. Hence, Iowa, with her 7,250 miles of road and the great number of employes necessary for the successful working of her different lines, presents an interesting field for such study. Railroads need the most reliable employes, from manager down. It is in this field of work that pay is sure, employment steady, and promotion largely certain.

The courtesy of the managers of the various roads in this State has been very marked to this office. Through their direction the auditors of these roads supplied this office with very complete reports in answer to blanks sent to them, and the tables presented in the foregoing pages were prepared from these reports.

PART XVIII.

THE MINING INDUSTRY.

A great many returns from mines were made to this office, but were excluded from this report on account of the small number of employes. Only the returns from the larger mines are here tabulated. In the rate of wages, as given in the following, it is evident that in some cases mistakes have been made, as for instance one return shows the average daily wages of the miner to be over \$4 per day, an amount not received by any miner in Iowa. They are submitted here, however, just as given by the operators to this office.

COAL

Days in operation, hours of employment,

APPROVED FOR RELEASE BY NSA ON 05-25-2014

MINES.

wages of employes, strikes, etc.

No. em- ployes at date of this return.	Mine boss- es. Av- erage weekly wages.	Miners. Av. weekly wages.	Inside day laborers. Av weekly wages.	Outside day labor- ers. Av. weekly wages.	Mule driv- ers. Av. weekly wages.	Engineers. Av. weekly wages.	Black- smiths. Av. we'kly wages.
40	\$ 10.30	\$ 10.38	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00
169	25.00	14.10	10.50	7.50	12.00	15.00	12.00
980	22.50	18.00	12.00	7.80	12.00	15.00	15.00
100	12.00	15.00	6.00	11.25	10.00	12.50	12.50
71	22.00	16.80	10.50	9.75	10.50	.....	15.00
65	18.00	15.00	9.00	9.00	10.50	12.00	10.00
104	.....	12.50	12.90	10.00	10.00	14.00	13.50
140	25.00	14.00	12.00	9.00	12.00	16.00	12.00
575	17.50	14.60	13.00	9.00	12.90	16.15	13.50
87	15.00	12.50	12.00	9.00	10.50	17.50	15.00
691	24.00	16.50	12.60	9.00	12.60	13.00	12.90
209	20.00	15.00	12.00	10.00	12.00	15.00	15.00
30	15.00	12.00	12.50	10.00	.....	13.50	12.00
90	15.00	15.00	10.50	9.00	10.50	16.25	15.00
35	12.00	12.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	.....	.....
71	20.00	12.00	11.00	10.50	12.30	.....	15.00
36	.....	12.50	.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....
100	15.00	22.50	13.50	10.50	12.00	17.50	16.50
69	18.00	13.50	12.00	10.50	12.00	15.00	13.50
21	20.00	20.00	10.50	9.00	10.50	15.00	13.50
30	17.50	15.00	12.00	8.00	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	.....	12.00	10.50	12.00	16.00	12.00
37	21.00	15.00	13.00	11.25	12.00	18.00	15.00
25	15.00	12.00	12.00	8.10	10.50	11.58	11.58
75	18.00	13.00	11.00	10.00	12.00	15.00	12.50
16	20.00	16.00	13.00	9.00	11.50	18.00	15.00
150	17.00	15.00	10.00	9.00	10.50	15.00	15.00
60	.....	8.00	.....	7.50	.....	.....	.....
35	12.50	10.88	10.50	9.00	12.00	15.00	12.00
67	18.75	12.50	12.00	9.00	13.50	10.38	15.00
100	18.20	13.75	12.37	9.62	9.62	12.50	12.37
45	18.90	13.50	12.00	9.00	12.00	.....	13.50
126	20.00	15.00	13.50	10.00	13.00	15.00	15.00
30	14.00	12.00	9.00	10.00	6.00	.....	.....
25	12.00	12.00	8.25	8.25	.....	8.25	.....
60	25.00	16.00	10.50	9.00	12.00	17.50	13.50
75	16.25	17.00	12.00	10.50	11.25	15.00	15.00
24	12.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	10.00	.....	.....
102	15.00	17.00	10.25	8.25	10.00	12.50	12.00
118	15.00	12.00	4.00	10.50	9.00	15.00	15.00
115	16.25	15.00	12.00	8.10	9.00	15.00	9.00
50	17.25	13.50	12.00	12.00	11.25	15.00	13.50
50	20.00	15.00	10.50	9.00	.....	12.50	12.50
53	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	15.00	20.00	10.00	12.00	9.00	.....	10.50
70	15.00	18.00	10.50	10.50	12.00	15.00	13.50
20	18.00	15.00	12.00	12.00	13.50	.....	.....
209	25.00	18.00	12.90	10.50	12.90	12.00	12.00
70	12.00	14.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	12.00
25	17.31	13.50	12.00	10.50	12.00	12.00	15.00
225	25.00	15.00	12.90	10.90	12.70	20.00	12.00
200	21.00	15.00	13.50	10.50	12.90	20.00	13.50
140	20.00	18.00	13.50	10.50	13.50	13.50	15.00

NAME OF MINE.	Carpenters, average weekly wages.	Weigh- masters, average weekly wages.	Dump- pers, average weekly wages.	Boys, average weekly wages.	No. of hours worked weekly when full time.	Per cent of decrease in wages as compared to last year.
Chic. & Van Meter Coal Co.....	\$.....	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00	\$.....	54	
Mallory Mine	12.00	12.00	8.40	4.50	60	5
Whitebreast	15.00	12.00	7.80	4.50	60	
Standard Coal Co.		12.50		4.00	60	
Flagler Mine.....		12.00	10.50	7.50	60	
Cincinnati.....		10.00	9.90		60	
Or	12.50	14.00	9.90	3.90	50	5
.....	12.00	11.00	9.00	6.00	60	12½
.....	12.00	11.50	9.00	6.00	60	5
.....	15.00	12.75	9.00	6.00	54	
.....	12.00	12.50	9.00	4.50	60	16½
.....		10.50	9.00	4.50	60	5
.....	12.00	11.50			60	
.....	15.00	13.50		4.00	60	12½
.....					48	
.....	15.00	10.50	9.00	5.25	54	
.....					54	
.....	13.50	12.50	10.50	7.50	60	12½
.....	13.50	13.50	13.50	4.50	60	
.....	12.00	12.00	9.00	4.00	60	
.....					60	
.....		12.00			60	
.....		15.00	15.00	4.50	60	12½
.....	15.00	9.00	8.10		60	
.....		10.50	9.00	6.00	60	8½
.....	15.00	12.00	10.50	4.50	60	10
.....	15.00	12.00	9.00	4.50	60	
Works.....		9.00			60	15
.....	13.50	10.50			54	
.....		9.18	9.00		60	12½
Mine.....	12.37	11.00	9.62		60	11
1.....	13.50	12.00	9.00	4.50		
Co.....		12.00	10.50	5.25	60	
.....		10.00				
.....		9.25				
.....	12.00	12.00	10.50	8.00		
.....		10.50	10.50	9.00	60	6½
.....		10.00	10.00		48	
and 2.....	12.00	12.50	7.50	4.75	54	54 tons.....
.....	15.00	14.00	12.00	9.00		
.....		18.00	8.10	4.50	56	
.....	12.00	6.00		2.40	54	
Walnut Creek Coal Co	16.50	12.00		6.00		
Ontario Coal Mines.....		6.00			70	
Runnells Coal Co.....		12.50	10.50	3.00	60	
Northwestern Coal Co.....		12.00	9.00	7.50	54	10
Union Coal Co.....		12.00			48	3¼ to 4 cents per bushel.
American.....	12.75	16.00	9.75	5.10	60	
Scandinavian.....		10.00	10.00		54	
Craig No. 2, 3 and 4.....	12.00	11.54	10.50		58	
Acme No. 1.....	12.00	12.50	12.00	5.00	60	
Knoxville Junction No. 2.....	13.50	15.00	10.00	4.50	60	
Jasper Co. Coal & R'y Co.....		12.00	10.50	4.50	54	12¼ cents per ton.....

MINES—CONTINUED.

Advance of wages as compared to last year.	Date of begin- ning of strike.	Date of ending of strike.	No. of men en- gaged in strike.	Date of ad- vance in wages.	Amount of such ad- vance.
.....	Dec. 16, 1883.	Dec. 26, 1883.	154	Oct. 1, 1884.	10 cents per ton.
.....	May 26, 1883.	Oct. 17, 1883.	900	.....	.....
.....	Sept. 10, 1884.	Sept. 12, 1884.	60	Oct. 1, 1884.	10 cents per ton.
20 per cent.	Apr. 7 and Sept. 1, 1884, (2)	.....	.....	Sept., 1884.	25 per cent.
.....
.....
.....	Oct. 14, 1884.	Nov. 14, 1884.	100	Nov. 14.	6¼ per bushel.
.....	Feb. 10, 1884.	Feb. 17, 1884.	.....	.....	.....
.....	Aug. 1, 1884.	Sept. 1, 1884.	35	Sept., 1884.	12¼ per ton.
.....	Aug. 1, 1884.	Aug. 20, 1884.	36	Oct., 1883.	12¼ per ton.
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 15, 1884.	12½ per ton.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 15, 1884.	12½ per ton.
.....	Oct. 1, 1884.	Oct. 1, 1884.	250	Oct. 1, 1884.	12½ per ton.
.....	Sept. 1, 1884.	.....	90	.....	.....
.....
.....	Oct. 6, 1883.	Oct. 13, 1883.	30	Oct. 23, 1883.	12¼ per ton.
.....	April 1, 1884.	April 15, 1884.	15	.....	.....
.....	Aug., 1884.	Sept., 1884.	60	Sept., 1884.	¼ cent per bushel.
12¼	Oct., 1883.	Oct. 5, 1883	100	Oct. 1, 1883.	1 and ¼ cents per bu.
.....
.....	Feb. 10, 1884.	March 10, 1884.	90	.....	.....
.....	Oct. 1, 1884.	Jan. 15, 1885.	90	Jan. 15, 1885.	6¼ cents per bushel.
.....
.....	July, 1884, Jan., 1885. (2)	3 days each.	All.	Sept. 1, 1883,	.....
.....	Sept. 1, 1883.	Five days.	All.	Sept. 1, 1884.	¼ cent per bushel.
.....
.....
4 cents per bushel.	.....	.....	.....	Oct., 1883.	13 cents per ton.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 15, 1883.	4 cents per bushel.
.....
.....	Oct. 1, 1884.	Nov. 15.	100	.....	.....
.....
12¼ cents.	Oct. 6, 1883.	Nov. 1.	100	Nov. 1.	¼ cent per bushel.

*Property bought May 1, 1883.

The area of the Iowa coal field is about sixteen thousand square miles, and within this limit there are thirty-three counties and parts of counties producing coal to a greater or less extent. The total number of mines in the State is about five hundred. Many of them are, of course, small, but show at least the presence of coal for the development of the mine.

The following table gives the approximate estimate of the mines of the State by counties for the four years since the State mining law went into effect:

COUNTIES.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Mahaska.....	917,495	701,397	927,287	933,714
Keokuk.....	453,010	511,549	500,040	430,940
Lucas.....	458,274	413,217	487,321	410,720
Polk.....	473,823	327,819	516,321	619,921
Boone.....	337,724	286,891	466,981	473,073
Webster.....	184,300	218,478	213,580	214,014
Wapello.....	131,815	307,721	237,321	240,720
Appanoose.....	107,343	97,376	128,893	156,985
Monroe.....	98,143	90,325	93,435	98,427
Marion.....	89,907	90,927	90,885	97,085
Greene.....	81,530	62,531	88,851	96,337
Jasper.....	42,435	40,189	45,983	46,321
Dallas.....	47,884	38,001	38,008	37,155
Jefferson.....	39,124	22,121	38,887	8,172
Warren.....	12,989	11,081	12,828	13,737
Scott.....	3,804	3,711	3,714	3,821
Hardin.....	1,317	1,125	1,203	1,075
Adams.....	3,708	1,691	3,891	3,981
Hamilton.....	1,787	874	1,986	1,378
Wayne.....	77	51	1,802	4,947
Van Buren.....	987	216	1,878	1,778
Davis.....	489	301	577	1,207
Page.....	685	118	743	1,009
Taylor.....	87	84	94	127
Henry.....	67	65	65	87
Cass.....	38	41	43	.....
Guthrie.....	.....	.....	.....	5,187
Total.....	3,500,000	3,127,700	3,581,300	3,963,435

In reference to the probable future supply of coal for Iowa, it is estimated that after making a reduction of three fourths of this area of sixteen thousand square miles for the erosions of the streams and other causes that have either carried away the coal or prevented its deposit, there will be left at least four thousand square miles that might be estimated to carry a four-foot seam of coal and that this deposit, if the estimate hold good, would furnish 4,000,000 tons per annum for 3,000 years.

PART XIX.

COST OF LIVING.

It will be noticed in the subsequent tables, showing wages of working men, that the cost of living is also enumerated, and as a general rule the question has been answered. The simple statement that a man's annual income was so much would be valueless without a statement as to the sum used by him for living expenses. The two sides of the working man's account are necessary, the one as much as as the other, hence so far as this office has been able, it has secured this information. The subject of food alone as a factor in the question of cost of living assumes a formidable magnitude when we remember that the average man spends sixty per cent of his income for food. As stated by Hon. Carroll Wright of Massachusetts: "No comparison as to the prosperity of industrial communities can be just, that does not take into consideration the relative ease with which the working men in those communities may procure the means of subsistence, and the relative amount of comfort attainable for a given outlay of time and effort. Statistics of wages and cost of living, therefore, furnish the essential elements for such comparisons, and they are of vital importance in every economic discussion."

PRICES.

In Table I the average retail prices for various commodities, coming under the general head of groceries, are given:

TABLE I.

PRICES—GROCERIES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Flour, wheat, best, per sack 50 lbs.*	\$ 1.00
Flour, wheat, family, per sack 50 lbs.*	1.10
Flour, Graham, per sack 12½ lbs.	.85
Flour, rye, per sack 50 lbs.*	1.20
Corn meal, per sack 12½ lbs.	.15
Codfish, dry boneless, per lb.	.10
Rice, per lb.	.09
Lard, per lb.	.12
Beans, per lb.	.05
Tea, Oolong, per lb.	20, 30, 40, 75c and \$1
Coffee, Rio, green.	12½ and 18c
Coffee, Rio, roasted, per lb.	15 and 20c
Sugar, "A," per lb.	.07
Sugar, extra "C" per lb.	.06½
Sugar, granulated, per lb.	.07½
Molasses, New Orleans, per gal.	60, 75c and \$1
Sorghum, per gal.	.50
Soap, washing, per lb.	.05
Starch, per lb.	.06½
Butter,† per lb.	20 to 35c
Lard, per lb.	.10
Eggs,† per doz.	.30
Oil, kerosene, per gal.	.15
Potatoes, per bush.	20 to 75c

* Sacks are marked 50 lbs., but contain 48 lbs. of flour.

† Butter and eggs, at the time this table was prepared, March 1st, were as high as at any time during the year, hence may be considered properly one extreme. Taking the other extreme, when these two articles are cheapest, the price of butter would be 12½c per lb. and eggs 10c per doz.

Table No. II shows the average retail prices of meats per pound in various counties scattered over the State, with general average:

TABLE II.
MEATS—PRICES.

COUNTY.	TOWN OR CITY.	BEEF.	MUTTON.	VEAL.	PORK.	SALT MEATS.	DECREASE OR INCREASE OVER FORMER YEARS.
		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	
Adams	Corning	8½	9	10½	8½	15	Same.
Benton	Vinton	8½	9	9	10	15	Pork and salt meats 2 cents cheaper; rest, same.
Boone	Boone	9	10	11	10	12½	Same.
Carroll	Carroll	9	10	12½	10	15	Same.
Cass	Atlantic	8	10	10	8	9	Same.
Cerro Gordo	Mason City	11	11	11	12	12½	Same.
Chickasaw	New Hampton ..	6	5	7	5½	7	Pork, salt and fresh, 1½ cents cheaper; rest, same.
Clarke	Osceola	9	9	10	8	15	Same.
Clayton	McGregor	10	10	10	10	10	Same.
Clinton	Clinton	12½	10	15	10	10	Same.
Dallas	Dallas Center ..	7½	9	9	8	14	Increase ½ cent.
Des Moines	Burlington	12½	10	15	9	10	Same.
Dubuque	Dubuque	12½	12½	12½	10	11	Same.
Greene	Angus	12½	12½	10	11	13	Same.
Hardin	Ackley	10	12	12	10½	15	Same.
Jasper	Newton	9	9	10	10	12	Same.
Johnson	Iowa City	11	9	12½	10	10	Same.
Jones	Anamosa	12	15	15	12½	15	Same.
Lee	Keokuk	11	10	12½	10	8	Same.
Linn	Cedar Rapids ..	9	9	11	10	7	Same.
Louisa	Wapello	10	10	15	10	15	Same.
Madison	Winterset	9	11	11	10	12½	Same.
Mahaska	Oskaloosa	10	12	12½	10	12½	Same.
Marion	Knoxville	9	10	11	10	14	Same.
Marshall	Marshalltown ..	11	12	12	11	10	Same.
Montgomery	Red Oak	8	8	10	9	12½	Same.
Monroe	Albia	9½	9	9½	11	11	Same.
Muscatine	Muscatine	10	10	12½	10	12½	Same.
Page	Clarinda	9	10	8½	8	12½	Beef 1c lower; rest, same.
Plymouth	Lemars	9½	10	12	10	10	Same.
Polk	Des Moines	11	12½	12½	11	12½	Same.
Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs ..	10½	10	12½	11	14	Increase of ¼ ct.
Scott	Davenport	10	10	15	10	15	Veal 2 cts. higher; pork and salt meats 2 cts. less. Rest, same.
Tama	Tama City	10	11	11	8	10	Same.
Union	Oreston	10	12½	15	10	12½	Same.
Wapello	Ottumwa	10½	9	13	8½	14	2 cts. lower.
Warren	Indianola	7	9	11	9	8	Same.
Wayne	Corydon	8	8	.....	9	12	Same.
Woodbury	Sioux City	12½	12½	12½	9	8½	Same.

GENERAL AVERAGE.

MEATS.	PRICE.
Beef, per pound	9½
Mutton, per pound	10½
Veal, per pound	11½
Pork, per pound	9½
Salt meats, per pound	12

TABLE III.

Table three shows retail prices of necessities of life in Europe and the United States.

ARTICLES.	England (Liverpool).	Germany (Berlin).	Switzerland (Berne).	France (Marselles and Rheims).	Austria (Vienna and Prague).
Meats :	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Bacon.....per pound..	12 to 20	25 to 30	30	15 to 20	15 to 18
Ham.....do.....	24	17 20	15 to 18	40 60	30 38
Beef.....do.....	14 20	17 20	14	14 30	10
Mutton.....do.....	16 20	17 20	14	14 25	9 16
Veal.....do.....	16 20	22 25	16 18	25 35	2 18
Pork.....do.....	16 20	16 20	18 20	15 20	.....
Groceries :					
Sugar.....per pound..	4 7	8 13	8	6 12	7 8
Tea.....do.....	32 89	70 \$2.00	\$1.00 \$1.50	\$1.00 \$1.40	.....
Coffee.....do.....	24 40	20 40	18 32	35 60	.....
Butter.....do.....	24 32	20 38	30	32 60	25 27
Lard.....do.....	12 16	18	20	12 16	16 28
Cheese.....do.....	12 22	20	14 24	12 16	12 16
Rice.....do.....	4 8	5 10	6	5 10	6
Flour.....do.....	3 4	4 5 5 6	4 6	5 10	3 5
Corn-meal.....do.....	.....	5 6	.....	3 5	.....
Bread.....do.....	2 4	5 9	4 5	.....	3
Oatmeal.....do.....	4 9	5 6	.....	.....	.....
Potatoes.....do.....	8-10 1	1	8	1 2	1 2
Codfish.....do.....	8 12	9	.....	.....	.....

TABLE III—CONTINUED.

ARTICLES.	Belgium (Brussels).	Holland (Amster- dam).	New York.	Chicago.	Iowa.
Meats :	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Bacon.....per pound..	16 to 20	16 to 18	16	14 to 20	12 14
Ham.....do.....	30	16 26	16	14 18	12 14
Beef.....do.....	15 17	15 29	10 25	6 15	9 14
Mutton.....do.....	18	16 24	11 15	9 12	10 14
Veal.....do.....	18	14 22	17 25	10 18	11 14
Pork.....do.....	16	.....	8 13	12 14	9 14
Groceries :					
Sugar.....per pound..	12	9 15	8	7 8 1/2	6 to 7
Tea.....do.....	.....	17 54	25 70	25 1.00	25 to 1.00
Coffee.....do.....	16	13 25	20 32	20 35	15 to 35
Butter.....do.....	20	22 33	30	20 28	15 to 30
Lard.....do.....	.....	16 22	15 16	12 14	12
Cheese.....do.....	.....	13 23	20	12 14	12 to 15
Rice.....do.....	4 5	3 6	10	5 9	5 to 9
Flour.....do.....	.....	4 6	5	3 5	2 to 4
Corn-meal.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 to 1 1/2
Bread.....do.....	3 5	2 1/2 5 1/2	.....	5 7	4 to 6
Oatmeal.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3 1/2 to 4
Potatoes.....do.....	1	1	.....	1 1/2	3 1/2 to 1 1/2
Codfish.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	8 12 1/2	8 to 10

It must be remembered in this connection that Iowa furnishes as fine potatoes, corn meal and oat meal as any place in the world. Her beef brings the highest prices in both western and eastern markets, and her butter always takes the first premium everywhere.

Table IV shows average retail prices of the most common staple

articles of dry goods. It shows the ruling prices for articles in use by the working men and their families, from the poorer to the well-to-do classes.

TABLE IV.

STAPLE DRY GOODS—PRICES.

GOODS.	PRICES.
Alpaca, per yard.....	\$.25 to .50
Blankets, white, best, per pair.....	8.50
Blankets, white, medium, per pair.....	3.75
Blankets, white, cheapest, per pair.....	1.35
Calico, best, per yard.....	.07
Calico, medium, per yard.....	.06½
Calico, cheapest, per yard.....	.04
Flannels, twilled, colored, best per yard.....	.50
Flannels, twilled, medium, per yard.....	.30
Flannels, twilled, cheapest, per yard.....	.20
Gingham, best, per yard.....	.10½
Gingham, medium, per yard.....	.09
Gingham, cheapest, per yard.....	.05
Muslin, bleached, best, 4x4, per yard.....	.12½
Muslin, bleached, medium, 4x4, per yard.....	.08
Muslin, bleached, cheapest, per yard.....	.05
Muslin, unbleached, best, per yard.....	.09
Muslin, unbleached, medium, per yard.....	.07
Muslin, unbleached, cheapest, per yard.....	.05
Plaids and checks, all wool, per yard.....	.50 to 1.00
Sheetings, 10x4, best, per yard.....	.22
Sheetings, 10x4, medium, per yard.....	.16½
Sheetings, cheapest, per yard.....	.12½
Ticking, best, per yard.....	.22
Ticking, medium, per yard.....	.15
Ticking, cheapest, per yard.....	.08½
Toweling, best, per yard.....	.15
Toweling, medium, per yard.....	.10
Toweling, cheapest, per yard.....	.05

Table V represents the average retail price of boots and shoes.

TABLE V.

BOOTS AND SHOES—PRICES.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.
Boys' boots, best, per pair.....	\$ 4.00
Boys' boots, medium, per pair.....	2.50
Boys' boots, low, per pair.....	1.50
Boys' shoes, best, per pair.....	4.00
Boys' shoes, medium, per pair.....	2.50
Boys' shoes, low, per pair.....	1.25
Girls' shoes, best, per pair.....	3.50
Girls' shoes, medium, per pair.....	2.00
Girls' shoes, low, per pair.....	1.00
Men's boots, best, per pair.....	8.00
Men's boots, medium, per pair.....	3.50
Men's boots, low, per pair.....	2.25
Men's shoes, best, per pair.....	7.50
Men's shoes, medium, per pair.....	4.50
Men's shoes, low, per pair.....	1.50
Women's shoes, best, per pair.....	6.00
Women's shoes, medium, per pair.....	2.75
Women's shoes, low, per pair.....	1.00

Table VI shows the average retail price of men's and boys' clothing.

TABLE VI.
CLOTHING—PRICES.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Boys' overcoats, fine	\$ 14.00
Boys' overcoats, heavy	6.00
Boys' overcoats, low	2.50
Boys' suits, fine	13.00
Boys' suits, heavy	6.00
Boys' suits, low	4.00
Mens' coats, fine	20.00
Mens' coats, heavy	8.00
Mens' coats, low	3.50
Mens' overcoats, fine	24.00
Mens' overcoats, heavy	14.00
Mens' overcoats, low	7.00
Mens' pants, fine	7.00
Mens' pants, heavy	5.00
Mens' pants, low	2.00
Mens' vests, fine	3.50
Mens' vests, heavy	1.75
Mens' vests, low	1.00

Under this head—cost of living—the subject of rents is classed. It will be seen from tables from individual employees that a very large percentage of those making returns are owners of homes. No one feature of these returns speaks better for Iowa than this—home ownership. A large number of our wage-workers have invested money in homes of their own, and while this is eminently commendable in these people, it is a happy feature for Iowa as a State. Permanency is thus made a feature of her present citizenship. In table No. VII the same plan has been pursued relative to rent statistics as of meats. Facts have been gathered from all sections of the State, which give a result in general average which is necessarily fair. It must be borne in mind that our largest cities are represented in this table, and of course rents are higher than in smaller places. These figures were kindly furnished this office by real estate agents to whom blanks were sent for this purpose.

TABLE VII.

RENTS—PRICE.

Carroll	Carroll	For 2 living rooms, per month	.....
Carroll	Carroll	For 3 living rooms, per month	.....
Carroll	Carroll	For 3 roomed house, per month	5.00
Carroll	Carroll	For 4 roomed house, per month	7.00
Carroll	Carroll	For 5 roomed house, per month	12.00
Carroll	Carroll	For 7 roomed house, per month	20.00
Carve Gordo	Mason City	For 2 living rooms, per month	4.00
Carve Gordo	Mason City	For 3 living rooms, per month	5.00
Carve Gordo	Mason City	For 4 living rooms, per month	6.00
Carve Gordo	Mason City	For 5 roomed house, per month	6.00
Carve Gordo	Mason City	For 6 roomed house, per month	8.00
Carve Gordo	Mason City	For 8 roomed house, per month	10.00
Carve Gordo	City	For 7 roomed house, per month	16.00
Clayton	gor	For 2 living rooms, per month	3.00
Clayton	gor	For 3 living rooms, per month	5.00
Clayton	gor	For 4 living rooms, per month	6.00
Clayton	gor	For 3 roomed house, per month	6.00
Clayton	gor	For 4 roomed house, per month	6.00
Clayton	gor	For 6 roomed house, per month	8.00
Clayton	gor	For 7 roomed house, per month	10.00
Des Moines	gion	For 2 living rooms, per month	6.00
Des Moines	gion	For 3 living rooms, per month	7.00
Des Moines	gion	For 4 living rooms, per month	9.00
Des Moines	gion	For 3 roomed house, per month	6.00
Des Moines	gion	For 4 roomed house, per month	12.00
Des Moines	gion	For 6 roomed house, per month	16.00
Des Moines	gion	For 7 roomed house, per month	20.00
Dubuque	uo	For 2 living rooms, per month	6.00
Dubuque	uo	For 3 living rooms, per month	7.00
Dubuque	uo	For 4 living rooms, per month	8.00
Dubuque	uo	For 3 roomed house, per month	6.00
Dubuque	Dubuque	For 4 roomed house, per month	10.00
Dubuque	Dubuque	For 5 roomed house, per month	12.00
Dubuque	Dubuque	For 7 roomed house, per month	16.00
Johnson	Iowa City	For 2 living rooms, per month	6.00
Johnson	Iowa City	For 3 living rooms, per month	6.00
Johnson	Iowa City	For 4 living rooms, per month	10.00
Johnson	Iowa City	For 3 roomed house, per month	10.00
Johnson	Iowa City	For 4 roomed house, per month	12.00
Johnson	Iowa City	For 6 roomed house, per month	16.00
Johnson	Iowa City	For 7 roomed house, per month	20.00
Lee	Keokuk	For 2 living rooms, per month	6.00
Lee	Keokuk	For 3 living rooms, per month	6.00
Lee	Keokuk	For 4 living rooms, per month	6.00
Lee	Keokuk	For 3 roomed house, per month	7.00
Lee	Keokuk	For 4 roomed house, per month	10.00
Lee	Keokuk	For 6 roomed house, per month	12.00
Lee	Keokuk	For 7 roomed house, per month	16.00
Lin	Cedar Rapids	For 2 living rooms, per month	10.00
Lin	Cedar Rapids	For 3 living rooms, per month	12.00
Lin	Cedar Rapids	For 4 living rooms, per month	16.00
Lin	A.	For 3 roomed house, per month	12.00
Lin	B.	For 4 roomed house, per month	10.00
Lin	B.	For 6 roomed house, per month	16.00
Lin	B.	For 7 roomed house, per month	20.00
Marshall	B.	For 2 living rooms, per month	6.00
Marshall	B.	For 3 living rooms, per month	7.00
Marshall	B.	For 4 living rooms, per month	8.00
Marshall	B.	For 3 roomed house, per month	6.00
Marshall	B.	For 4 roomed house, per month	10.00
Marshall	B.	For 6 roomed house, per month	16.00
Marshall	B.	For 7 roomed house, per month	20.00

TABLE VII—CONTINUED.

RENTS—PRICES.

SUMMARY

General average, cost per month for 2 living rooms.....	\$ 6.75
General average, cost per month for 3 living rooms.....	7.83%
General average, cost per month for 4 living rooms.....	10.23%
General average, cost per month for 3 roomed house.....	7.48
General average, cost per month for 4 roomed house.....	9.11
General average, cost per month for 5 roomed house.....	12.55
General average, cost per month for 7 roomed house.....	17.00

As has been stated, the above list includes the largest cities of the State. In Oskaloosa, Mahaska county, the "Steam Power Co." have ten houses which they rent to their employees or to others, if their

employees do not desire them. These houses have four rooms each on lots 60 x 120 feet, well fenced, with good outhouses, walks and wells, and rent for \$8.50 per month.

Table VIII shows the average retail price of fuel. The basis is made at Des Moines, which gives a fair average of the State.

TABLE VIII.

FUEL—PRICES.

COAL.	PRICE PER TON.
Hard.....	\$ 9.50
Soft lump.....	8.00
Soft nut.....	2.75
Soft pea.....	1.50
Soft slack.....	1.75
Coke (crushed).....	7.50
Coke (uncrushed).....	7.00

WOOD (CORD).	PRICE PER CORD.
Hickory, ash, dry.....	\$ 7.00
Hard maple, dry.....	6.50
Oak, dry.....	5.50
Mixed hard, dry.....	5.25
Hickory, green.....	6.25
Hard maple, green.....	6.25
Oak, green.....	5.00
Mixed hard, green.....	3.50
Soft wood, green.....	3.00
Soft wood, dry.....	4.50

PART XX.

TABLES OF WAGES, COST OF LIVING, ETC.

It may be said by some who are either opposed to the Bureau—indeed it has already been said, that the wages compiled in the following tables are in many cases too high for an average. If this is true, it is the fault of the wage-workers alone, that is, of those who may be classed as dissatisfied and restless ones, who have refused to express their views to the Bureau. If the statements made in these tables are those of the more industrious and frugal, so much more credit is due them for having made them; and after all, it is the voice of the intelligent and better class of workingmen that we want to hear. In every instance they are given *exactly as returned to this office*. If, coming as they do from this class, and the aggregate makes a showing of good wages, it is none the less true, and if the object of a dissatisfied few was to show through this Bureau a paucity of returns of good wages, that object has been defeated by the manly action of other workingmen. All points shown are interesting, but two features are especially so, namely, the number having saved money, and the number owning homes. The latter is remarkable, and shows Iowa to be largely a State of homes, as Philadelphia, Penn., is known as the “city of homes.” In a number of instances in the column of “No. of days lost” will be found a large loss to the workingmen. This is largely true of the coal miners, but to an extent it is so among all vocations. This is due chiefly to the law of supply and demand, which thus ruthlessly applied becomes tyrannical. Humanity would seem to urge that labor be excepted from this cruel law: “the recognition by employers of a minimum of wages for labor, varying as the cost of food, rental, etc., may vary in different communities; and a conscientious endeavor on the part of

employers of labor to give permanence and promise to faithful, efficient service." Employers will find their own interest best served when they recognize the fact that well-paid labor is the very best guarantee against individual reverses.

It is true that wages in the United States have advanced during the last twenty five years, but it is equally true that the wants to be satisfied have also increased. As the country advances in its productiveness, man advances in his needs and tastes. Hence, it is with force said that the real question is "not whether workers receive more than before, but whether they produce more, and get a larger proportion of what is produced than before. In this country, where more intelligent, and therefore more efficient labor than is found elsewhere, secures comparatively high wages, workers of the lower grades of intelligence or skill are denied their share of the benefits of a higher civilization, if they have to compete, not only with the pauper labor of Europe, but with imported contract labor."

Added to the following tables of our own State, are those taken from the Report of the Secretary of State, the late Hon. Mr. Frelinghuysen, giving the wages of foreign labor, to which, for comparison, has been added those of Iowa in the same vocations.

In December, 1884, Bradstreet's reported the extent to which industrial workers had been thrown out of employment in the United States during two and one half years last past. The investigation was one unique in journalism, and was met by fairly satisfactory results, the showing being that about 350,000 fewer operatives were then employed than in 1882, or about 14 per cent. In March it undertook to get the necessary data to determine the extent to which industrial workers' wages had been reduced during the same period.*

The inquiry embraced the leading manufacturing industries in the United States, those in which the value of the goods annually produced is equal to or in excess of \$30,000,000.

In order to furnish a fair and sufficiently comprehensive exhibit of the rates of wages paid and received weekly, inquiries were extended, in each case, to the leading establishments in each industry at seven cities or towns. The cities were selected on the basis of the amount of capital invested and value of products in each line, and were given in order under appropriate classifications by industries.

It is impossible here to give the tabulated statements published by

*These tables may be found in Bradstreet's for the months indicated above.

them at that time, but in giving them they make the following interesting statements:

In the lines of industry covered there were, in 1880, 194,500 establishments in the United States out of a total of all manufacturing concerns amounting to 258,800, nearly 77 per cent of the whole. The number of hands employed was 2,605,000 out of 2,732,505, or 73 per cent. The total wages paid by them annually amounted to \$688,361,961 out of a grand total of \$947,963,795, or 72 per cent. The annual value of materials used was \$2,654,702,809 out of an aggregate of \$3,396,823,549, or 77 per cent, and the annual total value of products was \$4,101,889,676 out of a grand aggregate in all industrial lines amounting to \$5,369,579,191, or 76 per cent. The industrial wages investigated represent, therefore, those at seven cities in order of prominence, and may be regarded as fairly typical of the rates paid to three quarters of the industrial workers of the country. The investigation has been conducted at 60 cities, from which over 250 separate reports have been received, involving at least 1,500 special inquiries by correspondents of Bradstreet's. This does not include instances where information was refused, or where it was furnished but appeared to be faulty or likely to mislead.

There are three primary facts to be taken into account in studying the classified tables of wages presented below:

1. With the restricted call for products, and in the effort to maintain wages—under pressure from workers to have them maintained—marked reductions in the number of employes have been made since 1882, as pointed out in Bradstreet's, December 20, 1884. As will be recalled, it was then shown: that the enforced reduction in the number of employes, those thrown out by shutting down of factories and mills and by strikes and lock-outs (since 1882), amounted (as reported) to 316,000 in 21 States, where 90 per cent of the total of industrial workers were employed; that the grand total was probably nearer 350,000 than 316,000, or say 14 per cent of the total engaged in 1882; that at least 80,000 fewer iron and steel, machinery and foundry workers were employed—or 28 per cent of the total dispensed with; that 35,000 fewer clothing operatives (east of Ohio), or 10 per cent; 20,000 fewer cotton goods operatives, about 6 per cent; 24,000 fewer woolen fabric operatives, or 7 per cent; about 18,000 fewer tobacco operatives, or less than 4 per cent, and about 4,700 glass workers, or say 1.8 per cent of the 850,000 displaced—had been thrown out. This has been one element in helping to maintain the rate of wages of those remaining at work. The total displaced, as enumerated, number nearly 177,000, or about 51 per cent of those whose services had been done away with.

2. Work has been restricted at various establishments, hours having been shortened or work furnished fewer days in the week.

3. Employes have been given piece work in place of a stated sum per day, week or month, the quantities furnished being limited in many cases.

In addition to these, strong trades unions among iron and steel, glass-workers, building trades, boots and shoes, tobacco and textile operatives,

and in other lines, have brought a pressure to bear to prevent reductions of wages, frequently to gain an advance.

The reductions in rates of wages in most all instances are less than the gross reductions in amounts received within two and one-half years. The percentages of rate reductions calculated indicated, therefore, the apparent cut; in some cases (generally specified) it is actual, but the losses due to restricted time or to a limited quantity of piece work are not always a determinate factor.

Several features of the exhibit are nevertheless more striking than any late developments regarding our manufacturing industries.

Six highly protected industries, iron and steel (also foundries and machine shops, etc.), clothing, cotton, woolen, tobacco and glass manufactures, which employed 34 per cent of all industrial workers (as reported in 1880), have thrown out one-half of the total number of workers since 1882, 177,700 in number, as reported by Bradstreet's in December, 1884.

All of these lines have run nearly, if not quite, as much on short time as any others named.

They, with other textile establishments, have practically had a monopoly of the larger strikes of the past year or two, with the exceptions of those in the coal regions, and they have suffered, on the average, a greater reduction in rates of wages paid.

Iron and steel workers and coal miners have suffered by far the greatest reduction in wages from all causes, and are followed by operatives in textiles. Glassmakers thus far have suffered less proportionately than the above, and then only in certain departments of labor. Excepting tobacco and cigars from food products and the latter have suffered least of all. Wages rates in the building trades and woodworking industries have been only moderately depressed. Workers in leather have not found their wages cut severely, and paper mill employes and printers have escaped with but a moderate reduction.

The following tables are the result of a compilation from returns made to this office. As suggested, many more than these have been received, but discarded from their apparent untruthfulness or gross carelessness:

TABLE OF WAGES, COST

OCCUPATION.	Number of returns.	Average age.	Native born.	Foreign born.	Average number of hours worked per day.
Agents, express.....	2	a 43	2	.....	12
Agents, station.....	7	39	7	.....	12.1
Bakers.....	8	34	1	2	12
Barbers.....	4	33	4	.....	11
Blacksmiths.....	108	30	77	29	9.6
Boiler-makers.....	6	36	4	2	10
Book-keepers.....	7	42	4	.....	9
Box-maker.....	1	.....	.....	.....	14
Bricklayers.....	73	43	48	17	10
Brick-makers.....	4	35	.....	.....	12
Bridge-builder.....	1	37	1	.....	10
Broom-maker.....	1	73	1	.....	10
Butcher.....	1	.....	.....	.....	15
Butter-makers.....	4	28	3	.....	10
Cabinet-makers.....	6	46	3	3	10
Carpenters.....	201	43	118	21	10.1
Carriage trimmer.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10
Cigar-makers.....	14	32	5	2	9.1
Collector.....	1	41	1	.....	8
Commercial travelers.....	2	30	1	.....	9
Cook.....	1	.....	.....	.....	15
Coopers.....	3	47	2	.....	10
Draymen.....	12	40	6	.....	14.6
Engineers.....	19	39	15	.....	10.3
File-maker.....	1	37	1	.....	10
Gardener.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10
Harness-makers.....	46	38	37	11	11
Iron workers.....	5	39	3	1	8
Janitor.....	1	100	1	.....	13
Jewelers.....	6	30	6	.....	11.4
Laborers, day.....	100	40	47	33	10
Laborers, railroad.....	4	36	.....	2	10
Ladder-maker.....	1	43	.....	1	10
Local editor.....	1	51	1	.....	10
Locksmith.....	1	34	1	.....	10
Machinists.....	34	36	26	6	10.1
Marble cutters.....	3	32	2	.....	10
Millers.....	3	38	3	.....	10
Miners, coal.....	200	37	84	117	10.5
Painters.....	74	38	45	7	10
Paper hanger.....	1	36	1	.....	10
Peddler.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10
Plasterers.....	53	41	41	7	10.6
Plumbers.....	2	41	1	2	10
Potters (stoneware).....	2	45	2	.....	10
Printers.....	18	36	16	2	10.1
Saw repairers.....	3	51	1	1	.....
Section foremen.....	10	36	1	2	10
Shoe-makers.....	38	47	17	11	10.4
Stair-builder.....	1	44	1	.....	10
Stone-cutter.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10
Tailors.....	2	45	1	1	13
Teamster.....	1	45	1	.....	.....
Telegraph operators.....	2	37	1	.....	12
Tinners.....	2	34	15	.....	10
Wagon-makers.....	49	41	26	11	10
Waiters.....	10	30	10	.....	15
Weighman (coal).....	1	44	.....	1	10
Well-digger.....	1	40	1	.....	.....
Whitewasher.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total number of returns.....	1118	.....	696	294	.....

a In getting the average age, that nearest birthday is given.

OF LIVING, ETC.

WAGES.				TIME LOST.			Number assisted by their families	Average earnings of families.	Average cost of living for the year.
Average daily wages.	Average weekly wages.	Average monthly wages.	Average annual earnings of individuals.	Average days lost during year.	From sickness.	From inability to obtain work.			
\$ 1.72	\$ 10.25	\$ 47.50	\$ 400.00	15	.....	.....	1	280.00	500.00
1.50	9.50	35.00	528.85	14	.....	.....	1	.....	353.34
2.08	17.50	45.00	533.33	14	.....	.....	1	40.00	333.33
2.12	12.75	58.00	500.00	.....	.....	.....	1	90.90	300.00
2.57	15.37	56.88	683.44	35	18	30	15	.....	419.30
2.36	14.18	52.00	615.00	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	411.00
3.25	19.50	78.33	1,055.00	10	.....	.....	1	75.00	616.66
1.35	9.50	25.00	265.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300.00
3.42	21.04	80.43	640.25	87%	1%	.....	6	91.67	423.17
1.63	15.75	57.00	565.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	287.00
2.50	15.00	65.00	425.00	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	418.00
1.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200.00
2.00	12.00	48.00	600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400.00
1.98	13.75	50.00	495.00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.00	12.00	48.00	612.50	10	8	.....	1	100.00	412.00
2.36	14.19	57.83	559.32	53 3-7	18	35	54	143.01	415.86
2.50	15.00	55.00	750.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360.00
1.95	11.70	43.00	421.10	27%	20 47	6	1	600.00	426.78
1.00	6.00	22.00	300.00	.....	.....	.....	1	300.00	300.00
2.50	15.00	65.00	608.00	8	7	.....	1	100.00	325.00
1.05	10.00	40.00	350.00	60	27	20	.....	.....	.....
1.70	10.20	37.50	351.00	95	12	85	3	266.00	432.00
2.38	14.25	43.35	432.86	17 2-5	5	12	2	94.34	328.43
2.62	15.67	63.34	733.18	140	98%	15	.....	.....	481.89
3.75	22.50	.....	850.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450.00
1.33	8.10	35.00	400.00	13	13	.....	.....	.....	465.00
1.92	10.68	41.77	488.06	20%	15	18 7-9	7	185.70	344.36
3.28	19.68	72.00	907.00	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	557.00
1.25	6.25	26.00	300.00	30	.....	20	1	250.00	430.00
3.28	19.68	120.00	880.00	19	1	.....	.....	.....	473.40
1.44	8.77	34.20	380.98	28 4-5	12 29-30	21 12-57	43	140.20	325.38
1.33	9.55	39.00	441.00	39	16	.....	.....	.....	378.44
1.67	10.00	43.00	525.00	7	7	.....	.....	.....	300.00
3.00	18.00	66.00	725.00	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	430.00
2.89	16.94	69.34	727.32	23%	16%	20	3	85.00	515.93
2.50	15.00	55.00	600.00	20	.....	.....	1	Very little.	480.00
2.67	16.00	68.67	838.67	4%	4%	.....	.....	.....	728.67
1.53	9.50	35.68	311.54	94 25-204	16%	50 112-145	47	116.43	289.42
2.42	14.33	56.52	488.94	110%	20 3-5	75%	17	156.35	370.91
2.50	15.00	.....	600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400.00
2.00	12.00	48.00	125.00	150	40	98	1	189.00	.....
3.08	17.35	73.63	717.75	80 8-13	11 13-48	56%	7	72.28	404.32
2.67	16.00	70.00	1,100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	560.00
1.75	10.50	43.00	500.00	15	.....	15	.....	.....	400.00
2.19	13.59	53.52	585.47	47 9-13	24	50	1	300.00	280.00
2.18	14.05	72.00	700.00	11	.....	11	.....	.....	635.33
1.48	8.88	39.13	473.85	49 9-13	11	.....	1	200.00	421.80
1.81	10.53	41.80	479.60	20 17-22	12 3-7	10%	12	325.00	386.14
4.00	24.00	90.00	1,100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00
3.00	18.00	65.00	500.00	120	.....	120	.....	.....	.....
2.00	12.00	48.00	610.00	80	.....	50	.....	.....	300.00
3.00	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.85	11.10	40.70	592.00	3%	.....	.....	.....	.....	293.00
2.26	10.40	53.65	591.01	50 6-15	7%	65%	.....	.....	425.24
2.21	12.81	47.30	559.21	57 33-49	15 9-46	5 10-38	4	119.62	408.72
C 1.17	6.75	26.25	312.50	.....	.....	.....	2	100.00	162.50
2.50	15.54	76.00	940.00	.....	.....	.....	1	400.00	.....
4.00	24.00	96.00	350.00	90	3	.....	1	75.00	350.00
1.50	10.00	30.00	300.00	100	.....	100	1	40.00	350.00

C Day board is given in all cases, and in some lodging also. The above are wages in money.

TABLE OF WAGES, COST

OCCUPATION.	Number owning a home.	Number renting.	Average number of rooms to a fam- ily (rented).	Average monthly rent paid.	Average number in fam- ily.	Number of ap- prentices.
Agent, express.....	1				3½	
Agents, station.....	3	2	5	4.75	3 4-5	
Bakers.....	2				3½	
Barbers.....	2	2	5	10.00	2½	
Blacksmiths.....	20	20	3 4-5	6.85	4½	20
Boiler-makers.....	4	3	5	10.67	3 4-7	
Book-keepers.....	4	2	4½	10.50		1
Box-makers.....		1				
Bricklayers.....	50	10	5	8.75	4½	
Brick-makers.....	2	1	4	7.50	4	
Bridge-builder.....	1				1	
Broom-maker.....	1		2			
Butcher.....	1				7	
Butter-maker.....	1	1	6	8.00	3½	
Cabinet-makers.....	3	2	5	8.00	4½	2
Carpenters.....	161	20	3 4-5	7.14	4½	50
Carriage trimmer.....	1				3	
Cigar-makers.....	3	5	4	7.20	4 6-7	3
Collectors.....		1	3	5.00	4	
Commercial traveler.....	1	1	5	15.00	5	
Cook.....						
Coopers.....	2	1	3	2.00	2½	
Draymen.....	9	2	10	8.50	3 11-12	
Engineers.....	12	6	12	8.07	3 3-19	
File-maker.....	1					
Gardeners.....		1	5	10.00	3	
Harness-makers.....	25	12	4 2-13	5.80	3 5-12	7
Iron workers.....	3	2	7	10.00	4 1-5	
Janitor.....	1				3	
Jeweler.....	1	3	4½	6.25	3 2-5	
Laborers, day.....	58	24	4 9-34	5.30	4 1-5	
Laborers, railroad.....	2	2	1	1.50	5	
Ladder-maker.....	1				1	
Local editor.....	1				2	
Locksmith.....	1				4	
Machinists.....	19	12	4 11-12	10.50	3½	3
Marble-cutters.....	2				5½	
Miller.....	1	2	5	10.50	4½	
Miners, coal.....	75	100	3 4-17	5.91	4½	
Painters.....	40	25	4 3-5	7.90	4 2-9	11
Paper-hanger.....	1					
Peddlers.....		1	2	3.00	4	
Plasterers.....		1 3	4½	6.55	4 1-9	3
Plumbers.....	2	1	4	12.00	4	
Potter (stoneware).....	1				4	
Printers.....	8	1	1	7.00	2 12-17	
Saw repairers.....	3				4½	
Section foremen.....	4	3	3½	6.67	3½	
Shoemakers.....	25	6	3	4.81	4 20-23	
Stair-builder.....	1				4	
Stone-cutters.....		1			2	
Tailors.....	2				4	
Teamsters.....		1			7	
Telegraph operators.....					1	
Tinners.....	10	7	3 6-7	7.15	4 4-17	
Wagon-makers.....	20	11	3½	5.88	4 27-49	3
Walters.....	3	2	2	8.00		
Weighman (coal).....	1				5	
Well-digger.....		1	3	8.00	6	
Whitewasher.....		1	5	8.00	6	
Total number of returns.....	761	326				120

OF LIVING, ETC.—CONTINUED.

Number belonging to trades unions.	Number belonging to a bene- ficiary or- ganization.	Number having in- surance.	Percent- age of in- crease in cost of liv- ing.	Percent- age of de- crease in cost of liv- ing.	Number having saved money.	Number not having saved money.	Number in debt past year.
1	1	1		5	2		
4	4	3		5	7		1
1	2	2			3		
2	2	2			3		3
8	50	80	1%	12	84	15	17
3	6	6			7		
6	6				5	1	2
					1		
8	45	44	10	10	57	15	11
1	1	2			3	1	2
					1		
		1			1		
		1			1		
	8	8			1	1	
1	1	4			4	1	
6	76	136	6	7	168	27	43
		1			1		
10	10	7			6	6	1
					1		
	2	2		18	2		
1	1			20	1		
	2	2			2	1	1
	3	7			9	2	2
9	14	13			17	1	2
					1		
					1		
4	26	30		10	36	10	15
3	4	4			4	1	
	1	1			1		
2	4	4			5	1	1
2	20	50		5	69	18	16
2	1			2	1	2	
		1			1		
1		1			1		
	1	1			1		
4	17	22		10	30	3	3
	1	2			2		
	1	2			2		
36	68	69	10	6 1-3	91	117	82
4	28	46		7 4-5	54	18	17
					1		
4	22	36	5%	7	43	10	9
1	3	3			8		
	1	1		5	1	1	
5	5	6			12	2	
	2	2			2	1	
2	2	3		10	7	1	1
	11	21		8	22	9	5
					1		
					2		
	1	2					
	1				2		
2	6	12			16	5	
	17	34		8	39	7	9
	4	3			4		2
	1				1		
						1	1
	1						
186	486	688			847	280	247

TABLE OF WAGES, COST OF

ADAIR

OCCUPATIONS	Number of returns.	Age (average.)	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings of individuals.
Blacksmiths	5	38	4 N, 1 F	10	\$ 2.50	\$ 1.50	\$ 2.38	\$ 771.50
Bricklayers	1	44	N	10	2.50	3.50	3.50	750.00
Carpenters	1	35	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	500.00
Shoemakers	1	43	N	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	400.00
Wagon-maker	1	45	N	10	.....	.....	.....	800.00
Total No. returns..	8							

ADAMS

Blacksmiths	1	33	N	10	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.50	\$ 600.00
Bricklayers	2	41	N	10	2.50	3.50	3.50	600.00
Carpenters	2	43	N	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	300.00
Harness-makers	1	30	N	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	400.00
Miners, coal	8	38	4 N, 4 F	10	2.00	1.00	1.45	300.00
Plasterer	1	.....	.....	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	210.00
Total No. returns..	16							

ALLAMAKEE

Blacksmiths	3	44	N	10	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.75	\$ 500.00
Bricklayers	1	41	N	10	3.75	3.75	3.75	700.00
Carpenters	3	43	N	10	2.00	1.75	1.57	454.00
Harness-makers	1	39	F	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	500.00
Jeweler	1	27	N	14	3.00	2.00	2.50	750.00
Painter	1	38	N	10	2.00	1.25	1.62	300.00
Shoemakers	1	43	N	12	2.00	2.00	2.00	400.00
Total No. returns..	11							

APPANOOSE

Blacksmiths	1	38	N	10	.....	.....	.....	200.00
Carpenters	1	38	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	.....
Clerks	1	45	N	10	2.00	1.00	1.50	500.00
Harness-makers	1	51	N	10	1.25	1.25	1.25	130.00
Jeweler	1	38	N	13	3.00	3.00	3.00	975.00
Miners, coal	13	33	12 N, 1 F	10	1.75	2.42	1.42	289.97
Wagon-makers	1	55	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	500.00
Total No. returns..	21							

LIVING, ETC., BY COUNTIES.

COUNTY.

Number assisted by their families.	Average earnings of families.	Average cost of living for the year.	Percentage of increase in cost of living.	Percentage of decrease in cost of living.	Number owning a home.	Number renting.	Average number in family.	Number in debt past year.	Number having saved money.
21	\$ 316.00	\$ 690.00	.....	20	5	.....	5	2	3
.....	480.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
.....	150.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	365.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1	1
.....	700.00	.....	.....	1	.....	6	1	.....

COUNTY.

.....	.....	430.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	.....	400.00	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2
1	75.00	270.00	.....	.....	3	.....	5	3	.....
.....	.....	310.00	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
2	100.00	290.0	.....	.....	3	3	3	4	4
1	.....	150.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1

COUNTY.

.....	.....	321.66	.....	6	2	1	6	2	3
.....	.....	420.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
1	100.00	368.00	.....	.....	4	.....	5½	2	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1
.....	.....	300.00	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....
1	50.00	400.00	.....	8	1	.....	8	1	1

COUNTY.

.....	.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	450.00	.....	.....	1	1	5	.....	1
1	175.00	600.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
1	100.00	182.50	.....	6	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	.....	500.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
1	350.00	290.50	.....	20	4	10	4½	8	10
1	275.00	600.00	.....	10	.....	1	8	.....	.....

AUDUBON

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of returns.	Age (average).	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings of individuals.
Blacksmiths.....	1	30	N	10	Runs shop		\$	\$ 2,000 00
Carpenters.....	3	43	2 N, 1 F	10	4.00	1.00	2.50	425.00
Harness-makers.....	2	28	N	10	2.00	1.00	1.50	450.00
Painters.....	1	39	N	10	2.25	2.25	2.25	450.00
Wagon-makers.....	1	54	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	450.00
Total No. returns..	8							

BENTON

Blacksmiths.....	2	41	N	10	3.00	2.50	2.75	800.00
Bricklayers.....	1	44	N	10	4.00	2.00	3.00	400.00
Harness-makers.....	1	44	N	10	3.25	2.75	3.00	900.00
Laborers, day.....	2	45	F	10	1.40	1.40	1.40	330.00
Machinists.....	1	39	N	10	2.75	2.75	2.75	725.00
Painters.....	1	37	N	10	2.25	2.25	2.25	460.00
Shoe-makers.....	1			12	2.00	1.00	1.50	440.00
Stone masons.....	1			10	2.00	2.00	2.00	400.00
Total No. returns..	10							

BLACK HAWK

Bricklayers.....	1	44	N	10	3.50	3.50	3.50	800.00
Carpenters.....	1			10	3.00	3.00	3.00	1,300.00
Carriage trimmer.....	1			10	2.50	2.50	2.50	750.00
Harness-makers.....	1	37	N	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	450.00
Laborers, day.....	2	39	N	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	400.00
Millers.....	1			12	3.00	3.00	3.00	930.00
Painters.....	1	39	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	550.00
Stone masons.....	1			10	2.50	2.50	2.50	600.00
Wagon-makers.....	2	42	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	650.00
Total No. returns..	11							

BOONE

Blacksmiths.....	3	41	N	10	.....	.....	1.68	440.00
Bricklayers.....	2	45	N	10	4.00	3.00	3.50	575.00
Carpenters.....	2	40	1 F, 1 N	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	425.00
Laborers, day.....	2	57	N	10	1.38	1.38	1.38	300.00
Machinists.....	1	37	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	775.00
Miners, coal.....	24	42	4 N, 20 F	10	3.00	.95	1.47	258.65
Painters.....	1			.....	4.00	4.00	4.00	1,000.00
Plasterers.....	1	51	N	10	4.00	4.00	4.00	650.00
Total No. returns..	36							

BREMER

Blacksmiths.....	1	59	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	.....
Cabinet-makers.....	1	32	F	10	2.00	1.50	1.75	480.00
Harness-makers.....	1	65	F	10	.....	.....	.....	500 00
Laborers, day.....	1	53	F	10	1.00	1.00	1.00	300.00
Machinists.....	2	47	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	800.00
Painters.....	1	52	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	650.00
Wagon-makers.....	2	35	F	10	2.25	2.25	2.25	550.00
Total No. returns..	9							

COUNTY.

Number assisted by their families.	Average earnings of families.	Average cost of living for the year.	Percentage of increase in cost of living.	Percentage of decrease in cost of living.	Number owning a home.	Number renting.	Average number in family.	Number in debt past year.	Number having saved money.
.....	\$ 462.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	300.00	.....	.....	3	.....	4½	2	1
.....	375.00	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1
.....	380.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	300.00	.....	10	1	.....	6	.....	1

COUNTY.

.....	\$	400.00	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2
1	200.00	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	1
.....	.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
2	90.00	300.00	.....	.....	.....	2	4½	1	1
.....	.....	413.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....
1	400.00	250.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1

COUNTY.

.....	\$	600.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	.....	600.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
.....	.....	360.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	.....	398.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	.....	365.00	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2
.....	.....	336.00	.....	.....	.....	1	5	1	.....
.....	.....	460.00	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1
.....	.....	500.00	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
.....	.....	475.00	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2

COUNTY.

.....	\$	375.00	.....	.....	2	1	4	1	2
1	200.00	380.00	5½	.....	2	.....	5	1	1
.....	.....	350.00	.....	.....	2	.....	7	1	2
.....	.....	275.00	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....
.....	.....	490.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
6	314.00	314.00	.....	10	14	5	5	17	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1
1	200.00	380.00	10	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1

COUNTY.

.....	\$	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....
.....	.....	300.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	300.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
1	500.00	500.00	.....	5	1	.....	11	.....	1
.....	.....	440.00	.....	.....	2	.....	6	.....	2
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
.....	.....	300.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	1

BUCHANAN

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of returns.	Age (average.)	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings of individuals.
carbers	1	52	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	496
blacksmiths	2	46	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	308
bricklayers	1	45	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	295
carpenters	2	45	N	10	3.00	1.50	2.25	450
plasterers	1	40	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	600
shoemakers	1	40	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	600
Total No. returns ..	9							

BUENA VISTA

carpenters	2	45	N	10	4.00	2.50	3.25	976
laborers, day	1	50	N	11	1.40	1.40	1.40	305
painters	2	38	N	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	375
Total No. returns ..	5							

BUTLER

blacksmiths	1	44	F	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	600
carpenters	1	44	F	10	3.00	2.25	2.67	1,080
laborers, day	1	44	F	14	1.00	1.00	1.00	300
painters	2	48	N, 1	10	3.00	2.25	2.63	800
whitewashers	1	48	N, 1	10	2.25	2.25	2.25	300
Total No. returns ..	6							

CALHOUN

blacksmiths	1	31	F	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	480
bricklayers	1	29	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	360
carpenters	2	32	N	10	2.50	1.25	1.87	468
painters	1	37	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	410
Total No. returns ..	5							

CARROLL

blacksmiths	1	38	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	600
carpenters	1	38	N	10	2.60	2.00	2.00	480
engineers, stationary	1	38	N	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	480
painters	1	38	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	360
plasterers	1	41	N	10	2.75	2.75	2.75	635
section foremen	1	43	F	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	640
stone-cutters	1	43	F	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	600
Total No. returns ..	7							

COUNTY.

Number assisted by their families.	Average earnings of families.	Cost of living for the year.	Percentage of increase in cost of living.	Percentage of decrease in cost of living.	Number owning a home.	Number renting.	Average number in family.	Number in debt past year.	Number having saved money.
.....	\$ 400	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	1
.....	275	.....	.....	2	.....	9	.....	.....
1	\$ 44	450	.....	.....	2	.....	3½	.....	2
.....	275	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	4½	.....	1
.....	1	.....	4	.....	1

COUNTY.

.....	.....	650	.....	5	2	.....	5½	1	2
.....	.....	250	.....	.....	2	.....	2½	.....	2
.....	.....	200	.....	.....	2	.....	5	1	.....

COUNTY.

.....	.....	400	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....
1	400	600	.....	.....	1	.....	7	1	.....
.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....
.....	.....	625	.....	.....	1	1	1½	1	.....
1	40	300	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....

COUNTY.

.....	.....	400	.....	5	1	.....	4	1	2
1	40	110	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	1
1	40	300	.....	.....	2	.....	8	1	1
.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....

COUNTY.

.....	.....	410	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
1	75	.....	Bent %	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....
.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	1
.....	.....	540	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....

CASS

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of returns.	Age (average.)	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings of individuals.
Box-maker.....	1	.....	.....	14	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.25	265
Bricklayers.....	1	.....	.....	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	800
Carpenters.....	3	37	.....	10	3.00	2.25	2.63	560
Cigarmakers.....	3	.....	.....	10	2.50	.58	1.69	337
Engineers, stationary	2	39	N	11	2.00	1.25	\$1.66	475
Harness-makers.....	1	.....	.....	11	1.68	1.68	1.68	351
Laborers, day.....	16	37	4 N, 5 F	10½	1.50	1.00	1.30	232
Machinists.....	1	.....	.....	11	2.00	2.00	2.00	550
Painters.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2.50	2.50	2.50	250
Section foreman.....	1	.....	.....	10	1.10	1.10	1.10	190
Teamster.....	1	45	N	.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	.....
Tinners.....	4	.....	.....	10	2.50	1.50	2.12	654
Total No. returns..	34							

CEDAR

Blacksmiths.....	1	50	N	10	.....	.....	\$ 2.40	\$ 600
Carpenters.....	3	43	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	750
Jeweler.....	1	20	N	12	.....	.....	.....	400
Painters.....	1	40	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	450
Stone-masons.....	1	44	N	10	3.00	2.50	2.75	900
Total No. returns..	7							

CERRO GORDO

Blacksmiths.....	2	44	N	10	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00	450
Carpenters.....	1	.....	.....	12	3.00	3.00	3.00	600
Engineers, stationary	1	29	N	.....	2.66	2.66	2.66	900
Harness-makers.....	1	50	.....	8	2.50	2.50	2.50	750
Shoemakers.....	1	38	N	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	450
Total No. returns..	6							

CHEROKEE

Blacksmiths.....	2	41	1 N, 1 F	10	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.75	670
Carpenters.....	2	38	F	10	2.50	1.25	1.87	390
Laborers, day.....	1	44	N	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	400
Painters.....	1	34	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	500
Shoemakers.....	1	40	N	11	1.75	1.75	1.75	468
Total No. returns..	7							

CHICKSAW

Blacksmiths.....	1	20	N	10	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00	.....
Bricklayers.....	1	54	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	.....
Coopers.....	1	42	N	10	1.71	1.71	1.71	311
Dairymen.....	2	26	1 N, 1 F	10	2.00	.66	1.53	400
Laborers, day.....	1	30	N	10	1.25	1.25	1.25	300
Millers.....	1	.....	.....	12	3.00	3.00	3.00	1,000
Tinners.....	1	34	N	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	420
Total No. returns..	8							

COUNTY.

Number assisted by their families.	Average earnings of families.	Average cost of living for the year.	Percentage of increase in cost of living.	Percentage of decrease in cost of living.	Number owning a home.	Number renting.	Average number in family.	Number in debt past year.	Number having saved money.
.....	.....	\$ 300.00	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....
1	100.00	350.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....
1	100.00	355.00	.....	.....	3	.....	3½	1	1
.....	.....	337.00	.....	.....	1	3	3½	.....	1
.....	.....	316.00	.....	.....	1	.....	2½	.....	.....
.....	.....	195.00	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	1
10	80.00	305.50	.....	.....	6	8	5½	7	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1
1	50.00	350.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	270.00	.....	.....	1	.....	6	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....
.....	.....	302.00	.....	.....	1	3	2½	2	2

COUNTY.

.....	.....	500.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
.....	.....	500.00	.....	10	8	.....	3½	.....	2
.....	.....	225.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	367.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	.....	200.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1

COUNTY.

1	50.00	\$ 415.00	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	2
.....	.....	1,080.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	1
1	300.00	300.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	.....	395.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1

COUNTY.

.....	.....	440.00	.....	.....	1	1	4	1	2
1	20.00	350.00	.....	.....	2	.....	4	1	1
1	40.00	300.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
1	55.00	346.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1

COUNTY.

.....	.....	175.00	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....
1	110.00	364.00	.....	.....	1	.....	6	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1
.....	.....	125.00	.....	½	1	.....	6	.....	1
.....	.....	800.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1

CLARKE

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of returns.	Age (average.)	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings of individuals.
Blacksmiths.....	1	26	N	.....	1.50	1.50	1.50	150.00
Butter-makers.....	1	33	N	.....	2.50	2.50	2.50	.....
Carpenters.....	2	36	N	10	2.25	2.00	2.12	336.00
Engineers, stationary	1	.....	.....	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	700.00
Harness-makers.....	1	30	N	.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	600.00
Laborers, day.....	2	42	N	10	1.00	1.00	1.00	575.00
Laborers, railroad.....	1	.....	.....	10	1.10	1.10	1.10	303.40
Stone-masons.....	1	45	N	10	2.50	.....	1.75	.....
Wagon-makers.....	2	35	N	10	2.00	1.50	1.87	500
Total No. returns..	12							

CLAY

Blacksmiths.....	1	36	N	10	2.75	1.80	2.37	600.00
Carpenters.....	5	30	N	10	3.00	2.00	2.50	500.40
Machinists.....	1	37	N	14	10.00	.....	5.00	.....
Painters.....	1	43	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	.....
Total No. returns..	8							

CLAYTON

Blacksmiths.....	1	35	N	10	1.67	1.00	1.47	400.00
Bricklayers.....	1	20	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	400.00
Laborers, day.....	2	44	F	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	300.00
Painters.....	1	43	N	9	2.50	2.50	2.50	600.00
Plasterers.....	1	42	F	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	600.00
Shoe-makers.....	1	54	F	10	2.00	1.50	1.75	.....
Tinner.....	1	34	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	.....
Total No. returns..	8							

CLINTON

Barber.....	1	32	.....	8	.....	.....	1.33	.....
Blacksmiths.....	2	40	1 N 1 F	10	3.25	3.25	3.25	900.00
Bricklayers.....	2	30	1 N 1 F	10	4.00	2.00	3.40	450.00
Carpenters.....	2	50	1 N 1 F	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	575.00
Engineers, stationary	1	38	N	12	3.00	3.00	3.00	1000.00
Iron molder.....	2	37	N	7	3.85	1.80	2.82	650.00
Laborers, day.....	7	53	6 N 1 F	10	1.50	1.25	1.38	412.00
Machinists.....	1	.....	.....	10	2.85	2.85	2.85	850.00
Plasterers.....	2	61	1 N 1 F	10	3.50	2.00	2.75	500.00
Saw repairers.....	2	47	1 F 1 N	.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	850.00
Tinners.....	2	37	N	10	2.25	2.00	2.12	600.00
Total No. returns..	24							

Average earnings families.	Average cost of living for the year.	Percentage of increase in cost of living.	Percentage of decrease in cost of living.	Number owning a home.	Number renting.	Average number in family.	Number in debt past year.	Number having saved money.
300.00	325.00			1	1	5	1	
	280.00			1		4		1
	350.00			3		5	1	1
				1	1	2		1
	237.50			1	1	3	1	1
	340.00				1	3		
				1		5	1	
	390.00			1		6	1	1

	410.00			1		3		1
	375.00		3%	5		3 2-5	1	4
				1		4		1
	300.00			1		1		1

	200.00					1		1
	310.00				1	5		1
85.00				1	1	5	1	2
100.00				1		5	1	
				1		5		1
				1		7	1	
					1	1		

							1	
	475.00			2		8%		2
	360.00			2		3		2
	300.00			2		3%	1	2
	390.00			1		3		1
					2	3%		
50.00	377.00			5	2	4	1	6
200.00				1		5	1	1
250.00	500.00	5		2		2	1	1
	750.00			2		5		1
	405.00			2		5		1

CRAWFORD

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of returns.	Age (average.)	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings of individuals.
Blacksmiths.....	2	41	1 N, 1 F	10	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.75	\$ 6
Carpenters.....	2	36	N	10	2.50	1.25	1.87	3
Laborers, day.....	1	44	N	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	4
Painters.....	1	34	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	5
Shoemakers.....	1	40	N	11	1.75	1.75	1.75	4
Total No. returns ..	7							

DALLAS

Blacksmiths.....	1	42	N	10	4.00	4.00	4.00	14
Machinists.....	1	45	N	10	1.00	1.00	1.00	5
Painters.....	2	54	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	5
Total No. returns ..	4							

DAVIDSON

Carpenters.....	3	53	N	11	2.00	2.00	2.00	4
Harness-makers.....	1	41	F	11	3.50	3.50	3.50	9
Painters.....	1	32	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	6
Wagon-makers.....	1	32		10	2.00	2.00	2.00	0
Total No. returns ..	5							

DECATUR

Blacksmiths.....	4	45	N	10	3.50	1.25	2.12	42
Carpenters.....	2	36	N	12	3.00	1.75	1.87	56
Shoemakers.....	1			8	1.00	1.50	2.75	0
Stone-masons.....	1			10	3.00	3.00	3.00	
Wagon-makers.....	2	37	N		1.75	1.50	1.62	42
Total No. returns ..	10							

DELAWARE

Blacksmiths.....	1	42	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	70
Bricklayers.....	1	30	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	50
Broom-makers.....	1	73	N	10	1.50	1.50	1.25	
Carpenters.....	1	60	N		2.00	2.00	2.00	20
Laborers, day.....	2	41	1 F, 1 N	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	37
Shoemakers.....	1			12	2.00	2.00	2.00	42
Total No. returns ..	7							

X.

Average earnings of families.	Cost of living for the year.	Percentage of increase in cost of living.	Percentage of decrease in cost of living.	Number owning a home.	Number renting.	Average number in family.	Number in debt past year.	Number having saved money.
.....	\$ 440.00	.....	.....	1	1	4	1	3
20.00	350.00	.....	.....	2	.....	4	1	1
40.00	300.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
50.00	340.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1

Y.

.....	300.00	5	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
.....	800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....
.....	385.00	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	1

Z.

20.00	120.00	.....	10	1	1	1½	.....	3
.....	500.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	350.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
.....	410.00	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1

Y.

.....	360.00	.....	.....	3	1	3	1	3
.....	500.00	.....	.....	2	.....	4½	.....	.....
.....	250.00	.....	12½	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	300.00	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....
40.00	875.00	.....	6	3	.....	4	1	1

Z.

.....	500.00	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	1
.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
370.00	300.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	302.00	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	1
250.00	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	10	1	.....
.....	300.00	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1

DES MOINES

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of re- turns.	Age (aver- age.)	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maxi- mum daily wages.	Mini- mum daily wages.	Aver- age daily wages.	Average annual earning of indi- viduals
Blacksmiths.....	1	33	N	10	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 32
Bricklayers.....	2	41	1 N 1 F	10	4.25	3.75	4.00	80
Engineers, stationary	2	37	N	10½	2.75	2.75	2.75	72
Laborers, day.....	2	41	2 F 1 N	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	30
Machinists.....	2	37	1 N 1 F	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	80
Marble-cutters....	1	40	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	60
Painters.....	1	39	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	80
Plasterers.....	2	40	1 N 1 F	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	70
Printers.....	1	39	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	75
Tinners.....	1	39	N	10	2.25	2.25	2.25	55
Wagon-makers.....	2	40	1 N 1 F	10	2.50	2.25	2.37	62
Total No. returns..	18							

DICKINSON

Blacksmiths.....	1	38	F	10	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.25	\$ 67
Bricklayers.....	1	37	N	10	4.00	3.50	3.75	.....
Carpenters.....	2	41	2 N 1 F	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	53
Laborers, day.....	1	40	N	10	2.50	1.00	1.75	42
Painters.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2.65	2.65	2.65	60
Total No. returns..	6							

DUBUQUE

Blacksmiths.....	1	.....	.....	10	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00	78
Boiler-makers.....	2	41	1 N 1 F	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	60
Bricklayers.....	2	41	F	10	4.00	3.50	3.75	80
Carpenters.....	1	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cigar-makers.....	2	.....	.....	10	1.50	1.40	1.45	41
Engineers, stationary	2	37	1 N 1 F	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	80
Laborers, day.....	5	41	3 F 2 N	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	30
Machinists.....	2	38	1 F 1 N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	85
Painters.....	2	39	1 F 1 N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	50
Plasterers.....	2	41	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	62
Stone-masons.....	1	39	N	10	2.75	2.75	2.75	70
Tinners.....	1	37	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	65
Wagon-makers.....	1	.....	.....	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	42
Total No. returns..	24							

EMMET

Blacksmiths.....	1	40	N	10	\$ 2.75	\$ 2.75	\$ 2.75	75
Total No. returns..	1							

Average earnings of families.	Cost of living for the year.	Percentage of increase in cost of living.	Percentage of decrease in cost of living.	Number owning a home.	Number renting.	Average number in family.	Number in debt past year.	Number having saved money past year.
.....	600.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	518.00	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	2
.....	456.00	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	2
75.00	312.00	.....	.....	1	2	5	.....	2
.....	510.00	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	2
.....	420.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	550.00	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1
.....	500.00	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2
.....	400.00	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	450.00	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1
.....	410.00	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	1

.....	385.00	.....	20	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	175.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	2
.....	300.00	.....	15	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	310.00	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2

.....	600.00	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....
.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	1
.....	525.00	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....	3	1	1
.....	335.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 1/2	.....	2
.....	510.00	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	2
95.00	305.00	3	2	4	2	2
.....	500.00	2	4	2
.....	480.00	1	1	4	1	1
.....	512.00	1	6 1/2	2
.....	400.00	1	5	1
.....	400.00	1	5	1
.....	383.00	1	4

.....	475.00	1	5	1
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FAYETTE

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of returns.	Age (average.)	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings of individuals.
blacksmiths.....	1	58	N	11	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 890.00
bricklayers.....	1	58	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	850.00
carpenters.....	2	55	N	10	2.25	1.50	1.87	827.00
farmers.....	1	63	N	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	350.00
gun-makers.....	1	58	N	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	300.00
Total No. returns..	5							

FLOYD

blacksmiths.....	2	46	N	10	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 600.00
bricklayers.....	2	52	N	10	4.00	4.00	4.00	800.00
carpenters.....	1	54	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	400.00
farmers.....	1	50	M	10	5.00	5.00	4.00	550.00
gun-makers.....	1	58	F	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	525.00
Total No. returns..	7							

FRANKLIN

bricklayers.....	1	43	N	10	\$ 3.50	\$ 3.50	\$ 3.50	\$ 618.00
carpenters.....	1	45	N	12	4.00	4.00	4.00	900.00
farmers, day.....	1	43	N	10	1.40	1.40	1.40	400.00
farmers.....	1	34	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	500.00
farmers.....	1	41	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	594.00
Total No. returns..	5							

FREMONT

blacksmiths.....	2	43	N	10	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.50	\$ 454.00
carpenter.....	1	.....	.....	10	1.54	1.54	1.54	.....
carpenter, H. B.....	1	39	F	10	1.10	1.10	1.10	275.00
carpenter foreman.....	1	.....	.....	10	1.20	1.20	1.20	480.00
carpenter.....	1	53	N	8½	2.00	1.50	1.75	335.00
Total No. returns..	6							

GREENE

carpenters.....	1	.....	.....	10	\$ 2.65	\$ 2.65	\$ 2.65	\$ 815.00
carpenter-makers.....	1	51	N	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	425.00
carpenter, coal.....	3	35	5 F, 3 N	10	1.90	.95	1.40	309.75
carpenter.....	1	34	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	375.00
carpenter-makers.....	1	43	.....	8	2.00	2.00	2.00	480.00
Total No. returns..	12							

Average living fami- lies.	Average cost of living for the year.	Percent- age of increase in cost of living.	Percent- age of decrease in cost of living.	Num- ber owning a home.	Num- ber rent- ing.	Average number in family.	Num- ber in debt past year.	Number having saved money.
.....	\$ 750.00	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
.....	500.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....
.....	400.00	.....	10	1	1	3½	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....
50.00	275.00	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1

00.00	350.00	.....	.....	2	.....	5½	1	2
.....	350.00	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....
14.00	300.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1	1
.....	250.00	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1

.....	350.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	300.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	275.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	300.00	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	1
.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....

0.00	300.00	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
1.30	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1	1
.....	400.00	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....
.....	300.00	.....	.....	4	1	5	1	.....
0.00	350.00	.....	5	1	.....	5	.....	.....

.....	520.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
.....	375.00	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1
0.00	363.50	5	5	4	.....	5½	2	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	1	.....
.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	1	5	1	.....

GBUNDY

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of re- turns.	Age (aver- age.)	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day	Max- imum daily wages.	Mini- mum daily wages.	Aver- age daily wages.	Average annual earnings of indi- viduals.
Blacksmiths.....	2	30	1 N, 1 F	10	\$ 4.00	\$ 2.50	\$ 4.25	\$ 750.00
Carpenters.....	2	41	1 F, 1 N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	600.00
Harness-makers.....	1	32	F	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	500.00
Total No. returns..	5							

GUTHRIE

Blacksmiths.....	1	55	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	870.00
Carpenters.....	1	38	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	400.00
Harness-makers.....	1	50	F	10	2.00	1.50	1.75	400.00
Laborers, day.....	1			12	.85	.85	.85	250.00
Miners, coal.....	3	34	N	10	1.75	1.55	1.62	268.00
Painters.....	1	44	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	445.00
Total No. returns..	6							

HAMILTON

Blacksmiths.....	2	45	1 F, 1 N	10	2.50	1.50	2.00	540.00
Bricklayers.....	2			10	2.00	2.50	2.75	321.75
Carpenters.....	1	33	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	1,130.00
Harness-makers.....	2	41	1 N	12	1.50	1.50	1.50	
Laborers, day.....	3			10 1/4	1.25	.89	.90	214.00
Plasterers.....	1	42	N	10	2.75	2.75	2.75	480.00
Total No. returns..	11							

HANCOCK

Blacksmiths.....	1	30	N	10	2.75	2.75	2.75	900.00
Bricklayers.....	1	38	N	10	5.00	5.00	5.00	1,400.00
Carpenters.....	1	55	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	500.00
Painters.....	1	40	N	10	2.25	2.25	2.25	450.00
Plasterers.....	1	30	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	900.00
Printers.....	1	29	N	10	2.25	2.25	2.25	675.00
Total No. returns..	6							

HARDIN

Bricklayers.....	2	36	1 F, 1 N	10	3.40	3.50	2.75	537.00
Carpenters.....	2	36	1 F, 1 N	10	3.00	2.50	2.75	538.22
Painters.....	1	30	F	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	700.00
Shoemakers.....	1			10	2.00	1.00	1.50	300.00
Total No. returns..	6							

HARRISON.

Blacksmiths.....	2	40	1 N, 1 F	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	700.00
Carpenters.....	1	43		10	3.00	3.00	3.00	
Engineers, locomotive	1	45	F	10	3.50	3.50	3.50	1,092.00
Laborers, day.....	2	40		10	1.50	1.50	1.45	280.00
Sinking wells.....	1	40		10		4.00	4.00	380.00
Total No. returns..	7							

6.

Average earnings families.	Cost of living for the year.	Percentage of increase in cost of living.	Percentage of decrease in cost of living.	Number owning a home.	Number renting.	Average number in family.	Number in debt last year.	Number having saved money.
108.00	600.00	.....	.....	2	.....	7½	.....	1
.....	412.00	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2
.....	350.00	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1

7.

100.00	500.00	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	1
.....	300.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	350.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1
.....	250.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1	.....
100.00	154.00	.....	.....	2	.....	3½	1	2
100.00	490.00	.....	10	1	.....	6	.....	.....

8.

.....	312.50	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	1
.....	318.00	.....	.....	1	1	4	1	2
.....	650.00	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5½	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	1
.....	375.00	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	1

9.

.....	500.00	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	1
.....	300.00	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
.....	300.00	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	1
.....	240.00	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1
.....	450.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....

10.

.....	400.00	.....	10	2	.....	6	.....	1
12.00	335.00	.....	10	2	.....	4½	.....	2
.....	500.00	.....	15	1	.....	2	1	1
300.00	308.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....

11.

.....	475.00	.....	.....	1	1	4	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....
.....	600.00	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1
.....	285.00	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	1
75.00	350.00	.....	.....	.....	1	6	1	.....

HENRY

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of returns.	Age (average).	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings of individuals.
blacksmiths	1	47	N	10	4.00	4.00	4.00	900
ricklayers	2	50	1 N	10	4.00	2.75	3.37	1,124
carpenters	2	26	N	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	550
gardeners	1			10	1.35	1.35	1.35	408
laborers, daily	1			10	1.50	1.50	1.50	300
ilkman	1	37	N	12	.95	.95	.95	300
stone masons	1	61	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	450
wagon-makers	1	47	F	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	350
Total No. returns ..	10							

HOWARD

carpenters	1	53	N	10	3.00	1.75	2.67	400
laborers, R. R.	1			12	2.16	2.16	2.16	780
wagon-makers	1	47	F	10				
wagon-makers	2	32	F	10	3.50	2.00	2.75	811
Total No. returns ..	5							

HUMBOLDT

blacksmiths	1	44	F	9				1,100
jewelers	1	35	N	12				
masterers	1	41	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	500
section foremen	1			10	1.75	1.75	1.75	540
shoemakers	1	61	F	10	1.00	1.00	1.00	300
Total No. returns ..	5							

IDA

carpenters	1	51	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	300
miners	1	50	N	10	2.50	2.00	2.00	300
shoemakers	1	50	F	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	500
Total No. returns ..	3							

IOWA

blacksmiths	1	30	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	600
carpenters	1			10	1.50	1.00	1.25	
carriage-makers	5	30	N	10	2.00	1.50	1.75	467
masterers	2	35	N	10	2.75	2.75	2.75	400
section foremen	1	32	F	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	540
Total No. returns ..	8							

TY.

Average earnings of fami- lies.	Average cost of living for the year.	Percent- age of increase in cost of living.	Percent- age of decrease in cost of living.	Num- ber owning a home.	Num- ber rent- ing.	Average number in family.	Num- ber in 1911 past year.	Number having saved money.
.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1
.....	675.00	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	2
.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
.....	325.00	.....	.....	.....	1	8	1	.....
.....	465.00	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....
225.00	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	1
.....	200.00	.....	5	1	.....	2	.....	1
25.00	150.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1

Y.

150.00	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	11	1	1
.....	300.00	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	450.00	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	1
.....	420.00	.....	.....	.....	1	5½	.....	2

Y.

.....	600.00	.....	5	1	.....	7	.....	1
.....	500.00	.....	10	1	.....	2	.....	1
.....	380.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	240.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
300.00	500.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....

Y.

150.00	250.00	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....
150.00	250.00	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1
.....	300.00	.....	7	1	.....	6	.....	1

Y.

50.00	600.00	.....	5	1	.....	8	.....	1
.....	500.00	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....
.....	333.33	.....	.....	2	1	2½	.....	3
.....	800.00	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2
.....	240.00	.....	10	.....	1	7	.....	1

JACKSON

OCCUPATION.	Number of returns.	Age (average.)	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maximum daily wages	Minimum daily wages	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings of individuals.
Laborers, day.....	4	32	1 N 3 F	10	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.50	355.00
Local editor.....	1	51	N	10	1.67	1.67	1.67	.....
Printers.....	2	20	N	10	1.75	*.75	1.75	.....
Tinners.....	2	21	N	10	2.00	*.53	2.00	.....
Wagon-maker.....	1	22	F	10	2.25	2.25	2.25	625.00
Total No. returns..	10							

*Apprentice (not averaged.)

JASPER

Blacksmiths.....	1	45	N	.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	300.00
Carpenters.....	2	47	N	10	2.00	1.75	1.87	450.00
Miners, coal.....	16	38	8 N 5 F	9 1/2	2.00	1.25	1.60	288.51
Plasterer.....	1	25	N	.....	3.50	3.50	3.50	500.00
Shoemaker.....	1	43	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	570.00
Tinner.....	1	40	N	10	2.25	2.25	2.25	700.00
Total No. returns..	22							

JEFFERSON

Blacksmiths.....	2	41	N	10	3.00	2.50	2.75	750.00
Carpenters.....	2	40	N	10	2.75	2.25	2.50	550.00
Laborer, day.....	1	.....	.....	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	570.00
Machinist.....	1	44	F	10	2.75	2.75	2.75	664.00
Shoemaker.....	1	.....	.....	10	1.00	1.00	1.00	300.00
Total No. returns..	7							

JOHNSON

Blacksmith.....	1	39	.....	10	.....	.....	2.00	.....
Carpenters.....	2	46	N	10	3.00	1.75	2.37	700.00
Engineer, stationery.	1	37	N	10	2.75	2.75	2.75	700.00
Laborers, day.....	2	44	F	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	363.00
Machinist.....	1	40	N	10	2.75	2.75	2.75	700.00
Plasterer.....	1	35	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	225.00
Shoemaker.....	1	58	N	16	1.33	1.33	1.33	416.00
Total No. returns..	9							

JONES

Agent, R. R.....	1	27	N	15	.....	.....	1.64	650.00
Blacksmith.....	1	39	F	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	500.00
Bricklayer.....	1	47	N	10	3.50	3.00	3.00	390.00
Carpenter.....	1	43	N	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers, day.....	3	41	N	10 h. 40 m.	3.00	1.25	1.50	480.00
Laborer, R. R.....	1	36	F	10	1.10	1.10	1.00	275.00
Plasterer.....	1	29	N	.....	2.00	2.00	2.00	600.00
Total No. returns..	9							

COMME

Average things aml- es.	Average cost (living the ye
245	230
.....	240
.....
.....	400
.....	200

.....	150
200	212
.....	200
.....
.....	600
.....	375

.....	500
.....	420
150	.....
.....	607
.....

.....	450
.....	400
65	282
.....	400
20	200
.....

.....	500
.....	350
.....
100	210
.....	200
.....

LUCAS

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of returns.	Age (average.)	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings of individuals.
Blacksmiths.....	3	40	1 F, 2 N	11½	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.25	\$ 2.02	\$ 645.80
Carpenters.....	3	35	N	10½	2.50	1.50	2.00	405.00
Engineer, stationary.	1	41	N	10½	2.00	2.00	2.00	.....
Harness-maker.....	1	31	N	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jeweler.....	1	40	N	12	4.00	4.00	4.00	1,500.00
Miners, coal.....	34	35	11 N, 21 F	10	2.00	.90	1.08	294.00
Shoemaker.....	1	32	F	11	1.10	1.10	1.10	277.00
Weighman, coal.....	1	42	F	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	544.00
Total No. returns ..	45							

LYON

Blacksmith.....	1	40	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	650.00
Stone-mason.....	1	41	.....	11	6.00	3.00	4.50	.....
Total No. returns ..	2							

MADISON

Blacksmith.....	1	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bricklayers.....	1	41	N	10	.....	.....	4.00	700.00
Engineer, stationary.	1	.....	.....	10	5.00	5.00	5.00	.....
Harness-makers.....	2	35	N	10	1.08	1.08	1.08	425.00
Laborers, day.....	2	.....	.....	10	1.50	.87	1.00	248.00
Painter.....	1	.....	.....	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	350.00
Plasterers.....	2	45	N	10	3.00	2.00	2.50	400.00
Shoemaker.....	1	.....	.....	12	1.50	1.50	1.50	480.00
Stone-mason.....	1	.....	.....	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	.....
Total No. returns ..	15							

MAHASKA

Bricklayer.....	1	44	N	10	4.00	4.00	4.00	800.00
Harness-maker.....	1	38	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	694.00
Machinist.....	1	30	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	700.00
Miners, coal.....	66	43	31 F, 29 N	9½	2.00	1.00	1.57	303.75
Plasterers.....	2	41	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	900.00
Section foreman.....	1	.....	.....	11	1.75	1.75	1.75	540.00
Total No. returns ..	72							

MARION

Carpenters.....	2	30	N	10	2.75	2.25	2.50	500.00
Harness-maker.....	1	58	N	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters.....	3	33	F 1, N 2	10	2.25	2.00	2.12	500.00
Total No. returns ..	6							

Average wages fam- ily.	Cost of living for the year.	Percent- age of in- crease in cost of living.	Percent- age of decrease in cost of living.	Num- ber owning a home.	Num- ber rent- ing.	Average number in fam- ily.	Num- ber in debt past year.	Number having saved money.
	\$ 473.00			2	1	4 1/2		1
	325.00			3		3	1	1
				1		3		
					1	2	1	
	195.00				1	1		1
137	178.00			3	15	4 1-6	9	10
	277.00				1	6		
480				1		5		1

	\$ 412			1		6		1
	260					1		

	500			1		11		
	500							
	200			1		1 1/2		1
200	400				2	5 1/2	2	
100	300			1		8		
	300			1		4	1	1
200	400			1		4		
				1		6	1	

	510			2		3		1
	400			1		4		1
	425			1		3		1
17	514	7		21	43	4 5-6	13	14
	415			1	1	3 1-2		2
	540					6		

	425			2		4	1	2
500		20		1		6		
	250	5		2		3 1-2		3

MARSHALL

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of returns.	Age (average).	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maximum daily wages	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings of individuals.
Blacksmiths.....	1	.....	.....	10	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 2.50	\$.....
Boiler-maker.....	1	37	F	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	600.00
Carpenters.....	3	49	N	10½	3.00	1.50	2.33	415.33
Clerk.....	1	47	.....	16	1.27	1.27	1.27	400.00
Draymn.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1.90	1.90	1.90	594.00
Laborer, day.....	1	.....	.....	18	1.00	1.00	1.00	180.00
Machinist.....	1	35	N	11	1.43	1.43	1.43	400.00
Painter.....	1	33	N	11	2.50	1.00	2.25	375.00
Plasterer.....	1	.....	.....	12	2.00	2.00	2.00	180.00
Tinner.....	1	30	N	10	2.25	2.25	2.25	575.00
Wagon-makers.....	2	30	N	11	4.00	2.00	3.00	575.00
Total No. returns..	14							

MILLS

Agent, R. R. and op'r	1	27	N	15	1.67	.....	1.67	420.00
Blacksmiths.....	2	50	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	250.00
Carpenters.....	2	.....	.....	10	4.00	2.00	3.00	717.00
Laborer, R. R.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1.33	.....	1.33	400.00
Painter.....	1	.....	.....	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	420.00
Total No. returns..	7							

MITCHELL

Butcher.....	1	.....	.....	15	2.00	2.00	2.00	600.00
Carpenter.....	1	63	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	600.00
Plasterer.....	1	.....	.....	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	480.00
Shoemaker.....	1	55	F	9	1.50	1.00	1.25	300.00
Total No. returns..	4							

MONONA

Laborer.....	1	.....	.....	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	200.00
Painters.....	2	33	1 N 1 F	10	3.00	2.50	2.75	325.00
Tailor.....	1	32	F	15	5.00	2.50	3.75	600.00
Total No. returns..	4							

MONROE

Agents, Express.....	1	40	N	.....	2.12	2.12	2.12	600.00
Carpenters.....	2	55	N	10	3.00	2.50	2.75	700.00
Miner, coal.....	1	31	N	12	.....	.....	.....	480.00
Painter.....	1	33	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	300.00
Plasterer,.....	1	50	N	10	3.00	1.50	2.25	.....
Total No. returns..	6							

Average earnings families.	Average cost of living for the year.	Percent-age of increase in cost of living.	Percent-age of decrease in cost of living.	Num-ber owning a home.	Num-ber rent ing.	Average number in fam-ily.	Num-ber in debt past year.	Number having saved money.
.....	275.00	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
180	316.00	.....	.....	2	1	7½	.....	1
.....	300.00	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1
.....	343.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	150.00	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
500	408.00	.....	12	.....	1	7	.....	.....
1700	226.00	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
180	150.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	425.00	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2

.....	270.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
110	200.00	.....	10	1	1	6½	1	.....
.....	512.50	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	1
280	1,000.00	2	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
100	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....

.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	1
.....	250.00	.....	10	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	468.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....
550	350.00	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1

.....	250.00	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
.....	208.00	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	1
.....	250.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1

.....	600.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	500.00	.....	5	2	.....	3½	.....	2
.....	250.00	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1
.....	185.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....
100	237.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	1

MONTGOMERY

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of returns.	Age (average.)	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings of individuals.
Blacksmiths.....	3	23	1 F, 1 N	10	4.00	2.00	3.09	990.00
Carpenters.....	2	37	1 F, 1 N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	412.00
Harness-maker.....	1	34	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	500.00
Plasterer.....	1	.....	.....	10	8.00	8.00	8.00	800.00
Shoemaker.....	1	42	N	11	1.00	1.25	1.05	400.00
Stone mason.....	1	.....	.....	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	400.00
Total No. returns..	9							

MUSCATINE

Bricklayer.....	1	.....	.....	10	4.00	3.50	3.75	500.00
Cabinet-maker.....	1	54	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	600.00
Carpenters.....	2	50	N	10	3.00	1.50	2.25	450.00
Cigar-maker.....	1	.....	.....	9½	1.70	1.70	1.70	510.00
Cooper.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1.75	1.75	1.75	371.00
Harness-makers.....	2	28	N	10	1.75	1.00	1.67	400.00
Machinist.....	1	.....	.....	10	3.23	3.23	3.23	1,000.00
Saw repairer.....	1	76	N	8	1.35	1.35	1.35	400.00
Shoemaker.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1.25	1.25	1.25	.....
Tinner.....	1	22	N	10	3.20	3.20	3.20	475.00
Total No. returns..	12							

O'BRIEN

Carpenters.....	2	40	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	450.00
Harness-maker.....	1	29	N	10	1.00	1.00	1.00	300.00
Plasterer.....	1	36	N	10	4.00	4.00	4.00	800.00
Shoemaker.....	1	37	F	10	.....	.....	.....	300.00
Total No. returns..	5							

OSCEOLA

Blacksmiths.....	2	25	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	600.00
Carpenter.....	1	28	F	10	2.00	3.00	3.00	750.00
Total No. returns..	3							

PAGE

Blacksmith.....	1	30	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	600.00
Laborers, day.....	1	23	F	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	225.00
Machinist.....	1	.....	.....	12	2.00	2.00	2.00	506.00
Miner, coal.....	1	30	N	10	1.25	1.25	1.25	400.00
Total No. returns..	4							

PALO ALTO

Bricklayer.....	1	29	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	600.00
Carpenter.....	1	23	N	10	2.25	2.25	2.25	500.00
Marble cutter.....	1	21	N	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total No. returns..	3							

Average wages fam- lies.	Average cost of living for the year.	Percent- age of increase in cost of living.	Percent- age of decrease in cost of living.	Num- ber owning a home.	Num- ber rent- ing.	Average number in family.	Num- ber in debt past year.	Number having saved money.
.....	\$ 350.00	.....	15	3	.....	3	.....	2
.....	281.50	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1
.....	400.00	.....	10	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	300.00	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....
.....	400.00	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....
.....	400.00	.....	.....	.....	1	6	1	.....

50	500.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....
.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	1	5½	.....	1
.....	195.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
18	371.50	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....
.....	330.00	.....	.....	2	.....	2½	1	1
.....	300.00	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
.....	400.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	425.00	.....	.....	1	1	6	.....	1

.....	400.00	.....	5	1	.....	4½	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....
.....	600.00	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1
.....	275.00	.....	10	1	.....	6	1	.....

.....	235.00	.....	.....	2	.....	3½	.....	3
.....	200.00	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1

.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
600.00	200.00	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....
.....	400.00	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1

.....	300.00	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
75.00	500.00	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1
.....	200.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1

PLYMOUTH

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of returns.	Age (average).	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings of individuals.
blacksmiths.....	2	43	1 F 1 N	10	4.00	3.00	3.54	920.00
carpenter.....	1	41	N	9	2.00	1.50	1.75	420.00
machinist.....	1	48	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	858.00
painter.....	1	44	F	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	800.00
restorer.....	1	44	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	800.00
shoe-makers.....	2	33	N	10	2.50	2.25	2.38	600.00
Total No. returns..	8							

POCAHONTAS

agent, R. R.....	1	36	N	14	1.33	1.33	1.33	500.00
carpenter.....	1	35	F	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	450.00
shoemaker.....	1	45	F	12				900.00
Total No. returns..	3							

POLK

blacksmiths.....	2	33	1 N 1 F	12	2.00	2.00	2.00	500.00
carpenters.....	3	38	N	12	2.00	2.00	2.00	500.00
blacksmiths.....	5	39	2 N 3 F	10	4.00	2.25	3.02	870.00
shoe-makers.....	2	40	1 N 1 F	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	550.00
shoe-keepers.....	5	45	1 N 4 F	9	5.77	2.30	3.55	1,014.00
shoemaker.....	1	34	N		5.00	3.50	3.75	1,080.00
shoe-makers—				10				
laborers in yards..	3	36	1 F 2 N	14	1.75	1.75	1.75	400.00
foreman in yards..	1	44	N	14	3.00	3.00	3.00	900.00
shoe-makers.....	3	35	F	10	2.50	1.75	2.00	612.00
carpenters.....	20	38	14 N 5 F	10	3.00	2.00	2.50	690.18
shoe-maker.....	1	20	N	9	2.50	2.50	2.50	600.00
carpenter.....	2	26	N	12	2.00	2.00	2.00	600.00
carpenter.....	1	42	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	800.00
carpenter.....	4	35	N	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	555.00
engineer, stationary.	1	38	N	10	2.75	2.75	2.75	700.00
engineer, sanitary...	1	46	N	10	4.25	4.25	4.25	1,551.00
engineer, locomotive	1	42	N	8	3.75	3.75	3.75	950.00
pressman.....	1	38	N	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	400.00
shoe-makers.....	1	37	N	10	3.75	3.75	3.75	850.00
shoe-maker.....	3	38	2 F 6 N	10	2.50	2.00	2.31	653.67
shoemaker.....	1	41	N	12				1,500.00
shoemakers, day.....	12	45	5 N 7 F	10	1.75	1.75	1.52	428.33
shoemaker.....	1	46	N	13	1.25	1.25	1.25	300.00
blacksmith.....	1	34	N	10			3.00	725.00
shoemakers.....	6	30	4 N	10	3.00	1.75	2.25	690.00
builders, brick yard	13	35	8 F 5 N	9	2.00	1.15	1.39	322.80
shoemakers.....	6	30	N	10	3.75	2.00	2.41	492.11
shoemakers.....	2	40	N	14	2.50	2.50	2.50	500.00
shoemakers.....	2	39	1 N 1 F	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	1,000.00
shoemakers.....	3	40	2 N 1 F	10	5.00	4.50	4.83	1,333.33
shoemaker.....	1	44	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	600.00
shoemaker, stoneware...	1	47	N	10	1.00	1.00	1.00	400.00
shoemakers.....	10	30	9 N	10	4.16	1.25	2.08	677.50
shoemakers.....	1			10	1.73	1.73	1.73	540.00
shoemakers.....	2	42	N	10	2.00	1.75	1.87	500.00
shoemakers, brick yard...	2		N	14			2.50	530.00
shoemason.....	1			10	3.00	3.00	3.00	410.00
shoemakers.....	2		N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	800.00
shoemakers.....	2	37	1 N	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	700.00
shoemakers.....	2	39	N	10	2.50	2.25	2.37	550.00
shoemakers.....	10	31	N	10	1.35	1.10	1.17	312.50
Total No. returns..	149							

*With day board, and, in some cases, lodging.

Average wages family-	Cost of living for the year.	Percent- age of in- crease in cost of living.	Percent- age of decrease in cost of living.	Num- ber owning a home.	Num- ber rent- ing.	Average number in fami- ly.	Num- ber in debt past year.	Number having saved money.
150.00	728.00	.....	5	2	.....	5½	.....	2
100.00	300.00	.....	.....	1	1	4	1	1
.....	425.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
180.00	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	10	.....	1
.....	450.00	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....
.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	1	3½	.....	2

.....	400.00	.....	25.00	.....	Furn'd	1	.....	1
.....	425.00	.....	.....	1	.....	12	.....	1
100.00	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1

.....	300.00	.....	.....	1	.....	2½	.....	2
40.00	300.00	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	2
.....	505.00	.....	.....	1	4	4 2-5	1	5
.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	2
75.00	600.00	.....	.....	3	2	5	1	3
.....	600.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
120.00	312.00	.....	.....	1	2	5	1	2
.....	425.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
100.00	462.00	.....	.....	1	2	5½	.....	2
75.00	470.00	.....	.....	11	7	6½	2	15
.....	400.00	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1
.....	325.00	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	2
.....	516.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	237.50	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	4
.....	525.00	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	800.00	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	1
.....	600.00	.....	20	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	225.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	450.00	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	1
.....	468.00	.....	.....	3	3	2	1	6
.....	600.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
60.00	354.50	.....	.....	7	3	3	.....	8
50.00	450.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	400.00	.....	5	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	371.67	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	3
75.00	278.00	.....	6	3	7	4½	2	7
.....	382.00	.....	.....	3	5	2½	3	7
75.00	400.00	.....	.....	2	1	3½	.....	2
.....	575.00	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2
.....	600.00	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3
50.00	450.00	.....	5	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	400.00	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....
00.00	389.55	.....	.....	6	.....	3 2-5	.....	10
.....	400.00	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1
50.00	600.00	.....	.....	2	.....	5½	.....	2
.....	375.00	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
40.00	410.00	.....	10	1	1	3½	1	1
.....	400.00	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	1
.....	375.00	.....	.....	2	.....	3½	.....	2
00.00	137.50	.....	.....	3	2	2½	2	6

POTTAWATTAMIE

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of returns.	Age (average.)	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings of individuals.
Blacksmith.....	1	22	N	10	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.50	700.00
Bricklayers.....	2	42	N	10	4.00	4.00	4.25	908.00
Carpenters.....	11	37	10 N, 1 F	10	4.00	1.50	2.25	552.35
Cigarmakers.....	2	40	1 F	8½	3.00	2.00	2.50	.....
Laborers, day.....	2	40	N	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	400.00
Miller.....	1	24	F	12	2.00	2.00	2.00	550.00
Plasterers.....	2	43	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	600.00
Total No. returns..	21							

POWESHIEK

Bricklayer.....	1	.....	.....	12	\$ 4.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.50	700.00
Carpenters.....	3	30	N	10	2.50	1.75	2.00	300.00
Plasterers.....	2	30	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	400.00
Stone-masons.....	2	.....	.....	10	2.00	1.50	1.75	300.00
Total No. returns..	8							

RINGGOLD

Blacksmiths.....	2	30	N	10	\$ 4.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.00	700.00
Brick-molder.....	1	25	N	.....	3.50	2.50	2.50	300.00
Carpenter.....	1	42	N	10	1.50	1.75	1.50	350.00
Foreman R. R. track department.....	1	40	N	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	400.00
Harness-maker.....	1	35	N	10	1.00	1.00	1.00	250.00
Shoemaker.....	1	37	N	10	.....	.....	1.40	400.00
Total No. returns..	7							

SAC

Carpenter.....	1	41	N	10	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.50	500.00
Painter.....	1	28	N	10	2.50	1.75	2.12	225.00
Plasterer.....	1	26	N	10	3.50	3.50	3.50	715.00
Section foreman.....	1	.....	.....	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	540.00
Total No. returns..	4							

SCOTT

Bricklayers.....	2	42	N	10	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00	775.00
Carpenter.....	1	50	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.50	300.00
Cigarmakers.....	2	47	1 F, 1 N	9	3.15	1.00	2.12	530.00
Engineer, stationary.....	1	47	N	10	1.75	1.75	1.75	387.00
Laborers, day.....	2	44	F	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	400.00
Machinists.....	2	55	N	9	5.77	3.50	4.55	1,300.00
Painters.....	2	36	N	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	400.00
Paper-hanger.....	1	30	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	600.00
Plumber.....	1	42	F	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	500.00
Section foreman.....	1	33	N	10	1.20	1.20	1.20	450.00
Tailor.....	1	34	F	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	450.00
Total No. returns..								.....

Average earnings of families.	Average cost of living for the year.	Percentage of increase in cost of living.	Percentage of decrease in cost of living.	Number owning a home.	Number renting.	Average number in family.	Number in debt past year.	Number having saved money.
.....	255.00	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	515.00	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	2
50.00	418.00	.....	.....	9	2	3%	.....	8
.....	500.00	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1
.....	300.00	.....	.....	1	1	3%	.....	1
.....	450.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1
.....	475.00	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2

.....	300.00	.....	.....	1	.....	7	1	1
.....	271.00	.....	.....	2	.....	8%	1	1
.....	300.00	.....	.....	2	.....	3%	.....	2
.....	300.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

.....	400.00	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1
.....	100.00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
200.00	500.00	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....
.....	250.00	10	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....
.....	300.00	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1

.....	150.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	1
.....	540.00	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....

.....	500.00	.....	.....	2	.....	4%	.....	2
100.00	300.00	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	1
312.00	437.00	.....	.....	1	1	7	1	1
.....	412.00	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1	.....
365.00	305.00	.....	.....	1	1	8	.....	1
.....	675.00	.....	.....	1	1	6	1	1
.....	300.00	.....	.....	1	1	1%	1	1
.....	400.00	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
.....	500.00	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1
.....	215.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
100.00	400.00	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....

SHELBY

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of returns.	Age (average).	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings of individuals.
Carpenter.....	1	.....	.....	10	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.50	\$.....
Clerk.....	1	29	N	12	2.50	2.25	2.37	451.00
Cook.....	1	.....	.....	15	1.66	1.66	1.67	350.00
Pedler.....	1	.....	.....	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	180.00
Wagon-maker....	1	29	F	12	4.50	1.50	2.75	590.00
Total No. returns..	5							

SIOUX

Bricklayer.....	1	34	N	10	5.00	2.00	4.00	700.00
Carpenter.....	1	33	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	300.00
Tinner.....	1	24	F	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	300.00
Total No. returns..	3							

STORY

Agent, railroad.....	1	26	N	12	1.70	1.70	1.70	750.00
Blacksmith.....	1	40	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	775.00
Carpenters.....	3	58	N	10	2.50	2.00	2.25	675.00
Harness-makers....	2	37	1 N, 1 F	10	1.70	1.50	1.60	425.00
Shoemaker.....	1	51	N	11	2.00	2.00	2.00	600.00
Total No. returns..	8							

TAMA

Blacksmith.....	1	34	F	10	3.00	.75	1.87	600.00
Carpenters.....	4	45	N	10	3.00	1.50	2.47	350.00
Cigar-maker.....	1	34	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jeweler.....	1	33	N	12	4.00	3.00	3.50	.....
Stone mason.....	1	.....	N	11	2.00	1.00	2.00	250.00
Total No. returns..	8							

TAYLOR

Blacksmith.....	1	48	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	750.00
Carpenters.....	4	55	N	10	2.50	2.00	1.87	290.00
Harness-makers....	2	48	N	10	1.85	1.00	1.43	300.00
Miner, coal.....	1	32	N	10	1.00	1.00	1.00	.....
Tinner.....	1	47	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	600.00
Total No. returns..	9							

Y.

Average earnings of families.	Cost of living for the year.	Percentage of increase in cost of living.	Percentage of decrease in cost of living.	Number owning a home.	Number renting.	Average number in family.	Number in debt past year.	Number having saved money.
.....	\$ 500	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
125	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....
.....	300	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1

Z.

.....	600	.....	10	1	.....	5	.....	1
.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	300	.....	10	1	.....	3	1	1

1.

.....	450	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1
.....	420	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1
437	420	.....	9	3	.....	3 1/2	1	2
.....	395	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1
.....	500	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1

2.

.....	400	.....	5	1	.....	6	.....	1
.....	318.75	.....	8	3	.....	5 1/2	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3 1/2	.....	1
.....	650	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....

3.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	1
300	362	.....	10	3	.....	4	.....	3
600	275	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....

UNION

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of returns.	Age (average.)	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings of individuals.
Bricklayer.....	1	43	N	10	4.00	4.00	4.00	.....
Bridge-builder.....	1	37	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	425.00
Carpenters.....	3	47	N	10	3.00	2.35	2.67	690.00
Commercial traveler.	1	.....	.....	11	3.00	3.00	3.00	684.00
Painter.....	1	39	N	10	2.25	2.25	2.25	500.00
Tinner.....	1	52	N	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total No. returns..	8							

VAN BUREN

Blacksmith.....	1	50	N	10	4.00	4.00	4.00	1,272.00
Laborer, day.....	1	25	NN	12	1.50	1.50	1.50	405.00
Printer.....	1	10	NN	6	2.00	2.00	2.00	204.00
Tinner.....	1	30	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	800.00
Total No. returns ..	4							

WAPELLO**WARREN**

Agents, H. E.	2	34	N	12	1.58	1.19	1.24	400.00
Blacksmith.	1	39	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	600.00
Carpenter	1	52	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	700.00
Wagon-makers	2	47	1 N 1 F	11	2.25	2.08	2.12	450.00
Total No. returns..	6							

UNTY.

ber ed str ten.	Average earnings of fami- lies.	Average cost of living for the year.	Percent- age of increase in cost of living.	Percent- age of decrease in cost of living.	Num- ber owning a home.	Num- ber rent- ing.	Average number in fam- ily.	Num- ber in debt past year.	Number having saved money.
.....	450	.....	.....	1	.....	10	.....	1
.....	418	.....	6	1	.....	8	.....	1
1	1,000	500	.....	.....	3	.....	5	.....	1
.....	480	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	1
.....	345	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
.....	500	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

UNTY.

1	.....	400	.....	.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1
.....	.....	450	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	1

UNTY.

.....	.....	400	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
.....	.....	450	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2
.....	.....	450	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2
1	85	400	.....	.....	2	1	4	1	2
.....	.....	400	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	1
.....	.....	485	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1
1	100	275	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1
.....	.....	400	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2

UNTY.

1	200	325	.....	8	2	.....	4	.....	2
.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	500	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1
.....	.....	812	.....	10	2	.....	5	1	2

WASHINGTON

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of returns.	Age (average.)	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maximum daily wages.	Minimum daily wages.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings of individuals.
Agent, insurance.....	1	45	N	8	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 600.00
Blacksmiths.....	2	50	N	10	.....	.....	2.00	700.00
Carpenter.....	1	35	N	10	2.00	2.00	2.00	240.00
Engineer., stationary	1	44	N	13	2.00	2.00	2.00	505.00
Laborers, day.....	3	47	N	10	1.50	1.25	1.37	410.00
Painters.....	2	.....	.....	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	591.50
Tailor.....	1	57	N	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	500.00
Total No. returns...	11							

WAYNE

Blacksmith.....	1	26	N	10	1.25	1.25	1.25	375.00
Carpenter.....	1	32	N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	600.00
Cigarmaker.....	1	41	N	.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	1,000.00
Commercial traveler.	1	30	.....	10	2.60	2.60	2.60	820.00
Jeweler.....	1	22	.....	10	1.54	1.54	1.54	450.00
Plasterers.....	2	.....	.....	10	3.50	3.50	3.50	400.00
Printer.....	1	22	N	12	1.45	1.45	1.45	450.00
Wagonmaker.....	1	45	N	10	.....	.....	2.25	500.00
Total No. returns...	9							

WEBSTER

Blacksmiths.....	2	39	N	10½	2.00	1.60	1.80	.....
Carpenters.....	4	53	1 M 3 N	10	3.00	2.00	2.50	700.00
Laborer, day.....	1	50	F	.....	.75	.75	.75	200.00
Miners, coal.....	4	35	3 F 1 N	10	2.00	1.50	1.67	440.71
Shoemaker.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2.00	2.00	2.00	.....
Total No. returns...	12							

WINNEBAGO

Blacksmith.....	1	37	F	8	1.00	1.00	1.00	360.00
Laborer, day.....	1	40	N	10	1.35	1.35	1.35	325.00
Total No. returns...	2							

WINNESHIEK

Blacksmith.....	1	39	N	10	2.25	2.25	2.25	600.00
Carpenters.....	2	59	1 F 1 N	10	3.00	2.50	2.75	650.00
Painter.....	1	55	N	12	2.50	2.50	2.50	525.00
Wagonmaker.....	1	54	F	10	4.50	.....	3.50	1,000.00
Total No. returns...	5							

ITY.

	Average earnings of families.	Average cost of living for the year.	Percentage of increase in cost of living.	Percentage of decrease in cost of living.	Number owning a home.	Number renting.	Average number in family.	Number in debt past year.	Number having saved money.
1	1,200.00	450.00	10		1		3		1
1		200.00			2		7½		2
		400.00			1		4	1	1
1	200.00	300.00			1		5		
		350.00			2		6	1	1
		350.00			1	1	6		1
		350.00				1	3		1

ITY.

		350.00			1		2		
		600.00					4		
1	100.00	600.00			1		8		1
1	100.00	250.00			1		5		1
		240.00					1	1	
		325.00			2		6		
		375.00			1		8		1

ITY.

1	52.00	350.00			2		8		2
		433.00			1	2	4½	2	3
1	300.00	294.25	10		2	2	6½		2
		150.00			1		2	1	

ITY.

1	70.00	240.00			1		4		
		300.00				1	5		1

ITY.

	425.00		10		1		4		1
	500.00				2		4		2
	500.00				1		3		2
	1,000.00				1		2		

WOODBURY

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of re- turns.	Age (aver- age.)	Nativity.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Maxi- mum daily wages.	Mini- mum daily wages.	Aver- age daily wages.	Average annual earnings of indi- viduals.
Bricklayer.....	1	58	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	300.00
Carpenters.....	2			10	3.00	2.50	2.75	550.00
Cigar-maker.....	1			10	2.00	2.00	2.00	450.00
Harness-makers....	2	39	1 N, 1 F	10	2.80	1.50	1.75	450.00
Laborers, day.....	2	40	2 F	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	410.00
Machinist.....	1	41	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	800.00
Painters.....	2	39	1 F, 1 N	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	500.00
Plasterer.....	1	53	N	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	600.00
Section foreman....	1			10	1.10	1.10	1.10	342.00
Shoe-maker.....	1	40	F	10	2.00	1.00	1.50	
Wagon-makers....	2	40	F	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	450.00
Total No. returns..	16							

WORTH

Blacksmiths.....	2	35	F	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	875.00
Engineer, stationary.	1	33	N	12	1.54	1.54	1.54	490.00
Tinner.....	1	33	N		1.00	1.00	1.00	500.00
Total No. returns..	4							

WRIGHT

Carpenters.....	2	38	N	9½	2.50	2.00	2.25	595.00
Laborer, day.....	1	28	N	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	400.00
Shoe-maker.....	1	54	F	12	4.00	3.00	3.50	700.00
Telegraph operator..	1	37	N	12	1.00	1.33	1.33	495.00
Wagon-maker.....	1	40	N	10	1.00	1.00	1.00	285.00
Total No. returns..	7							

Y.

Average earnings of families.	Average cost of living for the year.	Percentage of increase in cost of living.	Percentage of decrease in cost of living.	Number owning a home.	Number renting.	Average number in family.	Number in debt past year.	Number having saved money.
				1		10	1	
	582			1	1	2		2
	450					1		
78	410			1	1	4	1	2
	298			1		3		1
	510			1		5		1
	400			1	1	4 1/2		1
				1		2	1	1
	250			1		3		
				1		1		1
	308		10	1	1	6	1	1

Y.

	375			2		4 1/2		2
	300				1	3		1
	500			1		5		

Y.

	300			1	2	3	1	3
	305		5		1	1		1
	500			1		5		1
	255				1	1		1
	300			1		6	1	

WORKING WOMEN.

It is to be regretted that a tabulated statement of the wage-workers among the women of the State cannot be presented here. Efforts were made from this office to this end. A large number of blanks were sent out and of nearly *six hundred* but *sixteen* returns were received. Failing in this, the Commissioner corresponded with several women in the State prominent in woman suffrage work, and in the society for the advancement of women, and blanks were supplied them to distribute and postage furnished for expense in forwarding the same, but to no purpose. This report, therefore, is published with this prominent absence. It may be safely said that this is not the fault of this office. With the large number of female employes in the State there should have been interest enough manifested by them, or by those specially interested in them to have presented valuable data in this volume. The wages and hours of employment, with annual salaries, etc., of many of the women wage workers are given later in this report under the head of manufactures. Had it not been for the courtesy of many managers of these industries, there would have appeared in these pages literally nothing concerning this subject.

COMPARATIVE WAGES—EUROPE AND U. S.—(IOWA).

I—GENERAL TRADES.

Comparison of the average weekly wages paid in the general trades in Europe with those paid in similar trades in New York, Chicago and Iowa.

OCCUPATIONS.	England and Wales.	Germany.	France.	Belgium.	Austria.
BUILDING TRADES.					
Bricklayers.....	\$ 7.58	\$ 4.21	\$ 5.74	\$ 4.56	\$ 3.55
Carpenters.....	7.88	4.07	5.33	5.23	3.73
Painters.....	7.90	4.43	6.34	4.66	3.11
Plumbers.....	7.66	4.11	6.20	4.07	3.10
OTHER TRADES.					
Blacksmiths.....	7.37	3.09	5.81	5.38	3.15
Coopers.....	7.08	4.23	6.11	5.66	4.40
Farriers.....	6.07	3.63	4.60	6.28	3.60
Fishermen.....	7.50	3.97	5.58	5.17	3.64
Fruitmen.....	6.76	5.21	6.24	6.84	3.80
Gardeners.....	4.70	3.11	3.93	3.77	3.00
Grainmen.....	6.97	4.16	6.74	5.09	3.10
Hatters.....	5.20	3.66	4.78	4.86	3.17
Ironworkers.....	7.17	.....	6.64	5.94	3.85
Men in public schools.....	12.00	.....	7.00	7.74	3.47
Shoemakers and harnessmakers.....	7.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6.63	3.69	5.70	5.51	3.80
.....	.....	2.95	2.90	.....	.....
Telephone operators.....	7.65	5.11	6.92	6.35	6.75
Wagon makers.....	6.66	3.55	5.46	4.40	3.70
Woolen mill hands.....	.....	4.00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4.82	.....	.....	.....

OCCUPATIONS.	Holland.	Switzer- land.	Russia.	Chicago.	New York.	Iowa.
BUILDING TRADES.						
Bricklayers	\$ 4.30	\$ 5.21	\$ 4.32	\$ 24.00	\$ 20.18	\$ 21.04
Masons	4.80	5.27	4.72	24.00	18.00	Same.
Plasterers	4.90	5.05	4.61	27.00	18.00	17.38
Carpenters	4.00	4.74	3.30	16.50	14.00	14.12
OTHER TRADES.						
Blacksmiths	4.30	5.20	3.72	15.00	13.00	15.37
Cabinetmakers	4.30	5.50	5.76	15.00	12.00	12.00
Oigarmakers	4.00	3.30	6.30	18.00	11.15	11.70
Coopers	4.80	4.78	3.06	12.00	12.00	10.20
Jewelers .....	.....	5.35	4.15	13.50	11.00	12.63
Laborers	3.20	3.61	2.88	10.50	9.00	8.77
Millwrights	4.80	6.30	3.30	.....	14.00	15.00
Potters .....	.....	4.17	5.76	.....	10.00	10.50
Printers	6.00	5.93	5.76	18.00	13.00	13.50
Teachers public schools.....	6.40	.....	9.00	.....	13.00	9.00*
Saddle and harnessmakers.....	.....	5.20	5.10	12.00	11.00	10.06
Shoemakers	4.00	.....	.....	.....	11.00	10.53
Telegraph operators	5.00	.....	6.55	.....	12.00	11.10
Tinsmiths	4.00	.....	2.06	12.72	11.00	10.40
Machinists .....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	16.94
Painters .....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	14.32

* This is the average of both males and females.

It will be noticed that in the above the wages are given for the cities of New York and Chicago. Those of Iowa are for the State in aggregate. Had those of one city been selected, as in the above instances, they would have been larger even than the aggregate of the State.

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PART XXI.

MANUFACTURERS.

presenting the following tabulated statements of the manufacturers of the State I desire to call attention to two or three points which must be remembered in their study.

It is impossible to present the statistics of *all* the manufacturing industries of the State. This is due chiefly to the fact that there is not definite enough in regard to *compelling* the giving of statistics, and also because many refuse to give the amount of capital invested in their business. This objection on their part is an excuse as no names are published with such details.

It was hoped that the returns made to the census department of the State would have been complete, and such data as was desired in this report, in this respect could have been gained from that source. From some cause however, in the preparation of the manufacturing schedules, several items were omitted and the amount of capital invested, which will appear in the census this year, has been gathered from this office. From these facts it must be borne in mind that the following tables by no means show the *total* manufactures in this State at present for the purpose of this office most reliable data regarding wages, earnings, hours of employment, etc. To the advantage will be added another table containing such returns as shall be received subsequent to this matter going to press.

MANUFACTURERS.

No. of returns.	Managers employed.	Manager's average monthly wages.	Salesmen employed.	Salesmen's average monthly wages.	Book-keepers employed.	Book-keeper's average monthly wages.	Clerks employed.	Clerk's average monthly wages.
731	427	\$ 88.78	466	\$ 64.27	244	\$ 67.56	187	\$ 45.39

Boys, girls and apprentices employed.	Women employed.	Men employed.	Average hours per day employed.	Men's highest daily wages.	Men's lowest daily wages.	Men's average daily wages.	Men's average annual earnings.
2,829	994	14,266	10 h, 16 m	\$ 6.00	.50	\$ 1.78	\$ 539.66

Women's highest daily wages.	Women's lowest daily wages.	Women's average annual earnings.	Boys and girls average weekly wages.	No. of Employees injured.	Average weeks employed, year.	Capital invested.
\$ 3.40	\$.20	\$ 267.44	\$ 3.99	54	44 7-9	\$ 18,963,960

For the proper study of such features as are contemplated in the above table, the various industries should be tabulated separately. I have accordingly arranged several of these in the following tables:

CHARACTER OF INDUSTRY.	No. of returns.	Managers employed.	Managers' average monthly wages.	Salesmen employed.	Salesmen's average monthly wages.	Book-keepers employed.	Book-keeper's monthly wages.	Clerks employed.
Machine shop, foundries and boiler shops	44	19	\$ 121.87	20	\$ 56.53	29	\$ 57.56	14
Woolen mills	17	15	83.60	34	75.21	9	61.67	13
Creameries	48	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Canned goods	5	5	91.67	.....	.....	1	50.00	.....
Farm implements, (sale stores not included) ..	11	11	123.05	22	80.38	10	65.30	6
Wagons and carriages ..	54	25	85.08	29	68.36	15	63.92	8
Lumber	27	34	187.90	36	75.70	29	80.56	20
Cigars	12	7	126.20	6	75.00	4	80.00	5
Harness	10	5	56.00	19	70.47	8	55.75	5
Pork packing	5	12	173.33	6	80.50	8	94.45	14
Starch works	3	.....	.....	22	110.98	4	63.25	4
Barb wire	4	3	143.33	9	96.25	4	78.13	4
Linseed oil mills	8	6	123.00	1	.....	7	77.00	6

CHARACTER OF INDUSTRY.	Clerks' average month- ly wages.	Boys and girls em- ployed.	Wom'n em- ployed.	Men em- ployed.	Average hours per day worked.	Mens' highest daily wages.	Mens' lowest daily wages.	Mens' average daily wages.
Shops, foundries	\$ 28.47	158	81	1,020	10	\$ 4.00	.83	\$ 2.08
Repair shops	58.30	140	146	156	10 h. 2 m	4.17	.89	1.68
Auto shops	19	22	400	10 h. 52 m	2.50	1.00	1.30	
Auto bodies	180	219	137	10 h. 20 m	3.00	1.04	1.60	
Elements, (sale included)	48.39	63	377	10	3.83	1.00	1.15	
Trucks and carriages	50.00	135	36	913	10 h. 5 m	4.00	.75	1.77
Trucks	44.40	453	11	1,755	10 h. 24 m	5.25	.75	1.67
Trucks	36.00	53	239	198	10	6.00	.50	1.92
Trucks	38.00	24	8	139	10	3.15	1.15	1.60
Trucks	69.00	53	25	752	10	4.50	1.40	1.78
Trucks	48.75	148	50	58	10	3.00	1.25	1.68
Trucks	45.00	7	452	10	4.18	1.00	1.57	
Trucks	45.00	3	106	10 1/2	2.00	.87	1.81	

CHARACTER OF INDUSTRY.	Mens' average annual earnings.	Wom-ens' highest daily wages.	Wom-ens' lowest daily wages.	Wom-ens' average annual wages.	Boys' and girls' average weekly wages.	No. of men employed, year.	Average weeks employed, year.	Capital invested.
Shops, foundries	\$ 564.62	\$ 2.00	\$.50	\$ 425.00	\$ 4.14	45	49%	\$ 1,083,000
Repair shops	392.42	1.50	.50	191.08	3.62	2	36%	465,100
Auto shops	110.00	1.00	.33	352.00	3.62	.....	44%	230,350
Auto bodies	110.00	2.00	.40	87.00	3.50	.....	31	100,000
Elements, (sale included)	510.00	.....	.....	.....	4.25	1	45 1-6	728,000
Carriages	508.21	2.00	.35	402.00	4.73	3	50 1-16	1,329,800
Trucks	309.18	1.00	.83	.....	4.28	4	35 1/4	5,600,500
Trucks	512.70	1.67	.75	300.00	3.11	.....	51 5-6	195,500
Trucks	499.75	2.00	.50	200.00	3.20	.....	50 1/2	225,000
Trucks	523.00	1.18	.83	250.00	4.57	.....	38 2-5	898,000
Trucks	450.00	.....	.....	.....	6.00	.....	44 1/2	600,000
Trucks	450.00	.....	.....	.....	4.50	.....	39	202,000
Mills	497.17	.....	.....	.....	4.50	.....	45 3-8	1700,000

the creameries have no managers, salesmen, bookkeepers or clerks.
to report capital invested.

BRICK AND TILE.

No. of returns.	Av. number employed for year.	Total number at date of return.	Managers.	Av. daily wages.	Foremen.	Av. daily wages.	Moulders.	Av. daily wages.
71	11	148	28	\$ 2.63	66	\$ 1.73	63	\$ 2.14

Pressmen.	Av. daily wages.	Burners.	Av. daily wages.	Engineers.	Av. daily wages.	Firemen.	Av. daily wages.	Off-bearers.	Av. daily wages.
28	\$ 1.53	60	\$ 1.56	27	\$ 1.76	13	\$ 1.37	141	\$ 1.33

Miners.	Av. daily wages.	Teamsters.	Av. daily wages.	Laborers.	Av. daily wages.	Hours worked.	Strikes.	Weeks work'd (average.)	Book keepers.	Av. daily wages.
25	\$ 1.44	86	\$ 2.05	336	\$ 1.34	10.7	3	23%	15	145

The following table also represents the brick and tile industry, but the data was received upon "manufacturer's blanks." They are additional to the above. The amount of capital invested in this industry, and their location by counties, will be found in the addenda to this volume.

BRICK AND TILE.

No. of returns.	No. of men employed.	No. of women.	No. of boys.	Highest weekly wages to men.	Lowest weekly wages to men.	Average weekly wages to men.	Men's average annual earnings.	Women's average annual earnings.	Boys' average weekly wages.
26	239	2	54	\$ 21.00	\$ 3.50	\$ 9.33	\$ 294.84	\$ 170.00	\$ 4.41

FLOUR AND FEED MILLS.

Average number employed during year.	Average number of weeks operated.	Number employed at date.	Managers.	Average monthly salary.	Salesmen.	Average monthly salary.
■	44 1-11	179	9	\$92.23	7	\$42.21

Average monthly salary.	Clerks.	Average monthly salary.	Foremen.	Average daily wages.	First miller	Average daily wages.	Second miller.	Average daily wages.
\$38.33	3	\$40	9	\$2.34	30	\$2.77	32	\$1.60

Average daily wages.	Engineers.	Average daily wages.	Teamsters.	Average daily wages.	Apprentices.	Average daily wages.	Laborers.	Average daily wages.	Hours daily.
\$2.00	24	\$1.67	25	\$1.20*	4	\$.98	40	\$1.11	■

out team.

Following table also represents this industry, showing data from blanks returned by manufacturers. (For capital in- and location by counties, see addenda.) These are in addition enumerated above.

FLOUR AND FEED MILLS.

No. of men employed.	No. of women employed.	No. of boys employed.	Men's highest weekly wages.	Men's lowest weekly wages.	Men's average weekly wages.	Men's average annual wages.	Women's average annual wages.	Boys' average annual wages.
244	43	12	\$26.00	\$5.00	\$9.87	\$477.00	\$218.00	\$1.11

CONTRACTORS.

Number of returns, 32. Number of persons employed at date of this return, 1,084.

BUILDING TRADES—WOOD WORK (OUTSIDE WORKMEN).

EMPLOYES.	AVERAGE DAILY WAGES.	NO. OF HOURS EM- PLOYED DAILY.
Foremen	\$ 2.87½	10
Carpenters, first-class	2.36	10
Carpenters, second-class ..	1.95	10
Stair-builders	2.94	10
Apprentices	1.16½	10
Laborers	1.53	10

PLANING MILLS OR SHOPS (INSIDE WORKMEN).

Foremen	2.50	10
Carpenters, first-class	2.00	10
Carpenters, second-class	1.75	10
Apprentices	1.25	10
Sawyers	2.00	10
Machine hands	2.00	10
Bench hands	1.50	10
Engineers	3.00	10
Teamsters	1.50	10
Laborers	1.50	10

MASONRY.

Foremen	4.25	10
Brick-masons	3.75	10
Stone-cutters	2.37½	10
Stone-masons	—	10
Hod-carriers	1.75	10
Mortar-makers	1.92	10
Apprentices	1.66½	10
Laborers	1.50	10

PLASTERING, PAINTING AND PLUMBING.

Plasterers	3.57	10
Mortar-makers	1.95	10
Painters	2.50	10
Plumbers	3.75	10
Laborers	1.66½	10

ANKS, INSURANCE OFFICES, ETC.

Age by F.	Salesmen.	Average monthly salary.	Bank keepers.	Average monthly salary.	Clerks.	Average monthly salary.
2.70	144	\$ 68.98	96	\$ 70.10	263	\$ 27.48

Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Highest wages—men, per week.	Lowest wages—men, per week.
200	128	121	\$ 52.08	\$ 2.00

Lowest wages —women, per week.	Average wages— women, per week.	Average weekly wages, boys and girls.	Hours per day.
\$ 0.18	\$ 2.80	\$ 7.43	3.71
			11 : 10

PART XXII

MISCELLANEOUS.

CRIME.

The criminal record prepared by the Hon. Secretary of State, is so complete that it is not necessary to multiply pages in this report by its re-publication; but the relation of the commitments for crime to the wage-workers, is worthy of notice here. In the entire list published in the Secretary's report, are found the following wage-workers:

Occupation.	Number.
Barbers	2
Blacksmith.....	1
Broom-maker.....	1
Butchers	8
Carpenters	7
Cigar-makers.....	4
Coal miners	14
Coopers	2
Gunsmith.....	1
Laborers.....	172
Machinist	1
Marble-cutter.....	1
Masons.....	3
Mechanic	1
Millers	2
Painters	2
Pattern-maker	1
Plasterer	1
Porter.....	1
Printers.....	2
Railroad hands.....	6
Shoemakers	3
Stone-cutters.....	3
Tailor	1
Teamsters.....	3
Telegraph operators.....	3
Tinners	2
Waiter (hotel).....	1
Total.....	246

g out the laborers, there are 74 commitments among the laborers. Against this is found 318 commitments of saloon-keepers, 150 of farmers, and 99 of those engaged in legitimate business professions.

Such a comparative record, the wage-workers of Iowa have no reason to feel ashamed.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR.

It would of course be impossible to summarize the improvements during the past year in the various towns and cities in the State, but a fair conception can be had by noticing those in a few of the cities in opposite parts of the State. Hence, the following are fairly typical of the improvements made in 1884.

Taking the city of Des Moines as representing the central part of the State, the money expended during the year was as follows:

houses and factories.....	\$1,160,253
churches.....	1,671,441
colleges and schools.....	66,960
buildings.....	219,397
sewerage, culverts and sidewalks.....	153,865
.....	85,009
depots, round-houses, tracks, etc.....	115,500
railway, track and equipments.....	30,009
Total.....	\$3,502,416

As an example of improvement in the northwestern part of the State, Sioux City is cited. During the year the following sums were expended—

houses.....	\$220,976
factories.....	257,845
buildings.....	235,797
repairs and reconstructions.....	35,812
street and public improvements.....	218,921
miscellaneous.....	11,045
Total.....	\$980,395

Council Bluffs, for the southwest, expended for—

Sidewalks, curbing and guttering	\$ 35,0
Sewerage.....	75,0
Paving :.....	385,0
Grading.....	415,0
Bridges	28,0
Street railway.....	20,0
Waterworks company.....	32,0
School-houses and churches	127,50
Business buildings, dwellings and improvements	362,15
Total	\$1,429,65

In Cedar Rapids, \$1,023,685 was expended during the year for building improvements alone.

In the eastern part of the State, Davenport has expended for the same purpose, during the year, about \$500,000.

What is true of these larger cities is equally true of the smaller places, the entire State more than keeping pace with the march of improvement in the other States.

RING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.



DAIRY INTERESTS.

There are 650 creameries in Iowa, 470 in Illinois, 430 in Wisconsin, 139 in Minnesota. Here is a total of 1,689 creameries in four Northwestern States, and Iowa has more than one third of them. Take the product of the same number of creameries in the other States named, and it will not equal the quantity of the Iowa creameries.

The amount of butter and cheese in Iowa for 1884 is: Butter, 60,000,000 pounds, at 12½ cents, \$7,580,000; cheese, 1,000,000 pounds, at 10 cents, \$100,000.

Iowa butter took the gold medal and sweepstakes, and eight of the eleven first premiums at the World's Industrial Exposition in New Orleans; and this is the fourth consecutive International Exposition at which this State has taken the great dairy prize.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

The amount of poultry and eggs in Iowa for 1884 amounted to: Poultry, 8,500,000 pounds, at 10 cents, \$850,000; eggs, 32,000,000 dozen, at 8 cents, \$2,560,000.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The Hon. John R. Shaffer, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, has prepared the following tables, showing the estimated number of acres in cultivation, the yield per acre, bushels produced, price per bushel, and value of products, and the stock, butter, cheese, poultry and eggs, in 1884:

, CHEESE, POULTRY AND EGGS.

REMARKS BY MANUFACTURERS.

or the "John T. Noye Manufacturing Co., of mill machinery, and brewers' and dis-capital of \$500,000), sends the following to classify:

and has been in operation since 1885, employ-hundred men, twelve girls and one hundred res paid to women per week is \$20; lowest, \$8; ages paid to men is \$35 per week; lowest, \$6. rs no strike has occurred.

ye Manufacturing Co. adopted towards their rested in the welfare of the company as well s in wages have to be made, it will reduce the in the same proportion as the lowest appren-ith us forty years.

le works at Charles City, writes:

or Iowa, the only one of the kind in the State. id manufactured into mantels, table and fur- n fact, everything that marble is used for, for y growing, and bids fair to find a market all

ounty, writes:

unics and six tenths of laborers are capable of respendence; and one fourth of all have a good

mathematical education. Not more than one fourth of all have homes of their own; hardly one tenth could live without the wages of their toil; three fourths of all are cleanly, and the other one fourth are improving, especially those whose children attend the public schools.

A manufacturer of agricultural implements in Floyd county, writes:

From the fact that 49 out of 50 boys and girls, after leaving our graded schools, either as graduates or before, from stern necessity must at once set about earning a livelihood, it is our opinion a well selected industrial course or technical course should be introduced in our school system. There is to-day, both in home and school life, a thorough education as to how to spend money; but no information imparted how to direct one's energies to make money; and all must live, and the industrious few have a heavy load to carry with their own expenses and the burden of taxes and demands for benevolence upon them. Our State school curriculums are not practical enough; there is *too much* higher mathematics, Latin and botany. Might far better spend time on learning to measure, square, handle common tools, become conversant with ordinary legal instruments, deeds, leases, mortgages, etc.; learn practically how to make roses bloom and cabbages grow bigger heads, than all the classifications of botany. And either French or German in place of any dead language; let these latter be learned and paid for at the recipient's expense, and not the State's. What we want is a course when received that places the graduate in a nominally independent position; not a course that has exactly the opposite effect,—by the cultivation of tastes and habits for such pursuits as are merely ornamental and not profitable in the way of providing necessities and comforts; for the fact remains that only about one out of fifty of our high school graduates ever can gratify those tastes, and must come down to the ordinary lot of mortals. Germany, France and England are away ahead of us in this matter of practical education.

REVIEW OF LABOR STATISTICS.

CONCLUSIONS.

of this office, the report of v
at the Twenty-first General As
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is report will doubtless sugges
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ved, because of ignorance or
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rally will extend such help to
o make our people better and h
political question is rapidly bec

cial question, and every social question a religious question." And it has been well said that the aggressive civilization of to day, the one that will conquer the world and supersede all others, the one that has proved the best for man, and that has lifted him up to higher planes than any other, is that built upon and shaped by the teachings of Christ. The best thoughts of all best thinkers and writers upon the industrial problem have found nothing equal to the words, "love thy neighbor as thyself," "do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

APPENDIX.

able to add to this report the proceedings of the Convention of the National Bureau of Labor and Commissioners of Bureaus of Labor held at the latter part of June last, but the proceedings were not published. It was a Convention of very much interest. The papers presented would have added greatly to the report. A brief synopsis is given below:

MEETING OF CHIEFS AND COMMISSIONERS OF BUREAUS.

It was decided to order the Convention at the rooms of the Col. Wright, No. 11 Mt. Vernon street. Beside Col. Wright, of the National Bureau, as also the Massachusetts Commissioner Arthur T. Hadley, of the Connecticut Bureau; L. McHugh, of the Ohio Bureau; Chief of the New Jersey Bureau; Chief Wm. A. Peele, Jr., of the New York Bureau; Charles F. Peck, of the New York Bureau; of the California Bureau; Commissioner C. V. Wright, of the New York Bureau; Commissioner E. R. Hutchins, of the New York Bureau; S. Lord, of the Illinois Bureau, and Commissioner of the Kansas Bureau. A ballot was taken for the election of Col. Wright as President, Mr. James L. Lord as Secretary. It was voted that Mr. Lord, of Ont., who was present, an honorary member. After some discussion it was decided to hold the Convention at Trenton, N. J., at such time as the President might direct, months of April, May or June, 1893. A recess was taken.

The Convention opened with the reading of an entertaining essay by Mr. Cambridge, on the "Influence of Inventions on the Laborer at length and in detail with the origin of the various methods which they displaced, and the endless

subsequent improvements which they suggested. He spoke of the effect of such marvels of invention as the lens, the steam engine, the fish hook, the cotton gin, paper, etc., and he referred to their relations to labor. He believed that the field of invention, although rapidly enlarged, cannot be exhausted; that each new invention gives birth to a score of others; that the great achievements of America show an efficiency in the American workmen surpassing that possessed by those of other lands.

A vote of thanks was given to the essayist, and the suggestions thrown out by the speaker then gave rise to a lengthy and interesting discussion.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The Convention opened on Tuesday, at 9 o'clock. The Hon. Mr. Africa, Secretary of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, and Joseph D. Weeks, Esq., of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, being present, they were invited to seats in the Convention. After an hour spent in the State House visiting the various departments and calling upon the Governor, the Convention listened to a paper by Edward Atkinson, Esq., upon the "Standard Ration of Subsistence." The prime force in the exchange of commodities, he declared, was competition, and competition really brought about a most beneficent end; it would abate all poverty that could be abated, for it stimulated intelligence. Free competition in the North has made the so-called poor class richer; it has tended toward the equal distribution of the annual product while increasing that aggregate product each year. Mr. Atkinson next considered the proportion of each year's production which could be saved and added to the capital of the country. There is a waste of force in the matter of fixed capital, as, for instance, waste by fire, by useless taxation, and by poor choice of food rations. Half our effort and time is spent in acquiring food. French Canadians are more skillful in obtaining a good subsistence out of cheap food than any other people, because they choose food less costly but with good nutritive ingredients. The great problem now is to make work continuous and with few fluctuations. With increasing production the laborer will secure increasing proportions.

A short discussion followed, and then the gathering separated until afternoon, when they enjoyed a ride through the city, under the hospitality of Col. Carroll D. Wright. In the evening Mr. A. Blue, of Toronto, Ont., spoke upon the "Industrial Condition of Ontario," after which the Convention discussed the subjects presented by Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Blue, and also the methods of collecting statistical data and the presentation thereof.

THE THIRD DAY'S SESSION

Opened at nine o'clock A. M., President Carroll D. Wright occupied the chair. The discussion of the best methods of collecting and collating statistics was resumed. Col. Wright, Mr. Bishop of New Jersey, Mr. Hutchins of Iowa, Mr. Enos of California, and Mr. McHugh of Ohio, expressed their views. Col. Wright spoke of a manual of co-operation, for the benefit of working-men, which is to be published by his bureau in the

publication by a statistical bureau was an ed-
op held that the need of instructing the work-
co-operation was one which should receive much
Weeks, of Pennsylvania, spoke upon the ques-
uring statistics. He thought that the present
ded upon to give the true average. He believed
to collect statistics upon a given subject should
on their own fields of labor. The methods of
next touched upon. Col. Wright said that the
in the preparation of averages and tables, and
headline and table should be used whenever
apers in disseminating statistics was referred to

committee appointed by the last Convention to pre-
asking for the passage of a bill entitled: "An
g of the 10th and subsequent census," approved
would enable various States taking a census in
quirements of the general government, was pre-
e report urged that the next census might and
vention, as the influence of its members in Con-
sure the most valuable industrial statistics yet
continue the present committee having the mat-

n University, Middletown, Conn., was then intro-
'Economy of Food.' He said that Mr. Edward
seen studying the same subject from different
ed at almost identical results. Beginning with
age man spends 80 per cent of his income for
at the matter from the chemists standpoint we
tional in the use of food. For the well-to-do
uses from improper food are greater than those
e poor man he said that his food is most uneco-
ey most uneconomically invested. In regard to
ker said that they are also uneconomical in the
matter be viewed from the standpoint of statis-
tical economist, it is a problem of great and
on to speak of the results of chemical analysis
and from carefully prepared charts, gave the
material in various kinds of flesh, fish and
as of the various kinds of nutritive matter con-
cles of food. He said that the three principal
rotein, fats and hydro-carbons, have each their
of the body, the protein (containing nitrogen)
for skin, bone and muscle, etc., the fat giving
muscular strength, the carbo-dydrates also help-
strength. The protein is the most important
most costly. He showed by another series of

charts a carefully prepared comparison of the amounts and kinds of food consumed by German soldiers, English laborers, London seamstresses, American students and certain brick-yard employes, deducing the facts that not only are Americans most wasteful in the use of food, but they use by far too large a proportion of the costliest kinds. The average American does not combine the various kinds of nutrients in the proper proportions. He then illustrated by charts such combinations of the popular articles of diet as would supply the right proportions and amounts of the most nutritive substances. The people of New England with their pork and beans have, like the German, Italian and Hindoo peasants, taken those articles which are cheapest, but, unlike them, they have taken a food which while cheap also supplies the adequate nutriment. Taking the protein as the standard of cost, the lecturer compared the prices of various kinds of food, and claimed that the laboring man can live upon vegetable food alone, but that the more digestive animal food in the diet of the American workman may account for his superiority over the laborers of other countries where the diet of the workmen is almost exclusively vegetable. Or, in other words, that the superiority of the American laborer is due to the superiority of his food. He suggested combinations of such articles as he believed would supply what is perhaps nearest to the necessary proportions of the nutritive substances for laborers' diet, and figured out the price of a day's rations. He believed that there is a decided nutritive value to beer and ale, but stated that the cost was five or six times greater than that of an equal amount of nutritive matter in ordinary food.

Brief remarks were made by Mr. Edward Atkinson.

Votes of thanks were passed to President Wright, the press and the essayists. The Convention then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

On reassembling, the Convention took up the discussion of the National and State Bureau of Labor.

Col. Wright opened the question by speaking of the work of the National Bureau. He said that Massachusetts labor-reformers have always felt that the State Bureau should be conducted for agitation of the condition of the laboring-men rather than for collection and presentation of facts. If the bureau should only present essays upon social problems, its work would have but little weight. It is on this question that the bureau and the labor-reformers were at variance. Col. Wright held that a statement of facts which cannot be controverted carries a far greater weight than any arguments based upon theories. It is the peculiar province of these bureaus to follow the historic methods of determining truths by recording facts. It should be remembered that the work of such a bureau cannot settle social questions, but it should rather aim to make its work of an educational character. To find the truth should be our sufficient reward, no matter whether corns are trod upon in the process. Let us hew to the line, let the chips fly where they may. The great labor parties of the country thoroughly indorse this policy.

The practical work of the National Bureau was next taken up. The speaker said that he had been overwhelmed with requests to investigate

only by concentration could he had chosen the subject of tion. The National Bureau but may assist in the creation tions of statistics of the sev- statistics which shall be of le of investigating the social eports are making their way e view of the social condition lecting, we may regard the general demand for clearly

ional bureaus may co-operate rass the single question of a ized in its importance and in e each other will help us all. blishing a chain, the value of ambition should be to show them so pointedly and accu-

acilities which the National o the bureaus of the several res which may interest any applied with its details. On industrial question arise in n, we will make it. We may of passing events by means of tory of nations, you find that the discussions of industrial tory a hundred years hence roughly and conscientiously. w the line between statistics ich are merely entertaining. es will be of no value until iginal investigation of facts. ations, we will bring to bear reat industrial questions, and e of which cannot easily be l. Our work is seen in this fitted, but the public usually show collated facts to main- ing when the public will hold r it. If I have given a wide t assumed a contract heavier uest disgrace that can come ureaus. [Applause.]

Mr. Hutchins of Iowa then offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, This Convention of Chiefs and Commissioners of Labor Statistics, recognizing the office of Commissioner of Labor Statistics of the National Bureau as one demanding the best ability, and in the filling of which political partisanship should never be consulted; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby express our hearty gratification in the appointment of and continuance in this office of Hon. Carroll D. Wright of Massachusetts, and we pledge to him our heartiest support in the exercise of his official duties.

The discussion was then resumed, and was participated in by most of the gentlemen present. The questions of strikes, contract labor in prisons, etc., were considered. Rev. Jesse H. Jones of Abington was then introduced, and spoke briefly. After a pleasant closing address by Col. Wright, the Convention adjourned at 4 P. M.

COAL SCREENS.

The following additional letters from operators upon the above subject were received after those already printed, hence are added here:

CHICAGO, ILL., July 27, 1885.

HON. E. R. HUTCHINS, *Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Des Moines, Iowa:*

Your letter of July 8th, to Mr. T. J. Phillips has been referred to me.

As I understand it, you want a statement of the "screen question" from an operator's standpoint.

The "screen question" is really a question of the proper basis on which miners' wages should be paid.

From the nature of the work and the condition under which it is performed, it is not practicable to pay for mining coal by the day or hour; the miners work singly or in pairs, in rooms and entries widely scattered through the mine, so that their work cannot be overlooked constantly by a foreman; this results in their becoming to a certain extent, contractors. Each miner is assigned to a certain room or entry, he provides his own tools, blasting powder, oil and everything required to mine and load the coal, in many cases employing an unskilled laborer to help him; he is subjected to but little oversight except for the purpose of seeing that he drives his room or entry straight and keeps the roof properly supported, and further than the requirement that he shall mine and load a sufficient amount of coal to fill his "turn" or quota, he is his own master as to the energy or time given to his work or the manner in which he performs it, and on his own skill and care depend the condition and quality of the coal which he loads and sends out; if he is a skillful and careful miner he will so locate his blasts and gauge his charges of powder as to mine the coal as coarse as possible, and

ad rock and sulphur in with his coal, it will be hidden by the larger lump conditions, miners are paid on the basis now carried out in most mines in the ar's coal on track scales after it has eigh and pay for the coarsest or lump coal not weighed or paid for is of no mp coal is sufficient to pay for all the at by basing the wages on the lump and merchantable size, there is an in-coal as large as possible; or in other made the basis, instead of quantity

to this basis are that the screenings ntable, are sold by the operator, and i of part of the results of his labor; and the only question properly raised ton paid for the lump coal was suffi- of wages and not now under discus-

ers for what they consider "the rob- and they are not united as to which is

legislature enact a law requiring that m which it comes from the mine with- pay for all coal mined, regardless of) alike unfair to honest miners and onesty and places the skillful miners and careless. It would necessitate a nt of rock, sulphur and other impuri- e a much more prolific cause for dis- of the miners, than the screens have ute the inaccuracy and guess work of accuracy of weighing the coal alone

ent basis of wages and necessitate a ers would not expect nor the opera- or all the coal mined as they now pay stment could not be arrived at with- , before the question could be settled

is of paying miner's wages on the y best, and that many of the miners ns are almost entirely made by pro- us politicians. As to the size of the , the character and conditions of the

vein of coal, the manner in which it is mined and the requirements of the markets.

A brittle coal that is mined by blasting from the solid without previous undermining, will require more screen surface and larger spaces between the bars, to properly clean and separate the different sizes, than a tough coal or coal that is undermined before being wedged or blasted; so that it would be manifestly unjust to force all mines to adopt the same sized screens, and the size of the screens is in reality simply a question of wages: the amount of coal paid for is one element and the rate another; to reduce the quantity by enlarging the screens would reduce the wages, and to increase the quantity by making the screens smaller, would increase the wages, so that it does not matter what the sizes of the screens are, if the rate paid for each ton of screened coal is sufficient to induce miners to work for the wages which will result.

J. C. OSGOOD,
President Whitebreast Coal and Mining Company.

The following reply was received with the request to omit the writer's name. Suffice it to say it comes from a superintendent of large and long experience:

OSKALOOSA, IA., July 20, 1885.

HON. E. R. HUTCHINS, *Commissioner Labor Statistics:*

DEAR SIR—Answering your favor of the 8th inst., regarding the much vexed "screen" question; it seems to me that the solution thereof must be preceded by concession on the part of both operator and miner, but just now each party seems so determined to accept only such settlement as will give it undue advantage that he who advocates moderate measures is pretty certain of being censured and abused by both.

Generally speaking, the best law, especially in all matters pertaining to trade is that which grows out of long established custom and usage; and legislatures should be very chary of statutory enactments which interfere directly and radically with settled trade relations, unless such enactment is necessary to prevent wrong and injustice.

Now, if wrong and injustice have resulted from the abuse by mine operators of the wide liberty they have heretofore enjoyed as regards the methods and machinery employed in screening coal, legislation on the subject is proper and desirable; but the great and rapidly growing importance of the mining interests of the State should be constantly borne in mind, and no restriction or hindrance imposed unless experience has shown the vital necessity of such restriction to secure the safety and material justice to the miner. The relations between the coal miner and operator are, so far as the question of screening or cleaning coal is concerned, precisely the same as exist between the coal operator and the consumer.

So far as the miner is concerned, the operator is the consumer of the pro-

consumer of the work of the

implicit agreement between the
 shall be clean and merchanta-
 between the miner and operator;
 the unmerchantable portion
 and or interfered with by law.
 beyond such screening as will
 merchantable, the operator has no
 s by changing his system of
 different grades, without let or
 or lump grade only; he alters
 al agreement with the miner;
 contract and forces the other

on the one hand hundreds of
 the enlargement of screens at
 of thousands of tons of the
 consumer is merchantable, and
 they treat it as unmerchanta-
 oring it entirely—and on the
 moving that the law-making
 coal operators to pay for the
 less refuse which is at great
 waste away slowly by self-com-

the side of the operator) I am
 pleasure, thereby altering and
 not be confided to the discre-
 f a statute providing that all
 by the operator would be just
 all parties; and that to enact
 er bill which provides for the
 merchantable would result in great
 put a premium on unskilled
 in special unfairness in favor
 use of powder, it would lower
 stly it (the Cassatt bill) is the
 act of a great demagogue, and
 public interests or secure public

ever, of this city, a gentle-
 to give his views and he-

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

The following table showing the amount of capital invested in manufacturing industries, and arranged by counties, must not, as has already been suggested, be taken as the *total* number in this State. They are simply those which have reported to this office through blanks furnished them:

BOONE COUNTY.

CHARACTER OF BUSINESS.	CAPITAL IN-VESTED.
Barb wire.....	\$ 10,000
Creamery.....	1,000
Flour and feed.....	6,100
Harness and saddles.....	24,500
Knitting yarns.....	8,000
Linseed oil.....	50,000
Steam engines, furnaces, etc.....	10,000
Total.....	\$ 109,600

BREMER COUNTY.

Creamery.....	\$ 12,500
---------------	-----------

BUCHANAN COUNTY.

Cigars.....	\$ 8,000
Creamery.....	3,000
Flour.....	18,000
Harness.....	3,000
Lumber.....	2,500
Total.....	\$ 34,500

BUENA VISTA COUNTY.

Flour and feed.....	\$ 15,000
Marble works.....	2,000
Total.....	\$ 17,000

BUTLER COUNTY.

Creamery.....	\$ 6,000
Flour and feed.....	15,000
Total.....	\$ 21,000

CARROLL COUNTY.

Creamery.....	\$ 3,000
Sorghum.....	100
Total.....	\$ 3,100

CASS COUNTY.

Flour and feed.....	\$ 7,000
Wagons.....	25,000
Total.....	\$ 32,000

REPORT OF THE CLINTON COUNTY.

CHARACTER OF BUSINESS.	CAPITAL INVESTED.
Animal power.....	\$ 7,000
Blank books and printing.....	30,000
Brooms.....	500
Brick and tile.....	11,000
Cigars.....	13,500
Clothing.....	5,000
Cooperage.....	300
Creamery.....	9,500
Flour and feed.....	3,000
Galvanized iron and tin.....	36,000
Gas.....	75,000
Harness.....	2,500
Hub-borer.....	7,000
Lumber.....	3,940,000
Machinery.....	30,000
Matches.....	20,000
Millinery and dressmaking.....	9,500
Paper.....	60,000
Plates, photographers.....	1,000
Sash, doors and blinds.....	605,000
Saw mill.....	30,000
Wagons.....	25,000
Total.....	\$ 4,900,700

DALLAS COUNTY.

Agricultural implements.....	\$ 6,000
Brick and tile.....	10,500
Clothing.....	800
Creamery.....	2,500
Galvanized iron and tin.....	10,500
Gloves and mittens.....	2,500
Harness.....	1,400
Lumber.....	850
Total.....	\$ 34,650

DAVIS COUNTY.

Cigars.....	\$ 250
Creamery supplies and tinware.....	2,000
Handles (axe, sledge, etc.).....	300
Lumber.....	6,000
Total.....	\$ 8,550

DECATUR COUNTY.

Flour and feed and lumber.....	\$ 53,600
Harness.....	500
Wood turning.....	800
Total.....	\$ 54,900

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Barb wire and foundry work.....	\$ 90,000
Brick and tile.....	61,350
Churns, etc.....	1,000
Cigars.....	1,000
Creamery.....	2,800
Flour and feed.....	27,500
Harness and saddles.....	1,400
Hay loaders.....	10,000
Total.....	\$ 185,050

REPORT OF THE FLOYD COUNTY.

CHARACTER OF BUSINESS.	CAPITAL INVESTED.
Agricultural implements	\$ 60.00
Bank, church and school furniture.....	20.00
Creamery	2.00
Marble	20.00
Wagons and carriages	2.50
Total	\$ 124.50

GREENE COUNTY.

Brooms	\$ 3.00
Flour and feed	50.00
Monuments	3.00
Total	\$ 56.00

GUTHRIE COUNTY.

Brick and tile	\$ 5.00
Cigars	2.00
Machine repairs	4.00
Total	\$ 11.00

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Brick and tile	\$ 3.00
Flour and feed	5.00
Total	\$ 8.00

HARDIN COUNTY.

Agricultural implements	\$ 10.00
Boots and shoes	2.00
Butter and butter tubs	2.50
Clothing	1.00
Flour	1.00
Lime	7.00
Pork packing	4.00
Soda water	1.50
Soaps	1.00
Stoneware, tile, etc.	12.00
Tinware	5.00
Total	\$ 52.00

HENRY COUNTY.

Brick and tile	\$ 9.00
Cigars	18.50
Doors, blinds and sash	30.00
Flour and feed	7.50
Harness and saddles	30
Monuments	2.00
Scales and foundry work	25.00
Wagons, carriages, etc.	25.00
Total	\$ 108.50

REPORT OF THE JOHNSON COUNTY.

CHARACTER OF BUSINESS.	CAPITAL INVESTED.
Cooperage.....	\$ 2.0
Creamery.....	7.0
Galvanized iron cornices.....	5.0
Tools.....	4.0
Total.....	\$ 18.0

JONES COUNTY.

Cooperage.....	\$ 1.0
Creameries.....	8.0
Machinery.....	5.0
Stump and tree-puller.....	2.0
Total.....	\$ 16.0

KEOKUK COUNTY.

Brick and tile.....	\$ 10.5
Butter.....	2.0
Flour and feed.....	29.5
Harness and saddles.....	8.0
Woolen goods.....	50.0
Total.....	\$ 102.0

KOSSUTH COUNTY.

Baled hay.....	\$ 11.5
----------------	---------

LEE COUNTY.

Beer and mead.....	\$ 30.0
Boots and shoes.....	1.0
Brick and tile.....	2.0
Brooms.....	2.5
Crackers and candies.....	20.0
Cigars.....	12.0
Clothing.....	60.0
Cooperage.....	5.0
Creameries.....	7.0
Engines, boilers, etc.....	25.0
Hams, bacon, etc.....	15.0
Harness.....	2.4
Ice.....	2.0
* Lumber.....	375.0
Medicines.....	25.0
Millinery.....	27.0
Monuments and headstones.....	2.5
Newspaper and job printing.....	11.5
Roofing and wrought iron fences.....	22.0
Soap and lye.....	3.0
Stoves.....	60.0
Tinware and sheet iron.....	4.0
Trunks and screen doors.....	3.0
Wagons, etc.....	8.5
Washing machines and pumps.....	5.0
Wrapping paper.....	50.0
Woolen goods.....	5.0
Total.....	\$ 908.4

* One fails to report amount of capital.

REPORT OF THE MARSHALL COUNTY.

CHARACTER OF BUSINESS.	CAPITAL INVESTED
Barbed wire.....	300.0
Brick and tile.....	24.0
Canned vegetables, etc.....	18.0
Creameries.....	18.0
Dressed lime stone, flour and feed.....	125.0
Engines, boilers, etc.....	40.0
Flour and feed.....	41.0
Furniture.....	87.0
Harness.....	6.0
Linseed oil.....	200.0
Pork-packing.....	75.0
Sash, doors and blinds.....	15.0
Soap.....	30.0
Vinegar, pickles, etc.....	25.0
Wagons.....	222.0
Total.....	1,240.0

MILLS COUNTY.

Canning factory.....	35.0
Lumber.....	3.0
Pork-packing.....	50.0
Total.....	88.0

MITCHELL COUNTY.

Creameries.....	1.0
Lime.....	2.0
Wagons.....	1.0
Woolen mills.....	40.0
Total.....	44.0

MONONA COUNTY.

Flour and feed.....	20.0
Lumber.....	1.0
Total.....	21.0

MONROE COUNTY.

Creamery.....	1.0
Miners' drills.....	10.0
Total.....	11.0

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Flour and feed.....	3.0
---------------------	-----

MUSCATINE COUNTY.

Apptarian supplies.....	4.0
Brick and tile.....	10.0
Canned fruits and vegetables.....	30.0
Creamery.....	10.0
Flour.....	8.0
Grease and tallow.....	1.0
Monuments and headstones.....	30.0
Newspaper and printing.....	5.0
Oatmeal.....	60.0
Pumps, water tanks, etc.....	2.0
Sash, doors and blinds.....	125.0
Soda and mineral water.....	6.0
Total.....	291.0

NOTE.—One manufacturer of general machinery fails to report capital.

SCOTT COUNTY.

CHARACTER OF BUSINESS.	CAPITAL INVESTED.
Agricultural implements.....	\$ 175.00
Beer and soda water.....	6.00
Boilers.....	5.00
Brick and tile.....	1.50
Candles.....	30.00
Cigars.....	125.00
Cigar boxes.....	10.00
Cigar box lumber, shipping cases, etc.....	35.00
Engines, water-power machinery, etc.....	100.00
Extracts.....	50.00
Furniture.....	55.00
Glucose.....	200.00
Iron castings, etc.....	10.00
Lumber.....	650.00
Monuments.....	2.50
Paints.....	24.00
Sash, doors and blinds.....	50.00
Stair builders' supplies.....	20.00
Stoneware.....	1.00
Vinegar.....	45.00
Wagons.....	17.00
Washing machines.....	20.00
Woolen goods.....	50.00
Yellow and Rockingham ware.....	0.00
Total.....	\$ 1,707.50

SHELBY COUNTY.

Wagons.....	\$ 50.00
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SIOUX COUNTY.

Creamery.....	\$ 2.00
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STORY COUNTY.

Brick and tile.....	\$ 1.00
Flour and feed.....	16.00
Total.....	\$ 17.00

TAMA COUNTY.

Agricultural implements.....	\$ 25.00
Brooms.....	1.00
Cigars.....	1.00
Creamery.....	2.00
Flour and feed.....	17.00
Wrapping paper.....	20.00
Total.....	\$ 77.00

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Cigars.....	\$ 5.00
Machinery.....	7.00
Total.....	\$ 12.00

WEBSTER COUNTY.

CHARACTER OF INDUSTRY.	CAPITAL (IN-VESTED)
Cooperage	\$ 12,00
Stucco and plaster	50,00
Total	\$ 62,00

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Creamery	\$ 1,50
Wool carding	1,20
Total	\$ 2,70

WINNESHIEK COUNTY.

Creamery	\$ 20,00
Flour	50,00
Harness	3,00
Newspaper and job printing	6,00
Borghum	30
Tinware	5,00
Wagons	40,00
Wrapping paper	12,00
Total	\$ 136,30

WOODBURY COUNTY.

Agricultural implements	\$ 30,00
Dressmaking	20
Engines, boilers and mill machinery	75,00
Paints	20,00
Sash, doors and blinds	6,00
Total	\$ 131,20

WORTH COUNTY.

Creamery	\$ 1,00
Harness	70
Wagons	1,00
Total	\$ 4,70

WRIGHT COUNTY.

Creamery	\$ 3,00
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he next report is made from this Bureau presented in these tables, and that a record nplete in itself, in this feature of statistical he hearty response which is merited, Iowa apital invested in manufacturing industries the general public as a far better manufac- receives credit for.

ws the aggregate value of goods manufac- counties:

STATISTICS OF GOODS MANUFACTURED IN IOWA IN 1884.

COUNTIES.	Value of goods made in 1884.
Adair.....	\$ 34,300.00
Adams.....	9,450.00
Allamakee.....	1,152,289.36
Appanoose.....	110,651.82
Audubon.....	No report.
Benton.....	890,240.00
Black Hawk.....	2,.....00
Boone.....	00
Bremer.....	00
Buchanan.....	00
Buena Vista.....	00
Butler.....	00
Calhoun.....	00
Carroll.....	00
Cass.....	00
Cedar.....	00
Cerro Gordo.....	00
Cherokee.....	00
Chickasaw.....	00
Clarke.....	00
Clay.....	No report.
Clayton.....	769,937.56
Clinton.....	4,970,147.00
Crawford.....	79,375.00
Dallas.....	151,230.00
Davis.....	86,799.00
Decatur.....	10,390.00
Delaware.....	651,363.22
Des Moines.....	3,269,930.00
Dickinson.....	10,200.00
Dubuque.....	10,216,890.00
Emmet.....	No report.
Fayette.....	372,844.00
Floyd.....	467,209.00
Franklin.....	65,700.00
Fremont.....	98,690.00
Greene.....	123,175.00
Grundy.....	136,699.00
Guthrie.....	22,745.00
Hamilton.....	23,769.00
Hancock.....	400.00
Hardin.....	No report.
Harrison.....	No report.
Henry.....	361,250.00
Howard.....	17,499.00
Humboldt.....	52,509.00
Ida.....	No report.
Iowa.....	
Jackson.....	
Jasper.....	
Jefferson.....	
Johnson.....	
Jones.....	
Keokuk.....	
Kossuth.....	No
Lee.....	
Linn.....	
Louisa.....	
Lucas.....	
Lyon.....	
Madison.....	
Mahaska.....	
Marion.....	
Marshall.....	

**ADDITIONAL TABLE OF WAGES, HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT
ETC., OF MANUFACTURERS.**

No. of re- turns.	No. of managers.	Average monthly salary.	No. of salesmen.	Average monthly salary.	No. of clerks.	Average monthly salary.	No. of boys and girls.
79	39	\$ 81.45	41	\$ 71.37	26	\$ 54.00	5

No. of miners.	No. of men.	Average hours worked per day.	Highest daily wages paid men.	Lowest.	Average.	Annual.
21	689	16.16	\$ 4.20	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.55	\$ 300.3

Highest weekly wages paid women.	Lowest.	Average an- nual.	Average weekly wa- ges paid boys and girls.	No. of injuries.	No. of weeks employed.	Total amount capital in- vested.
\$ 3.75	\$ 1.50	\$ 104.00	\$ 3.72	3	49	\$ 795.00

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SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE MINE INSPECTOR,
TO THE
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

FOR THE YEARS 1884 AND 1885.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
GEO. E. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER.
1885.

BIENNIAL REPORT.

DES MOINES, IOWA, August 13, 1885.

His Excellency, BUREN R. SHERMAN, Governor of Iowa:

SIR—In compliance with chapter twenty-one of the laws of the twentieth General Assembly, I herewith submit my second biennial report of the Department of Mines for the two years ending June 30, 1885.

In this report I will give an approximate estimate of the coal output of the State, a list of fatal accidents, together with the decision of the coroner's jury of the county in which the accident occurred during the two years, a brief statement of the labors of the Inspector, and recommendations for the perfecting of the present mining law, with such other matters as I have deemed of importance to the mining industry of the State.

COAL OUT-PUT OF IOWA FOR FIVE YEARS.

COUNTIES.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Mahaska.....	917,495	701,397	927,387	932,714	762,783
Keokuk.....	468,010	511,849	500,040	490,940	372,811
Lucas.....	458,274	413,217	487,821	410,729	439,954
Polk.....	473,893	327,819	558,821	619,921	462,899
Boone.....	837,724	298,891	466,981	478,073	458,191
Webster.....	184,300	218,478	248,560	214,014	145,299
Wapello.....	181,815	207,721	237,821	240,720	187,911
Appanoose.....	107,348	97,976	128,896	158,968	245,899
Monroe.....	98,148	90,325	93,435	98,427	101,511
Marion.....	98,997	90,927	90,965	97,085	100,011
Greene.....	81,530	62,531	88,851	96,327	89,561
Jasper.....	42,435	40,189	45,888	46,321	40,433
Dallas.....	47,884	36,201	38,208	37,185	32,984
Jefferson.....	39,124	22,121	38,887	8,172	1,111
Warren.....	12,987	11,061	12,828	13,727	12,821
Scott.....	3,804	3,711	3,714	3,821	5,931
Hardin.....	1,317	1,125	1,203	1,075	884
Adams.....	3,708	1,691	3,891	3,961	3,899
Hamilton.....	1,787	874	1,998	1,878	911
Wayne.....	77	51	1,892	4,947	25,811
Van Buren.....	98	216	1,678	1,778	1,191
Davis.....	489	301	527	1,207	33,651
Page.....	685	118	748	1,109	1,811
Taylor.....	78	84	94	127	611
Henry.....	67	66	65	87	191
Cass.....	36	41	43		
Guthrie.....				5,137	4,591
Total.....	3,500,000	3,127,700	3,881,300	3,908,438	3,585,731

The foregoing table giving the out-put of coal for the years represented, is only an approximate estimate, as all the mines have not made reports to this office of their total out-put.

For the year 1885 there were returns sent to this office from four hundred and seventeen mines, leaving seventy-two mines not reported.

It will be noticed that the out-put for 1885 is 317,701 tons less than for the year 1884. This deficiency or falling off is attributed to several causes, one of which was the protracted strike at What Cheer in Keokuk county, and at Angus, in Boone county, as either mining camp had a large daily out-put and when they went on a strike it gave the operators of Illinois a fine chance for taking contracts in a territory that geographically belongs to Iowa.

Another cause is that the competition from Illinois is growing stronger each year as they have in some localities reduced the price of mining to forty cents per ton, whilst Iowa is paying from seventy-five cents to \$1.00 per ton, and there are other causes that I will not take the

PETER CLARK—KILLED AUGUST 31, 1883.

The said jurors, upon their oaths, do say that the said Peter Clark came to his death by a fall of slate while engaged in his daily avocation as a miner in Climax Mine No. 2, located at Angus, Boone county, Iowa, and according to weight of evidence adduced said Peter Clark, deceased, had timber sent into his place in said mine previous to his being killed, and had placed several timbers to keep the top secure for his own safety and while in the act of wedging coal a piece of slate, whose edge was resting on the coal, gave way without any warning, causing his death; but had timbers been sent to him when required said accident might have been avoided.

W. A. SWILER,
B. G. WOOD,
WILLIAM H. THOMAS, } Jurors.

GEORGE DORAN, Coroner, Boone county, Iowa.

WILLIAM GRODYNE—KILLED SEPTEMBER 21, 1883.

The said jurors upon their oaths do say that the said William Grodyne came to his death by the falling of slate from the roof of a break through in the mines of the Jefferson County Coal Co., in which the men were working at the time of the accident, and that no blame attaches to the managers or employes of said company.

WILLIAM SPERRY,
ALBERT SPENCER,
RICHARD GREEN, } Jurors.

THOMAS D. EVANS, Coroner of Jefferson county, Iowa.

JOSEPH BECK—KILLED SEPTEMBER 29, 1883.

The said jurors do say upon their oaths that the said Joseph Beck came to his death at or about 9 o'clock A. M., September 29, 1883, in the Standard coal mines, in Saylor township, Polk county, Iowa, by means of the caving of the roof, being accidental, and, under the circumstances, unavoidable.

J. F. ANKENY,
L. J. WELLS,
GEO. PETEFISH, } Jurors.

I. W. GRIFFITH, Coroner of Polk county, Iowa.

TERS—KILLED OCTOBER 16, 1883.

Their oaths do say that the late Richard Waters accidentally stepping under the cage while it was hit on the landing by the cage.

J. H. WEBSTER, }
 BENJ. AYLOTT, } Jurors.
 WILLIAM BLAIR, }

of Boone county, Iowa.

MOT—KILLED NOVEMBER 22, 1883.

Their oaths do say, after having heard all the unmined the body of said deceased James Mc-deceased came to his death by accidentally the edges of the cage and the roof as said north shaft of Starr A mine, at What Cheer, of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M., on the 22d day of line being operated by and under the control my.

ROBERT FORSYTH, }
 THOMAS LINSLEY, } Jurors.
 H. C. ADAMS, }

Coroner of Keokuk county, Iowa.

FROM—KILLED NOVEMBER 24, 1883.

ting and holding an inquisition on the dead, now lying dead in Polk county, Iowa, find that Carl Beckstrom came to his death while working and hard coal mine, by reason of the roof falling and that the said Carl Beckstrom came to his reason of said roof falling down, and not otherwise being attached to said company or its em-

L. STOHLGREEN, }
 A. W. PETERSON, } Jurors.
 ED. LEWIS, }

Acting Coroner for Polk county, Iowa.

JAMES CURRY—KILLED NOVEMBER 30, 1883.

The jurors upon their oaths do say, after hearing the evidence, and having examined the case of said deceased, James Curry, we do find that the deceased came to his death by the accidental explosion of a keg of powder, caused by a spark falling from the lamp which was attached to the cap of Alex. McBride, a miner, and no blame attaches to any one.

J. W. D. SWISHER, }
THOMAS CURTAIN, } Jurors.
A. M. CLARY, }

JAMES M. CONNELL, Coroner of Keokuk county, Iowa.

GEO. HOLMES—KILLED DECEMBER 5, 1883.

The said jurors upon their oaths do say that the said Geo. Holmes came to his death by an unavoidable accident. over which he nor any other person had any control, while at work in the Climax coal mine.

ROBERT LONG, }
FRANK SLEE, } Jurors.
CLARENCE LUDDEN, }

GEO. DORAN, Coroner of Boone county, Iowa.

DANIEL ALLEN—KILLED DECEMBER 5, 1883.

The said jurors upon their oaths do say that the said Daniel Allen came to his death in room No. 3, fourth south entry of mine No. 1 of the Wapello Coal Company's mine, situated in Richland township, Wapello county, Iowa, on the 5th day of December, 1883, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock P. M., from an accidental fall of slate; and we further find that the said Allen did not exercise proper caution, in returning in too soon after the firing of a shot.

L. D. MCGLOSSON, }
A. ROOF, } Jurors.
J. C. KURTZ, }

S. A. SPILLMAN, Coroner of Wapello county, Iowa.

PAT. QUIGLEY—KILLED JANUARY —, 1884.

In the case of Pat. Quigley, who was injured in what is known as Logan and Canfield coal mine, who died from injuries received while at work in said mine, I investigated said case without a jury, and find the facts as follows: He was driving a three-foot entry, more par-

JOHN COURTNEY—KILLED JANUARY 16, 1884.

The said jurors upon their oaths do say that said John Courtney was driving a team attached to a loaded car of coal, on the Central Iowa Railroad switch, to the Acme Coal Company's mines; that he was driving with the lines over one shoulder and under his arm, the ends dragging behind. The lines probably became caught under the car wheel, stopping the horses and throwing him under the car, killing him instantly. We find no one to blame for the accident. We find that the above accident happened on Wednesday, January 16, 1884.

T. J. HENDERSON, }
W. B. KITNER, } Jurors
THOMAS NEWELL, }

J. C. BARRINGER, Coroner of Mahaska county, Iowa.

JOHN McLEAN—KILLED JANUARY 24, 1884.

The said jurors upon their oaths do say that said John McLean came to his death by an accidental fall of slate in room No. 3, Acme Coal Company's mine, on Thursday, January 24, 1884. We can find that any one is to blame for the accident.

C. W. JORDAN, }
JOHN H. PERRY, } Jurors
W. B. KITNER, }

J. C. BARRINGER, Coroner of Mahaska county, Iowa.

DAVID DAVENPORT—KILLED JANUARY 27, 1884.

The said jurors upon their oaths do say said David Davenport came to his death by accident, by excitement and smoke, caused by fire in stable in B shaft of White Breast Coal and Mining Company.

L. L. MARKAM, }
JOHN HEIMANS, } Jurors
JAMES FLOOD, }

H. S. MILLAN, Coroner of Lucas county, Iowa.

HENRY JONES—KILLED FEBRUARY 4, 1884.

The said jurors upon their oaths do say, after having heard the evidence and examined said body, we do find that the deceased came to his death by being accidentally crushed in the machinery attached

Company, located at Swan, Marion

A. W. ROUSE,
R. S. BOWERS, } **Jurors.**
L. L. HUNTER, }

county, Iowa.

LED FEBRUARY 16, 1884.

do say that said Henry Holderman
slate while working in a room in
on Saturday, February 16, 1884;
by his own carelessness.

JAMES CARROLL,
ALBERT W. SWALM, } **Jurors.**
W. R. LACY, }

aska county, Iowa.

ED MARCH 9, 1884.

do say the deceased came to his
ate upon him while in the mine of
Company, by his own carelessness,
ie.

F. E. KELLY,
L. L. MARKAMAN, } **Jurors.**
JOHN BRETWAY, }

ounty, Iowa.

ED MARCH 27, 1884.

do say that he came to his death
in shaft No. 1, West Cleveland,
ttachs to the White Breast Coal

GEORGE W. KAYS,
JAMES WELCH, } **Jurors.**
WM. SNEDAKER, }

ounty, Iowa.

JOSEPH EDWARDS—KILLED APRIL 8, 1884.

The said jurors upon their oaths do say that the deceased came to his death by his own neglect, and no blame attaches to any one.

G. H. CHASE,
ELI MCCrackEN, } Jurors
A. M. REID,

H. S. MILLAN, Coroner, Lucas county, Iowa.

DAVID EDWARDS—KILLED APRIL 29, 1884.

The said jurors upon their oaths do say that the said David Edwards came to his death by being crushed by a fall of slate, perfectly accidental.

J. C. BROOKS,
T. M. WILCOXSON, } Jurors
JOHN STRIBLEY,

E. H. SAGE, Coroner, Wapello county, Iowa.

THOMAS HIRST, JR.—KILLED MAY 1, 1884.

The said jurors upon their oaths do say that on the 1st day of May at about the hour of 4 o'clock P. M., said Thos. Hirst, Jr., came to death by being crushed by the falling of slate in mine No. 2, Coal Mines. Purely accidental; no blame attached to any persons.

A. T. FAIRYER,
H. K. KIRKPATRICK, } Jurors
ALVIN ROOP,

E. H. SAGE, Coroner, Wapello county, Iowa.

JOHN JEFFRIES—KILLED MAY 20, 1884.

The said jurors upon their oaths do say John Jeffries came to death by an accidental and unavoidable fall of slate, while descending temporarily in third west entry on north side in No. 3 mine, Excelsior Coal Company's mines, at Excelsior, on the 20th day of May, 1884, about 2 o'clock P. M. We do not find any blame for the accident.

W. F. MASH,
T. J. HENDERSON, } Jurors
F. D. BOYER,

J. C. BABBINGER, Coroner, Mahaska county, Iowa.

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GEORGE CLARK—KILLED AUGUST 7, 1884.

The said jurors upon their oaths do say that said George Clark came to his death August 7, 1884, by burns and scalds, caused by the explosion of the steam boiler of the Warren County Coal and Tile Company's works, at Indianola, Iowa, which explosion occurred August 6, 1884.

DAN G. PECK,
AMOS EMBREE,
W. W. CARPENTER, } Jurors.

CHARLES SHAW, Coroner, Warren county, Iowa.

A. R. McCUNE—KILLED AUGUST 11, 1884.

The said jurors upon their oaths do say, that after hearing the evidence, and examining the body, we do find that deceased came to his death by a heavy body of slate falling from the roof of the Central Iowa Coal Mine. His head was caught between the slate and a large piece of coal, smashing the skull; the right eye was entirely out, and nose cut into, causing instant death. This accident cannot be attributed to any cause of negligence on part of Central Iowa Coal Company.

J. T. BLACK,
C. W. SCOLES,
R. ROLLER, } Jurors.

M. J. SHOOK, Acting Coroner, Marion county, Iowa.

MILES HOLCOMB—KILLED OCTOBER 24, 1884.

The said jurors upon their oaths do say, that said person came to his death by being thrown between or on the coal car while working in the coal mine of W. D. Johnson, on the 24th day of October, 1884, by becoming careless, and not locking the wheels the proper time, causing dislocation of the neck.

W. D. TENYRLIN,
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
SAMUEL BLUNK, } Jurors.

GEORGE DORAN, Coroner, Boone county, Iowa.

JOHN MORGAN—KILLED OCTOBER 30, 1884.

The said jurors upon their oaths do say, that John Morgan's death resulted from the falling of slate in his own room, carelessly left

WM. HOUGE—KILLED MARCH 23, 1885.

The said jurors, upon their oath, do say, after having heard the evidence and examined the body, we find that the deceased came to his death while working in the coal bank; he was crushed to death instantly.

JOHN J. KERR,
HUGH H. MYERS, } Jurors.
HIRAM STEBBINS, }

W. W. ENTLER, a Justice of the Peace and Acting Coroner for Van Buren county, Iowa.

WILLIAM DORSEY—KILLED MARCH 27, 1885.

The said jurors, upon their oaths, do say that the said William Dorsey came to his death by an accidental and unavoidable fall of slate in room No. 1, entry F, mine No. 5, Consolidated Coal Company's mines at Muchakinoock, Iowa, on Friday, March 27, 1885, about 9 o'clock A. M., and further, jury find no one to blame for accident.

W. S. KENWORTHY, }
G. W. SHOCKLEY, } Jurors.
M. E. BENNETT, }

J. C. BARRINGER, Coroner, Mahaska county, Iowa.

ROBERT D. B. SHAW—KILLED MARCH 30, 1885.

The said jurors, upon their oaths, do say that deceased came to his death by an accidental fall of slate in straight entry Excelsior Coal Company's mines, Excelsior, Mahaska county, Iowa, on March 30, 1885.

D. H. LISNER, }
J. W. HINESLY, } Jurors.
JAMES CARROLL, }

J. C. BARRINGER, Coroner, Mahaska county, Iowa.

SAMUEL F. BEAUER—KILLED APRIL 17, 1885.

The said jurors, upon their oaths, do say that he came to his death by the accidental falling of rock in the mine of Albia Coal Company, in Monroe county, Iowa, and that said accident was unavoidable, and that no blame can be attached to any one.

ELIAS LOVE, }
DAVID ROWE, } Jurors.
J. P. WATSON, }

WM. WEBB, Coroner, Monroe county, Iowa.

idents reported for the two years ending
umber twenty-eight were from falls of roof;
y the cage; two killed by coal cars in the
losion; one was run over by railroad car on
ffocation caused by smoke from a burning
one killed in the shaft; one killed by the
owder; one by being caught by his engine;
he crank of a windlass while prospecting.
d above those that occur from falls of roof
om all other causes combined, but as I have
coroner's jury in each case, comments here

8 OF THE INSPECTOR.

Two years has not been very satisfactory to
ore work than one inspector could possibly
ered over so much territory extending from
of Fort Dodge in Webster county south to
Buffalo nine miles west of Davenport in
Nodaway River in Adams and Page coun-
ry of about one hundred and twenty-five
y about two hundred miles east and west.
t no notice of mines working less than fif-
entieth General Assembly repealed all the
oted the present law, which controls every
and every slope or drift mine working five
ben the number of mines working less than
ation is understood, it will be readily seen
spectator has been about doubled to what it

March, 1884, immediately after the present
ocured one thousand copies of the mining
form and started on my tour of inspection.
e work before me and knew that if I under-
h inspection of the underground works of
d not possibly get around to all the mines

by the first of July, 1885, and for that reason I did not visit the underground works but confined myself to the work of outside improvements, such as safety catches for the cages and to see that all the mines furnished the proper means of escape in case of fire or an overflow of water.

It will be noticed by reference to the present law that there is a great change from the old law in regard to escapes, which I consider to be about as essential as any portion of the law, as a great deal of the coal of this State is overlaid with water and sand, and if a fall of roof should occur the underground works would soon be filled with water, and if the mine was not provided with the proper escapes there would be a liability of fearful loss of life; for this reason I confined myself to the work of visiting the mines, giving them a copy of the mining law and a written notice to comply with the same.

As before stated, I commenced this work in the latter part of March, 1884, and in the latter part of January, 1885, I had finished the tour of the State, visiting over four hundred and fifty mines; had located over one hundred escape shafts, and at nearly every shaft in the State safety catches had been provided.

Since the present law went into effect there has been seven mines flooded with water, but in every instance the escapes had been provided, and while some of the mines filled with water very rapidly, there has been no loss of life from that cause, all of the underground force escaped, but in some instances everything else was left in the mines and still remain, as the flow of water is so great that the companies could not get pumps enough to overcome the water sufficient to get into the mines, and they have been entirely abandoned.

I am glad to say that nearly all of the mines in the State at the present time comply with the present mining law in every respect except in ventilation, as there are some mines that are poorly ventilated and there always will be some poorly ventilated, unless there is a larger inspection force employed by the State to do the work, as one man cannot visit the inside workings of all the mines of this State and attend to the office work, and do the work as it should be done; for if he should visit one mine a day for every working day in the year, he would then lack about one hundred and seventy-five mines of visiting all the mines in the State.

WORK DONE.

MY.

had finished visiting all the
roads were snow blockaded in
time by visiting the under-
mining, especially those in the
loaves.

at Mine No. 2. I was very
in the condition it was in, as
abandoned appearance; they
loaves, while the volume of air
was; the doors and stoppings
and the air was allowed to

not fan that had a record of
was over one hundred men
the air was allowed to pass
without hindrance. I asked
if let the mine run down so
superintendent were not to
it was pretty nearly wrought
abandon it, but on talking with
the mine boss had misunder-
an injunction to the District
on January 19th the notice
to see me and asked what was
condition underground in his mine
thing in good shape I would
work again with his full force;
he put to work making the
would allow him to work under-
as only a few days until I was
, which I did and found the
on the first visit where there

was no ventilation they now had over 7,600 cubic feet, and the volume was 14,881 cubic feet per minute. I canceled the injunction the company paying the costs.

Giant Mine, No. 1.—I found this mine in fair condition. The east side of the mine was working forty-five miners, four drivers and one roadman; the volume of air for that side of the mine was 7,600 cubic feet per minute, and was well-conducted to the working-places of the men. The west side of the mine had only lately been opened out, and as there was only a small amount of coal to be recovered the mine foreman thought it would be economy to open the workings with single entry; there were only seventeen miners employed on that side of the mine; the rooms were only in a short distance from the entry; the ventilation was good; but I fear when the rooms are driven back well to the boundary the boss will find that he made a mistake in opening out that side of the mine with single entry. The mine is being operated in the lower vein and their territory runs east from the shaft under the underground stream that has caused much trouble at four other mines in the same neighborhood by filling with water, but the boss concluded that a half loaf was better than no bread, so he only takes out part of the coal, leaving a portion of the vein up to support the roof, which is a great advantage, and the air has no effect on the coal that is left, while if all the coal was moved the action of the air passing along the entries and through the rooms would cause the roof to slack or crumble, and would soon trouble them, as the slate is not very thick between the coal and the water over it; if one fall should occur in a room in a place where they could not timber it, the fall would soon extend up enough to let down the water, which would give them a great deal of trouble if it did not flood the mine entirely.

Garver Mine.—The Garver Coal and Mining Company were working eighty-nine miners and seven mules, with a full volume of 5,568 cubic feet per minute; the doors and stoppings were in poor condition all through the mine. They were working the second and third veins of coal and when 5,568 feet of air was distributed as to give each seam its proper proportion of the volume of air I found it was entirely too small.

I applied for an injunction on the mine which was granted by Judge McHenry of the District Court, but the coal company and their attorney went to the Judge and made such a fuss about it that they were oppressed, and the great injustice they were made to

ctor, that the Judge canceled the injunction, giving the company two week's time as the mine was still in poor condition. After the time which was granted, giving ten days; at the expiration of the ten days I found the volume of air increased from 5,568 cubic feet. The volume of air for the lower part of the mine, while the volume of air for the upper part while there was a large increase in the volume of air in portions of the mine that were very poor. I was so convinced that it was no use trying to get the District Court, so I relieved the company and served another notice on them, which was upheld with the law at the end of the month through the Circuit Court and the court would enjoin a corporation for not complying with the law. The company went to work, put in new air ways, and before long the mine in good condition.

This company were employing one hundred and twenty mules. The full volume of air was 11,136 cubic feet. The sanitary condition of the mine was very poor. The volume of air was too small to allow the volume of air to be working as many men as they were, and the company took into consideration, although they were digging where they thought they were safe, but they had done just the opposite to what was required, and from the above and other causes the mine was very poor, and in some places I had to go for an injunction on the mine, requiring the company to employ more than ten men until made to comply with the mining laws, which was granted by the court, but the company asked the judge to give them the same time that he did the first time. The officers of the company then called on me and exercised at what they seemed to think was a good underground man, and I asked him to visit the underground works and see what had not been done for a long time. He consented to go, and after he had made a

the inspection he came to the conclusion that he was not being oppressed any more than his company were oppressing their workers by failing to furnish them with proper ventilation at their work places in the mine. He ordered the airways made larger, and allowed out other suggestions that I had made to him, and on January 29 I visited the mine again, and found the full volume of air had been increased from 9,036 cubic feet per minute to 37,973 feet. This volume of air was divided into five different currents, and the only trouble then existing was the divisions had not been properly made. For instance: one divide, where there were only eighteen men working, 24,552 feet of air per minute. But all of those defects were remedied as we went through the mine, with the exception of the last east entry running south on the east side of the mine. This entry was running up hill, and the boss thought it was necessary for him to put an obstruction on this entry, as it was running up hill, so as to force the air into an entry on the opposite side of the main entry, that was running to the dip, or down hill. He thought that cold air would naturally force itself into an entry running up hill, and as the weather was extremely cold, he thought the entry going to the dip would not get its proper amount of air unless aided in some way; but the reverse is the case, as cold air will naturally seek the lowest place in the mine, and unless the air is forced to travel in entries that are sloping they will not get their proper amount of air. I explained this to the boss, and demonstrated the fact by measuring the amount of air then traveling on the two entries. At the end of the entries going up the hill the current of air would not turn the wheel of the anemometer, while on the entry running to the dip there was almost a hundred feet of air to the man per minute. The boss readily saw his mistake, and promised to remedy it. The next day I therefore withdrew the suit pending, by the company paying the costs.

Pioneer Coal Company—This mine is in good condition. The full volume of air was 20,125 cubic feet per minute. The company had forty-five miners employed. There were several new doors in the mine, showing that the mine had lately been overhauled. This is the oldest mine now in operation in the county, and as the territory covered by the mine extend very far east or west from the shaft, they are confined to a narrow strip. They have taken all the coal out as they advanced going south from the shaft, until at the present time it is about a mile from the shaft to where they mine their coal; and as the air shaft is situated about one hundred yards from the hoisting shaft, when

little repair needed, one door had been broken down, but all the repair needed could soon be made and then the ventilation would be restored. The mine was without the proper escape shaft, but the men made arrangements with the Van Ginkle Mine to connect their underground works and in that way comply with the law.

Van Ginkle Coal and Mining Company were working fourteen men and two mules. The full volume of air was 8,420 cubic feet per minute, and was well conducted to the working place of the men. The underground works were well taken care of. They were without an escape for the men that could be considered practical, as the mine had blown through into the adjoining mine, but had never made any arrangements for a permanent traveling way from one shaft to the other; they completed the arrangements in a few days after my visit.

I visited all the mines of any importance in the county except the Polk County Mine and the Eureka Mine, my reasons for not visiting them at this time, I found that my commencing suit against the mines on the east side had made the companies operating on the south side look after their mines and had put them in good repair and I was not looking for mines that were complying with the law but the opposite, and for this reason they were not visited. I have not the room in this report to give a minute detail of all the mines and will only refer to the majority of them, in a general way.

Since my last report this county has about held its own as regards the out-put of coal. There are twenty-three mines in the county, some have been wrought out and abandoned, some have been flooded with water, but other mines have been opened, so that the capacity of the mines in this county remains about the same. Since making my last report there has been four mines flooded with water: The Miller Mine was flooded in the fall of 1883. The Extra, Diamond and Standard No. 1 were flooded early in the winter of 1884. The four mines are located east of the city, just outside the corporate line, but there is an underground stream of water just east of the line and the coal dips to the east from the shafts, and as it turns east the coal gets gradually thicker and for this reason they drove the underground works east in order to get the advantage of working the thick coal, and the farther they went east from the bottom of the shaft the less solid material they had over the coal; finally they reached to a point where the roof was not strong enough to support the

THE INSPECTOR.

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Runnells Coal Co
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UNTY.

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pockets of coal w
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s were opened, and

ent time most of the coal in the vicinity of Kalo has been recovered. The county has thirty-seven mines in operation, but a great many of them are small mines, working only eight or ten men in the winter season and doing nothing in the summer time.

The Ft. Dodge Coal Company are the largest coal producers of any company in the county. Their slope mine was lying idle at the time of my visit, as the demand that the company had for coal could be supplied from the other mine, which is a shaft, and was employing fifty-one miners, six mules and six drivers, with a full volume of air of 11,882 feet per minute. This volume was produced by natural ventilation. The pit boss had the fan started as soon as I arrived at the mine, but I had it stopped, as I wanted to know just how the ventilation had been. The air was divided at the bottom of the slope manway into two currents, one current for the north and the other for the south side of the mine. The north side of the mine was working eight miners, one mule and one driver, with a volume of air of 2,700 cubic feet per minute. On the south side of the mine they were working thirty-five miners, four mules and four drivers. The volume of air was 2,200 cubic feet per minute. I requested the pit boss to put an obstruction in the air-way on the north side of the mine, and shut off some of the air from that side of the mine, and that would force more air into the other side of the mine; and I requested the boss to start the fan. I also called the attention of the superintendent to the fact that it was necessary to keep the fan running, which he said he would do until cold weather come again next winter. The company ship their coal on the Illinois Central Railroad west, into western Iowa. This company owns an interest in what is known as the Parle Shaft, on the west side of the river, but they were not operating the mine at the time of my visit. The coal from this mine is shipped on the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway. They have had considerable trouble with the roof of the Parle shaft, and when they commence operating the shaft again it will be under a different system.

Craig Coal Company.—This company is operating two mines, Drive No. 2, and No. 4. The No. 4 mine at the time of my visit was working fifty miners, two mules and two drivers, and three day men underground. The full volume of air was 2,956 cubic feet per minute. There was no air shaft, but they had placed the smoke-stack of a boiler at the mouth of an old drift, and a basket hanging under it full of fire, was what they were relying on to ventilate the mine.

' OF STATE MINE INSPECTOR.

door hung on the mouth of the drift
t to exclude the air from the surface.
the air from the mine would have pu
sket.

my—This company were working th
with a full volume of air of 1,800 cubic
as worked long-wall, and was in very
an injunction restraining both of t
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CRAIG COAL COMPAN
FORT DODGE, IOWA, April 25

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when we stopped at Kalo Mr. John Honaker, superintendent of the Carlson Coal Company, got on the train and wanted to know why I did not inspect his mine. I told him it was not necessary as he had not made any improvements in or around his mine since my last visit and I knew the condition of his mine without taking the time to inspect it. He said he was confident his mine was the best ventilated mine in the county. After we had got to the second station below Kalo he said he demanded his mine inspected before any injunction papers were served on his company. I told him I would go back and inspect his mine, which I did, and found that there was fifty four cubic feet of air per man per minute. I told him he would be compelled to submit to the injunction, but that at any time he would ventilate his mine I would gladly cancel the injunction by his company paying all costs.

Craig Coal Company.—Mine No. 2 of this company were working eighteen miners, one mule and one driver. This is a new mine and the works were only in a short distance. They do not use any powder and the sanitary condition of the mine at the time of my visit was good.

Standard Coal Company.—The mines of this company three years ago were the largest producers of any mines in Kalo, but at the present time they are leased to private parties and only produce a very small amount of coal, and what coal is produced is by robbing entry pillars.

Walter Ervine operates a drift mine in what is called Craig Hollow, about one mile from the railroad, but he relies mostly on local trade, employing fifteen or twenty men in the winter season, but does not do much in the summer time.

Thomas Collins operates a drift mine and hauls his coal to the railroad in wagons. Frank Collins is a partner with his father in the slope at Coalville, and also owns a shaft on Lizzard Creek, about three miles west of Fort Dodge.

There are twenty-seven mines in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, Coalville and Kalo, but aside from those mines that I have mentioned they are all relying on local trade or haul their coal to the railroad in wagons.

Lehigh—I have not been able to visit the inside works of the mines at this place. I went there for that purpose the same time I visited the other mines of the county, but at the time of my visit the mines were lying idle. The suspension was caused by the railroad

STATE MINE INSPEC

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BOONE COUNTY.

On December 15th by request I visited the mines of Boonsboro. The first mine visited was the one operated by W. D. Johnson & Son Coal Company; they were working fifty-two miners, five mules, five drivers, and five draymen underground, while the full volume of air was only 5,785 cubic feet per minute; the air ways were very small and the air was not conducted to the working place of the miners. The traveling way to the escape shaft was obstructed by falls of rock, the ladder in the escape shaft was perpendicular, and did not reach the bottom of the shaft by about fifteen feet. I asked the boss why the mine was allowed to be in that condition. He said the superintendent would not allow any improvements to be made.

I next visited the mines of the W. C. Shepard & Company and found No. 2 deficient in ventilation and the timbering on the entries was very poorly done, and in places the entries were dangerous for men to pass under.

Mine No. 1 was without covering on the cages. They were working thirty-eight miners, three mules, three drivers, and three day men underground. The full volume of air was 1,680 cubic feet per minute; the traveling way to the escape shaft was obstructed by falls of rock, and the mine all through was in poor condition. I applied an injunction restraining the two companies above named from operating their mines with more than ten men until made to conform to the requirements of the mining law. The judge granted the injunctions and I went on with my work of inspection until in April I found that the companies were disregarding the injunctions by working a full force of men. I was at Kalo, in Webster county, when I heard that the companies had not complied with the law by reducing their force. But I went immediately to Webster City where the District Court was in session and notified the judge what the companies were doing, and in a day or two I received a notice to appear at Ames before a justice court to have my deposition taken, which notice I complied with. There I got an order from the court to go and inspect the mines again and report their condition to the court at that time, which order I tried to carry out. I inspected the mine of W. D. Johnson & Son Coal Company and found it in worse condition than when I inspected it before. The volume of air was not as large as on the former visit; the traveling way to the escape

spect the mines and report their condition; which orders I tried to carry out.

One of the mines I inspected, and found it in worse condition than when I applied for the injunction, and the other company refused to furnish the means necessary for inspection, and I so stated under oath, on Wednesday, April 8th, the day the court finished taking my deposition. I urged on the district attorney the necessity of immediate action on the part of the court in the matter, as the men working underground at these mines are compelled to work in an atmosphere wholly unfit for respiration, endangering their health and lives.

It is now over four months since I caused an injunction to be placed on these mines. I have done all I can in this matter, and I consider it an outrage on the working miners of Iowa that the courts fail to enforce the mining law when cases are put into their hands.

On April 6, 1885, I applied for an injunction on two mines at Kalo, Webster county, and on Saturday, April 18th, I received the following communication from one of the working miners at one of the mines above referred to:

" KALO, IOWA, April 16, 1885

" *Mr. Park C. Wilson:*

DEAR SIR—I write you according to promise with regard to the ventilation of this mine. This company has done nothing to improve the ventilation, and it will be a great deal worse as the weather gets warmer. The men are dissatisfied because you did not give us the benefit of the law, and all old miners desire you to come here as soon as possible. One man has quit work on account of the ventilation. He had suffered so long from bad air, with no prospect of it being any better, that he had to give it up.

" Please come as soon as possible.

" Yours respectfully,

H

Your Excellency can see that I have done all I can in this case. It is two weeks since I applied for an injunction on the mines above referred to. I can do no more, and if the courts fail to grant an injunction or enforce their injunctions when granted, I certainly am not responsible. I do wonder sometimes that Your Excellency is called upon to send troops to keep down riots around some of the mines, for I begin to think that the wants of the miners are ignored alike by operators and courts.

Awaiting your orders, I am, respectfully yours,

PARK C. WILSON,
State Mine Inspector

December 16th I visited the mines of George Rogers & Co. They have two mines, one slope and one shaft. The shaft is situated on the second bottom, about one half mile from the Des Moines river, and is 42 feet deep; but since my visit they had a fall of roof,

considerable coal, but not so much as in former years. The companies are developing a mine at Angus in the same county.

The Northwestern Coal Company are operating their mine west of Moingona, on the main line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.

The Clyde Coal Company have opened a mine up the river from the Northwestern Coal Company; but the mine got flooded with water and the trouble they had overcoming the water delayed them considerably in developing the mine.

Climax Coal Company.—This company have taken the machinery away from their No. 1 mine, and are now using the old hoisting shaft as an escape and furnace shaft.

No. 2 shaft of this company were working seventy-five miners, thirteen mules, eleven drivers, three draymen and two cagers. The full volume of air was 6,180 cubic feet per minute; but was very poorly distributed, and the sanitary condition of the mine was very poor. The traveling way to the escape shaft was obstructed by fall of roof, and there was so much carbonic acid gas traveling with the air that we could not keep our lamps burning. The assistant superintendent, pit boss and myself, in trying to go from the hoisting shaft to the escape shaft, got in the dark, and the pit boss went back to the hoisting shaft and got lamps filled with coal oil before we could proceed, and before we could get through we got in the dark a second time, and had to send for larger lamps filled with coal oil, so as to get light sufficient to light us through the traveling-way from one shaft to the other. We were in this traveling way over two hours. The mine is now ventilated by a furnace, and they were compelled to make an opening through the door between the furnace and the escape shaft to let some fresh air into the furnace, or the black damper would put out the fire in the furnace. I consider that it was a great mistake taking the fan away from this mine, as they could have ventilated the mine if they had kept the fan, but with the furnace they never can ventilate that mine as it should be done. I consider the mine in a very dangerous condition for this reason: If a fire should occur at the hoisting shaft the air in the mine would be reversed, and then the carbonic acid gas from the old works in the mine, and the gas and smoke from the furnace, would all be drawn on to the traveling-way, and men could not pass through to the escape shaft, and would perish. I applied for an injunction restraining the company

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west will have a tendency to keep the Jefferson county mines out of the market.

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

This county lies in the southeast corner of the Iowa coal field; although the coal measures extend east into Lee county some distance, the measures are almost entirely barren of coal, while Van Buren county has at least three-fourths of the superficial area underlaid by deposits belonging to the coal formation, but a workable coal seam will not be found to extend over more than one-half of the territory so underlaid. There are two seams of coal, ranging from two to four feet in thickness. The Des Moines river runs diagonally through the county, from northwest to southwest, and has cut its channel through the coal measures, leaving them exposed in the bluffs on either side, with the exception of one or two places, where a small depression in the lime rock in which a basin of coal is formed, and is still remaining exposed in the river bed. There are several large creeks emptying into the river on either side, that have also cut their channels through the coal measures, and leave the concretionary limestone exposed in their beds, and in fact, the concretionary limestone is exposed in almost every water course in the county, and outcrops in the bluffs of the Des Moines river, on one or both sides, almost throughout the entire county. The drift formation of this county presents about the same features as those of other counties, with an average thickness of about sixty feet, while the coal measures will not exceed a thickness of one hundred and thirty feet, and a drill hole two hundred feet in depth will test the coal in any portion of the county, as the lower seam of coal rests directly upon the concretionary limestone, with only from three to six feet of clay and shale between. But owing to the fact that all the water-courses in the county are well supplied with timber, there has never been much development of coal, even for local consumption; and the position of the county in the coal field is such that coal can be mined further north and west cheaper, and have the advantage in transportation; for this reason the coal of the county has never been extensively developed.

There are nineteen mines in operation in the county, but they are only operated to supply the local demand. Some of them do a considerable business in the winter season, but a majority of them are entirely idle in the summer.

INSPECTOR.

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I visited once since making ground works were not all, but, like other counties, the superficial is not more than one fourth coal thick enough to work a county from west to east in several places in the county had varied south, the lower seam second seam attains a thickness

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the bluffs at either side of the stream. And the same can be said of the creeks emptying into the Des Moines river. In following the creeks from where they empty into the river, the coal measures are exposed for a distance of from six to ten miles from the river before the coal is hidden from view by the overlying stratas and the drift deposits. The county is considered, by some, to be well supplied with coal, but while there are three seams of coal ranging from a few inches to six feet in thickness, like Jefferson county, there is not much uniformity in the thickness, although some very fine deposits of coal, belonging to the second seam, have been developed. The upper seam is sometimes found at a thickness of two and a half feet, and the second seam, the only one of any importance in the county, reaches a thickness, in some localities, of seven feet; while the lower seam, in my opinion, is of no importance, as it is too thin to work with profit in any locality in the county, and, from a careful estimate, I am forced to the conclusion that fully three fourths of Wapello county is barren of coal thick enough to work with profit.

MAHASKA COUNTY.

This county is the largest coal-producing county in the State. The reason is because the railroads have given it a direct market north into a country entirely destitute of coal. There are thirty-nine mines in operation in this county, and quite a number of them ship their entire out-put by railroad into the northern market. Muchakinock, with four mines producing about one hundred flats of coal per day; Excelsior, with three mines producing about the same amount, ship their entire out-put, while the American Coal Company, Acme Coal Company, Standard Coal Company, and the Western Union Fuel Company ship almost their entire out-put into the northern market. The pay roll of the companies above referred to, when working a full force of miners in the winter, amount to over five thousand dollars per day.

There have been no extensive developments of coal territory in this county in the last two years. The Consolidation Coal Company have opened a shaft mine a short distance north of Muchakinock, which they named No. 5. The Knoxville Junction Coal Company sold their mines, located at Knoxville Junction, to the American Coal Company. The sale was made in the spring of 1884, J. K. Graves of Dubuque, and W. A. and H. W. McNeill of Oskaloosa, being the purchasers. They also leased the old Iowa Coal Works at Beacon,

the Iowa Coal Company requested they did, and then Mr. Phillips, the Coal Company, leased the mine; however, there was considerable expenditure. He had hardly got it in shape when the building burned down. He then opened a slope so as to connect the shaft, which will furnish

About ten years ago Beacon was closed for some cause it has been gradually since that time there is only work for plenty of coal in close proximity to the mines in the county are operated for the mines are on the east side of the river here is considerable coal on the west side but there have been no extensive developments

about as easily developed as any of the other rivers and also the Des Moines River runs north west to southeast, and all three tributaries, have cut their channels through the measures exposed or thinly

COUNTY.

great improvement in the last two years. In my last report I referred to the Iowa Coal Company as preparing to make a lease of the State, as they had bought a large tract of the best coal lands, but the land was still held by the old theory "that if a creek that of course it extended to the hill they got into the hill the old theory did not hold good in a large capital without ever prospecting could be done along the river altogether on theory without any land contained. It may seem out of place in my report, as some may consider it a waste of time, as it may keep others from

making a like mistake, and as most all of our extensive mining developments are made with eastern capital such mistakes will have a tendency to keep eastern capitalists from investing their money in an enterprise of this kind in Iowa, while there is plenty of undeveloped coal in this State, and I consider Iowa coal lands the best investment there is in the State. This county has more mines than any other county in the State—there are forty-four mines in operation, but a majority of them are what is called country banks. Flagler is the largest coal producing point in the county; the No. 5 slope of the Union Coal Company and the Oak Hill mines are located here; the mines of South Cedar creek in the southeast corner of the county are still hauling their coal to the railroad in wagons; the Swan Coal Company have opened a shaft mine at Swan and are doing considerable business; there are mines in operation in almost every township in the county, but as before stated they are country banks and are not operated very extensively in the summer time.

MONROE COUNTY.

This county has twenty-three mines in operation, and a majority of them ship a considerable portion of their out-put on the railroad. All the mines of Smoky Hollow haul their coal either to Fredrick or Avery in wagons and load it onto the cars, and considerable coal is brought from north of Fredrick and loaded onto the C., B. & Q. railroad. None of the mines in these two localities are operated very extensively, as the coal is easy of access, and any one owning land on either of the creeks can open a mine with very little expense.

The Union Coal Company have bought the mine formerly owned by the Eureka Coal Company, and have made some good improvements.

The Iowa and Wisconsin Coal Company are operating a shaft mine about two miles west of Albia, and the Enterprise Coal Company are also operating a shaft mine in the same locality. Both mines are located on the main line of the C., B. & Q. railroad, and are doing considerable business. The Great Western Coal Company are not operating their mine at present—perhaps never will again, as they have not the coal in shape to work with profit; the shaft is located on the west edge of their leased land, the Albia Coal Company join them on the west, and the old works of an abandoned mine join them on the north and comes within about one hundred yards of the shaft; a large fault lays a short distance east of the

The Cincinnati Coal Company are operating a shaft at Cincinnati, on the line of the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad; and at Caldwell, on the same line of railroad, there is a slope mine, owned by the White Breast Coal Company.

The mines at Brazil are located on the Wabash Railroad, and all ship their coal by rail. The Co-operative Coal Company are not operating their mines at this place.

The mines of Walnut City are all country banks, but coal is hauled from some of them to Centerville, a distance of ten miles, and sold in competition with coal from mines that are being operated just outside the city limits. The mines of Walnut City are scattered over a radius of about five miles, but none of them are nearer than three miles of the town.

The mines of Griffinsville and Confidence are operated by shallow shafts. These mines are in the western edge of the county, and are between the Chariton rivers.

In this locality the coal measures are considerably exposed, and every indication shows a large deposit of the second coal-measure coal, and should railroad transportation ever be furnished this locality, there undoubtedly will be splendid coal easily developed.

There has never been any general prospecting done in this county, for the coal of the lower coal-measures; there has been one or two holes put down in different localities, but without success; the depth, or any reliable record of the holes, I am unable to give.

WAYNE COUNTY.

There are seven mines in this county, all country banks except three—two at Seymour and one at Plano.

On May 27, 1885, I visited the mines at Seymour. I found the Thatcher mine in very poor condition. The cages were out of repair, and without covers. The entries at the bottom of the shaft were in a dangerous condition. The airways all over the mine were in poor shape, and in places they were entirely closed. The escape shaft did not comply with the law, as the partition separating the escape shaft from the furnace shaft did not exclude the heated air and smoke from that side of the shaft used as an escape shaft, and they were deficient in ventilation. There were thirty-four men employed underground, and the volume of air was 534 cubic feet per minute. I would have applied for an injunction on this mine, as I had

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located on the Humeston and Shenandoah branch of the Wabash Railroad.

Of the four other mines in the county, the one at Kniffin is the largest, employing from twenty to thirty men in the winter season; all are operated for the country trade.

There was some prospecting done at Corydon, the county seat, only two years ago. In this hole they passed through three seams of coal. The upper seam was sixteen inches in thickness, the second seam thirty-two inches, and the third seam six inches. The last seam was at a depth of 371 feet from the surface, the second seam was 327 feet from the surface, and the first seam was 326 feet from the surface, but there has been nothing done in the way of developing the coal at this point.

LUCAS COUNTY.

This county has twelve mines; but the principle mines of the county are at Cleveland and Lucas, seven miles west of Chariton. The White Breast Coal Company have two mines located at Cleveland that are operated very extensively, as they are able to hoist over one thousand tons per day at each one of the shafts. The mines are worked on the room and pillar plan, with double entry, using steam power for hauling the coal to the bottom of the shaft.

The Chariton Coal Company's shaft is located about one mile north west of the White Breast mines, and is the deepest shaft in the State, being 342 feet deep.

The Zero Coal Company are operating a shaft at Zero, on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and ships their coal on the cars. The three mines at Lucas and Cleveland ship their entire output on the cars west into Western Iowa and Nebraska, and are operated about as steady as any mines in the State. The four mines above referred to are operating the coal of the lower coal measure and the second vein of that coal measure; the other mines in the county are only operated for the country trade, and some of them do nothing in the summer.

WARREN COUNTY.

This county does not produce much coal for the number of miles it has, for the reason that the railroads do not run through the county in the right direction to furnish the coal companies transportation for their coal, as the railroads running north brings the mines

county coal, at Des Moines; with Lucas county coal at coal that is shipped west railroad; the only road in Vinterset, the first county Des Moines, it forces the petition with Polk county this county is compelled to north or south, where the market cheaper than Warren as in the county, but they S. and Russell & Company, this county are operated very

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er; there are eighteen mines river, but most of them are is considerable coal recovery stripping off the surface; a coal field gives the mines here are no mines north of it, besides what they produce. This county has perhaps all counties, but coal so is always found in small to the rule in this respect; directly north of it has con-

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come under the present law. employ three or four men. on edge of the Iowa coal- wa river, a few miles north going to the lower coal measures thinned out and lie in boulders. A few years ago they Chaffin mine, about six feet

in thickness; but that was an exceptional case, as most of the coal was only average about two feet in thickness. Coal commands a high price at the mines here than at any other locality in the State, but the irregularity of the seam and the trouble from water causes mining operations in this locality to be very expensive.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

This county has only one mine and at the present time is not being operated. The land on which the mine is located belongs to D. Moninger, and I think it doubtful if it is ever operated again. There will never be much of a coal county. Although a considerable portion of the superficial area of the county is underlaid with the coal measures, a large portion of the area is barren of coal thick enough to work with profit; as the coal is all overlaid with sand and water, the cost of handling so much water added to the extra cost that will necessarily have to be paid for mining coal of thirty inches thickness, will handicap the man who undertakes to operate a mine in this county.

JASPER COUNTY.

This county has twenty mines in operation, but those that have the largest capacity are located about three miles up the river from Coffeyville. There have been small mines in operation, supplying the country trade for several years in this locality. About four years ago D. S. Couch, of the Jasper County Coal & Railway Company, bought some land and opened out a slope mine, built a railroad from Coffeyville out to his mine and was soon shipping considerable coal, but as soon as this company commenced operations it attracted considerable attention to that particular basin of coal, and now there are four other mines in operation, and the furthest of the five shafts are not over one mile apart. The Diagonal Railroad have built a switch down to the mine from their main line, starting at Valeria, which gives to the Standard Fuel Company, the Vulcan Coal Company, the Black Horse Mining Company and the Pittsburgh Mining Company an outlet to the northeast with their coal. The coal in this locality will average about five feet in thickness, and is of good quality.

The Jasper County Mining and Railway Company are operating two mines at Draper on the branch railroad from Newton to Monroe. Their mines are operated by drifts and they handle considerable coal in the winter season. All the other mines in the county are operated

tion between the two. The coal in this basin will average thirty inches in thickness; is of good quality.

GREENE COUNTY.

The mines of this county are located in the south east corner of the county, the Standard mine not being more than two hundred feet from the county line. There has been considerable improvement in the way of development of coal in this county in the last two years caused by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad building a switch down to the mines, which enables the coal companies to ship their coal on the cars direct from their dumps. There are several mines in operation in the county, and the most of them have a railroad trade. A majority of the coal of this locality is shipped on the C., M. & St. P. Railroad, but some is shipped on the Minneapolis & St. Louis road. The mine at Grand Junction is only operated for town and country trade.

ADAMS COUNTY.

The miners of this county are working the cone of the upper coal measure, which varies in thickness from twelve to twenty inches in thickness. There are ten mines in operation in the county all in the neighborhood of Carbon. The mines of this county are in good business in the winter season as there is no coal west, north or east of them, and the farmers of the north part of the county depend on the Carbon mines for fuel, as railroad coal sells at the road stations at from thirteen to seventeen cents per bushel, while the mines at Carbon pay seven cents per bushel for mining and sell the coal for ten cents. The mines are worked on the long wall plan.

PAGE COUNTY.

The mines of this county are all located along the Nodaway river. Those at Clarinda are worked on the room and pillar plan, while those at Shambaugh are worked on the long wall system. The coal belongs to the upper coal measures.

There has never been any prospecting done in this county for coal of coal below the one they are working only at one place. Mr.

REPORT OF STATE MINE INSPECTOR.

ton of Shambaugh drilled a hole down from the surface (which is 110 feet deep) until he reached a depth of 150 feet without any success.

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Mines of this county, like Page and Adams of Taylor county, are all operated by shafts, and are all local trade. The coal of this coal measure is about twenty-two inches in thickness, and will not average more than twenty inches.

NAMES OF MINES AND LOCATION.

APPANOOSE COUNTY.

NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	Name of mine.	Kind of mine.	POST-OFFICE.
Cincinnati Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft..	C
William Scribfield.....	No. 1	Slope..	C
B. Van Blanagan.....	No. 1	Slope..	C
John Young.....	No. 1	Shaft..	C
Moses Lynch.....	No. 1	Shaft..	C
Milton Smith.....	No. 1	Shaft..	C
William Roberts.....	No. 1	Shaft..	C
Edward Mosby.....	No. 1	Shaft..	C
Jacob Knapp.....	No. 1	Shaft..	C
B. B. Parker.....	No. 1	Shaft..	C
Diamond Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft..	C
Diamond Coal Company.....	No. 2	Shaft..	C
Centerville Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft..	C
Watson Coal Company.....	No. 4	Shaft..	C
James Wilson.....	No. 1	Shaft..	C
Thomas McClard.....	No. 1	Shaft..	C
Scandinavian Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft..	C
G. H. Talbert.....	No. 1	Shaft..	C
Samuel Norris.....	No. 1	Shaft..	C
John Gordon.....	No. 1	Shaft..	C
Co-Operative Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft..	C
Walnut Coal Company.....	No. 1	Drift..	C
Philby Coal Company.....	No. 1	Drift..	C
Tipton Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft..	C
Hawkeye Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft..	C
B. F. Silknetter.....	No. 1	Shaft..	C
William Bradley.....	No. 1	Shaft..	C
James Johns.....	No. 1	Shaft..	C
John Dickenson.....	No. 1	Drift..	C
Ellis Moore.....	No. 1	Drift..	C
A. M. Elgin.....	No. 1	Drift..	Walnut City.
A. M. Elgin.....	No. 2	Drift..	Walnut City.
George McCloud.....	No. 1	Drift..	Walnut City.
N. H. Nash.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Walnut City.
Jenison Huston.....	No. 1	Drift..	Walnut City.
E. Foster.....	No. 1	Drift..	Walnut City.
J. A. Lynch.....	No. 1	Drift..	Walnut City.
Mace Jackson.....	No. 1	Drift..	Walnut City.
John Remy.....	No. 1	Drift..	Walnut City.
A. F. Graham.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Dennis.
Thomas Frowel.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Dennis.

S OF MINES—CONTINUED.

ADAMS COUNTY.

NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	Name of mine.	Kind of mine.	POST-OFFICE.
Jones	No. 1	Shaft ..	Carbon.
Labbie	No. 1	Shaft ..	Carbon.
son	No. 1	Shaft ..	Carbon.
ake	No. 1	Shaft ..	Carbon.
Pickard	No. 1	Shaft ..	Carbon.
.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Carbon.
.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Carbon.
len	No. 1	Shaft ..	Carbon.
n	No. 1	Shaft ..	Carbon.
icks	No. 1	Shaft ..	Carbon.

BOONE COUNTY.

NAMES OF MINES—CONTINUED.

DALLAS COUNTY.

GUTHRIE COUNTY.

Alexander Lamb.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Stuart.
Andrew Muldoon.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Stuart.
Daniel McNally.....	No. 1	Drift..	Stuart.
George Cooper.....	No. 1	Drift..	Stuart.
Benjamin Mills.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Stuart.
Andrew Cove.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Stuart.
Joseph Gleason.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Dale City.
James Burnham.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Dale City.
Isaac Ford.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Dale City.
J. A. Frasier.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Panora.
J. A. Spring.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Panora.
William Butler.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Panora.
Nathan Mallow.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Panora.
Peter Digart.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Panora.
D. D. Reese.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Panora.
Galager & Sentney.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Fansler's.
Charles Christy.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Fansler's.
Edward Lewis.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Fansler's.
James Butler.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Fansler's.
Daniel Fillmore.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Fansler's.
Robert Chambers.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Fansler's.
John Davids.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Fansler's.
Merchant & Winters.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Fansler's.

NAMES OF MINES—CONTINUED.

GREENE COUNTY.

NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	Name of mine.	Kind of mine.	POST-OFFICE.
Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Angus.
Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Angus.
Coal Company.....	No. 2	Shaft ..	Angus.
Coal Company.....	No. 3	Shaft ..	Angus.
er Bros.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Angus.
ng Bros.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Angus.
sey.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Angus.
unction Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Grand Junction.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Vade.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Webster City.
ter.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Webster City.
Silvers.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Webster City.
alker.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Webster City.
House.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Webster City.
orrow.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Webster City.
n Burton.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Webster City.
Martin.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Webster City.
Claffin.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Webster City.
Claffin.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Webster City.
Gregg.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Webster City.
ard.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Webster City.
Lane.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Webster City.
oins.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Webster City.
gg.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Webster City.
ros.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Kamrar.
ea.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Kamrar.
ell.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Homer.

HARDIN COUNTY.

l.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Eldora.
lden.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Eldora.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

nfinger.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Galvin.
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NAMES OF MINES—CONTINUED.

JASPER COUNTY.

NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	Name of mine.	Kind of mine.	POST-OFFICE.
Standard Fuel Company.....	No. 1	Shaft	Colfax.
Vulcan Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft	Colfax.
Black Heath Mining Company.....	No. 1	Shaft	Colfax.
Pittsburg Mining Company.....	No. 1	Shaft	Colfax.
Jasper County Coal and Railway Comp'y	No. 1	Slope	Colfax.
Giddo Balley.....	No. 1	Drift	Colfax.
Scott Slaughter.....	No. 1	Drift	Colfax.
Jasper County Mining and Railway Co..	No. 1	Drift	Draper.
Jasper County Mining and Railway Co..	No. 2	Drift	Draper.
Jasper County Mining and Railway Co..	No. 3	Drift	Draper.
Robert Davidson.....	No. 1	Shaft	Newton.
William Snooks.....	No. 1	Shaft	Newton.
Brown & Stewart.....	No. 1	Shaft	Newton.
William Lister.....	No. 1	Shaft	Newton.
William Kay.....	No. 1	Slope	Newton.
McAllister & Tenent.....	No. 1	Shaft	Newton.
Newton Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft	Newton.
J. J. Pritchard.....	No. 1	Shaft	Prairie City.
C. M. Norris.....	No. 1	Shaft	Prairie City.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Russell & Crew.....	No. 1	Shaft	Fairfield.
Callows Stewart.....	No. 1	Drift	Fairfield.
W. S. Sperry.....	No. 1	Slope	Perlee.
Jacob Westenhouse.....	No. 1	Slope	Perlee.
Amos Taylor.....	No. 1	Slope	County Line.
Daniel Barr.....	No. 1	Slope	County Line.
S. C. Fry.....	No. 1	Slope	County Line.
John Beall.....	No. 1	Shaft	Birmingham.
Jackson Zimmerman.....	No. 1	Slope	Libertyville.
William Sullivan.....	No. 1	Drift	Libertyville.
John McGregor.....	No. 1	Shaft	Lockridge.
Andrew Schutz.....	No. 1	Shaft	Salina.

KEOKUK COUNTY.

Starr Coal Company.....	A	Shaft	What Cheer.
Starr Coal Company.....	B	Shaft	What Cheer.
Starr Coal Company.....	C	Shaft	What Cheer.
Starr Coal Company.....	D	Shaft	What Cheer.
Granger Coal Company.....	F	Shaft	What Cheer.
Granger Coal Company.....	G	Shaft	What Cheer.
Granger Coal Company.....	H	Shaft	What Cheer.
Cory Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft	What Cheer.
Vulcan Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft	What Cheer.
John Blatt.....	No. 1	Shaft	What Cheer.
Robert Moffet.....	No. 1	Shaft	What Cheer.
Martin Fisher.....	No. 1	Shaft	Delta.
Silas Brainard.....	No. 1	Shaft	Delta.
Sigourney Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft	Delta.
Crescent Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft	Delta.
William Turnbull.....	No. 1	Shaft	Richland.
William Bennett.....	No. 1	Shaft	Richland.
William Lewman.....	No. 1	Shaft	Richland.
Charles Cordes.....	No. 1	Shaft	Richland.
F. M. Stephenson.....	No. 1	Shaft	Packwood.

NAMES OF MINES—Continued.

MARION COUNTY—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	Name of mine.	Kind of mine.	POST-OFFICE
Samuel Buckman.....	No. 1	Slope ..	K
J. T. James.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	K
Swan Coal and Mining Company.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	K
James Boutin	No. 1	Drift ..	M
John Yenser.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	M
Clark & Lever	No. 1	Drift ..	M
James Blackburn.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Bussay.
David Rice	No. 1	Drift ..	Attica.

MONROE COUNTY.

NAMES OF MINES—CONTINUED.

MARASKA COUNTY.

NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	Name of mine.	Kind of mine.	POST-OFFICE.
ation Coal Company	No. 1	Slope ..	Muchakinoek.
ation Coal Company	No. 2	Slope ..	Muchakinoek.
ation Coal Company	No. 3	Slope ..	Muchakinoek.
ation Coal Company	No. 5	Shaft ..	Muchakinoek.
ompson	No. 1	Drift ..	Muchakinoek.
r Coal Company	No. 1	Shaft ..	Excelsior.
r Coal Company	No. 2	Shaft ..	Excelsior.
r Coal Company	No. 3	Shaft ..	Excelsior.
Moore	No. 1	Slope ..	Eddyville.
ance	No. 1	Shaft ..	Eddyville.
Underwood	No. 1	Shaft ..	Eddyville.
on England	No. 1	Slope ..	Eddyville.
Evans	No. 1	Slope ..	New Sharon.
Evans	No. 1	Slope ..	New Sharon.
Ream	No. 1	Drift ..	Tracy, Marion Co.
Hallowell	No. 1	Drift ..	Tracy, Marion Co.
al Company	No. 1	Shaft ..	Ream.
al Company	No. 2	Slope ..	Ream.
orrow	No. 1	Shaft ..	White Oak.
ilcoat	No. 1	Drift ..	Eddyville.
L. Shumaker	No. 1	Slope ..	Leighton.
n Coal & Mining Co.	No. 1	Drift ..	Leighton.
apman	No. 1	Slope ..	Olivet.
eightman	No. 1	Shaft ..	New Sharon.
mith	No. 1	Slope ..	New Sharon.
n Coal Company	No. 1	Slope ..	Oskaloosa.
n Coal Company	No. 1	Slope ..	Oskaloosa.
al Company	No. 2	Shaft ..	Oskaloosa.
Union Fuel Company	No. 1	Shaft ..	Oskaloosa.
Hussey	No. 1	Shaft ..	Oskaloosa.
Cable	No. 1	Shaft ..	Oskaloosa.
Smith	No. 1	Shaft ..	Oskaloosa.
& Sons	No. 1	Shaft ..	Oskaloosa.
d Coal Company	No. 1	Shaft ..	Oskaloosa.
urgess	No. 1	Shaft ..	Oskaloosa.
Davenport	No. 1	Shaft ..	Oskaloosa.
lover	No. 1	Shaft ..	Oskaloosa.
Barrowman	No. 1	Shaft ..	Oskaloosa.

PAGE COUNTY.

l & Cooper	No. 1	Shaft ..	Clarinda.
& Clowder	No. 1	Shaft ..	Clarinda.
Aikins	No. 1	Slope ..	Shambaugh.
lain	No. 1	Shaft ..	Shambaugh.
lson	No. 1	Shaft ..	Shambaugh.
Pearson	No. 1	Shaft ..	Shambaugh.
ones	No. 1	Shaft ..	Shambaugh.
Pinkerton	No. 1	Shaft ..	Shambaugh.

NAMES OF MINES—CONTINUED.

POLK COUNTY.

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SCOTT COUNTY.

Phelix Mactin...	No. 1 Shaft ..	Buffalo.
Phelix Mactin...	No. 2 Drift ..	Buffalo.
Samuel James...	No. 1 Shaft ..	Buffalo.
Samuel James...	No. 2 Shaft ..	Buffalo.
Bennett & Flair...	No. 2 Shaft ..	Buffalo.
Charles G. Rowan...	No. 2 Shaft ..	Buffalo.
Charles G. Rowan...	No. 2 Shaft ..	Buffalo.
Robert Williams...	No. 1 Shaft ..	Buffalo.
Marion Murrey...	No. 1 Shaft ..	Buffalo.
Edward Winfield...	No. 1 Shaft ..	Buffalo.

NAMES OF MINES--CONTINUED.

TAYLOR COUNTY.

NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	Name of mine.	Kind of mine.	POST-OFFICE.
Lindsay.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Newmarket.
Drewnell.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Newmarket.
n Easter.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Newmarket.
min Anderson.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Newmarket.
r Beyrion.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Villisca.
n Wilcox.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Villisca.
Monroe.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Villisca.

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

ston Harris.....	No. 1	Drift..	Bonaparte.
Bros.....	No. 1	Drift..	Bonaparte.
more & Miller.....	No. 1	Drift..	Bonaparte.
min Wagner.....	No. 1	Drift..	Bonaparte.
y & Israel.....	No. 1	Drift..	Bonaparte.
n & Walker.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Doud's Station.
m Doud.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Doud's Station.
ry.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Selma.
Overturf.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Selma.
er & Murphy.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Farmington.
Scott.....	No. 1	Slope..	Farmington.
m Downard.....	No. 1	Drift..	Utica.
ose Warner.....	No. 1	Drift..	Utica.
as Teal.....	No. 1	Drift..	Utica.
Cox.....	No. 1	Drift..	Hillsboro.
as Rice.....	No. 1	Drift..	Hillsboro.
Brownfield.....	No. 1	Drift..	Hillsboro.
Taylor.....	No. 1	Drift..	Wilson.
Koonts.....	No. 1	Shaft..	Leando.

NAMES OF MINES—CONTINUED.

WAPELLO COUNTY.

NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	Name of mine.	Kind of mine.	POST-OFFICE.
r Coal Company.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Ottumwa.
r Coal Company.....	No. 2	Slope ..	Ottumwa.
r Coal Company.....	No. 3	Shaft ..	Ottumwa.
Kitterman.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Ottumwa.
Chambers.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Ottumwa.
Phillips.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Ottumwa.
Mieir.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Ottumwa.
el Mieir.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Ottumwa.
Beam.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Ottumwa.
Metzgar.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Ottumwa.
Baker.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Ottumwa.
Schick & Co.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Ottumwa.
hechlager.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Ottumwa.
m Shepherd.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Ottumwa.
m Carter.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Ottumwa.
m Munley.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Ottumwa.
atric & Son ...	No. 1	Shaft ..	Ottumwa.
Godley.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Eldon.
p Datts.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Eldon.
as McGlothlin.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Eldon.
Clark.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Eldon.
Coal and Mining Company.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Ottumwa.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Thatcher.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Seymour.
ental Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Seymour.
Ripper.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Kniffin.
a Davis.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Plano.
Coal Company.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Plano.
as Burland.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	arvard.
Munn.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Ormanville.
Balin.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Ormanville.

NAMES OF MINES—CONTINUED.

WARREN COUNTY.

NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	Name of mine.	Kind of mine.	POST-OFFICE.
Joseph Edgerton.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Madora.
W. B. Jacobs.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Liberty Center.
Samuel T. Burgess.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Milo.
Nathan D. Bales.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Milo.
John B. Williams.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Milo.
W. A. Wright.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Milo.
Aaron Beem.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Sandyville.
Ephriam Conklin.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Sandyville.
Allen Banner.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Baner.
Robert Nicholson.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Carlisle.
Charles Voice.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Carlisle.
Henry Schuler.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Carlisle.
H. Fogle.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Locona.
B. H. Needley.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Locona.
Samuel Myers, Jr.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Locona.
A. D. Sheepe.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Locona.
J. Gressbaum.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Locona.
Freeman & Penwell.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Locona.
J. B. Gardiner.....	No. 1	Slope ..	Locona.
A. R. Higbee.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Locona.
A. H. Swan & Co.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Indianola.
Lumaden Bros.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Summerset.
Russell & Co.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Summerset.
D. K. Jones.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Summerset.
Levi Simmons.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Summerset.
Brown & Lord.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Summerset.
William Crow.....	No. 1	Drift ..	Norwalk.
J. P. Cotman.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Norwalk.
George Dillard.....	No. 1	Shaft ..	Springhill.

STATE MINE INSPECTOR.

COMMENDATIONS.

ndments to urge to the mining law
there should be a demand made fo
ed the last session of the Legislatu
bout doubled the work of the Inspe
was too much work for one man
the present law it becomes an abe
be done to operator or miner unl
inspection force can be increased.
ld be to allow at least two more In
ce to the foregoing tables that the
e State, and it is not necessary to e
nvince any one that there is too m
uld therefore recommend that the
d be three Inspectors—one chief
convinced that that would be be
istricts, as all reports could be em
lone better, time could be econom
w. I am confident that a law simi
Ohio, in regard to the inspection for
State. I have had to work under
having to run all over a judicial d
ut as the law authorizing counties
into effect in 1886, I deem it not
he mining law in that respect.
h three inspectors to enforce the mi
accomplished, as all the operators c
th the law, and in that way both

affid.

**TABLE OF THE PRESSURE OF AIR AT DIFFERENT HEIGHTS
OF THE BAROMETER.**

Height of Barometer.	Pressure per square inch.	Pressure per square foot.
27.0 inches.	18.28 pounds.	1908.28 pounds.
27.25 "	18.37 "	1925.89 "
27.5 "	18.49 "	1948.56 "
27.75 "	18.61 "	1981.25 "
28.0 "	18.74 "	1978.90 "
28.25 "	18.86 "	1996.56 "
28.5 "	18.98 "	2014.24 "
28.75 "	19.11 "	2031.91 "
29.0 "	19.23 "	2049.58 "
29.25 "	19.35 "	2067.24 "
29.5 "	19.47 "	2084.91 "
29.75 "	19.60 "	2102.58 "
30.0 "	19.72 "	2120.25 "
30.25 "	19.84 "	2137.92 "
30.5 "	19.96 "	2155.59 "
30.75 "	20.09 "	2173.26 "
31.0 "	20.21 "	2190.93 "

To find the pressure per square inch in pounds, multiply the reading of the barometer in inches by .4908. To find the pressure per square foot in pounds, multiply the reading of the barometer in inches by 70.6752.

GASES MET WITH IN MINES.

The gases generated in coal mines are fire-damp, after-damp, sometimes called choke-damp, black-damp, and white-damp.

Fire-damp is light carburetted hydrogen, and consists of one volume of the vapor of carbon, and two volumes of hydrogen condensed into one volume. This gas is never met with in the mines of this State.

Black-damp is the carbonic acid gas of chemistry, and is the principal gas met with in the mines of this State. It is composed of two atoms of oxygen and one atom of carbon, and by weight, oxygen 72.73, carbon 27.27, and by volume one each; and it is rather more than one and one half times as heavy as an equal volume of common air, the specific gravity of common air being 1,000, while that of carbonic acid gas is 1,524.01. This gas is accumulated from several

above referred to, there would be a total pressure of 53,006.25 pounds. But there is another fact to be taken into consideration in connection with air pressure: that if we increase the speed of the air in the air-way, we also increase the pressure in the following proportion. If we double the quantity of air in an air-way, we have four times the pressure, and nine times the pressure will produce three times the quantity, and sixteen times the pressure will give four times the quantity, and so on in like proportion. And if the pressure of 9,120.25 pounds per square foot would give a volume of air of one thousand cubic feet per minute; and if the volume of air is increased to two thousand cubic feet, the pressure would then be 36,481 pounds per square foot, or a pressure on the room-mouth of 122,000 pounds; and if we increase the volume of air to three thousand cubic feet per minute, then the pressure would be 19,082.25 pounds per square foot, and at the room-mouth it would be 477,056.25 pounds. And if the volume of air is increased to four thousand cubic feet, we would have a pressure per square foot of 36,481 pounds, and on the room-mouth there would be a pressure of 848,100 pounds. In increasing the volume of air from one thousand cubic feet to four thousand, we have increased the pressure at the room-mouth from 53,006.25 pounds to 848,100 pounds; but as we have made no arrangement for this increased pressure to exert its influence on any other portion of the room, except at the mouth, and as this increased pressure is required to overcome the extra friction of the air current, let us look a little further. For instance, if the current of air, when the volume was one thousand cubic feet per minute, traveled one hundred feet per minute, and if the volume was increased to four thousand cubic feet it would be compelled to travel four hundred feet per minute, and would have with four times the friction, or rubbing surface, in the same length of time. But the air traveling at the speed of four hundred feet per minute, instead of coming in contact with the rubbing surface with a momentum gained from a velocity of one hundred feet, as in the first instance, strikes against the rubbing surface with a momentum gained from a velocity of four hundred feet, and the increased resistance from the greater momentum acquired four times greater than before, and would require the pressure to be increased to sixteen times the original pressure, as shown by the figures above. Therefore, the quantity of air obtained will vary as the square root of the pressure applied, and the pressure will vary as the square of the velocity of the air column, or quantity obtained. And, as before

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every resistance with a double velocity or momentum. The double quantity of air and the double velocity, taken together, is the reason why we have a four fold resistance. Again, if we treble the velocity of the air we thereby cause three times the number of particles to meet the resistance in each moment of time, and this alone would treble the resistance. But, in addition to this, the trebled quantity meets the resistance with three times the momentum, which trebles the three-fold resistance that arises from the three-fold number of particles of air that meet the resistance each moment of time; for this reason we have a nine fold resistance for a three-fold quantity of air in a given time, and so on in like proportion. Therefore from these laws we learn that the quantity of air that will circulate through any mine is greater or less as the ventilating pressure is greater or less, but not in the same proportion; when the airway is the same the quantity of air only alters in the proportion of the square root of the pressure; so that a four fold pressure only gives a double quantity of air, and a nine-fold pressure only gives a trebled quantity of air. But on the other hand, one-fourth of the pressure still gives one-half of the air, and one-ninth of the pressure gives one-third of the air. The changes in the quantity of air are sluggish as compared with the changes in the ventilating pressure, only varying as its square root. The quantity of air, however, is more sluggish still in reference to the power employed to cause it to circulate. The quantity of air only varies as the cube root of the power and of the quantity of coal burnt to produce it; so that eight times the coal only doubles and twenty-seven times the coal only trebles the quantity of air circulating in a mine, no matter what kind of mechanical ventilation is employed so long as the airways remain in the same condition. Therefore, we must not expect any great general improvement in the ventilation of mines from a mere increase of power, as any increase of the quantity of air in the same airways is slow, small, and compared with the necessary increase of power required to produce it. Therefore, the quantity of air increases as we decrease or less the extent of the rubbing surface, but not in the same proportion, only as the square root of the extent of the rubbing surface. If we could do away with three-fourths of the rubbing surface, other things being the same, we could only double the quantity of air in the mine; if the rubbing surface were reduced to one-ninth the quantity of air circulating per minute would only be increased to three times its previous amount. On the other hand, if the extent of workings and

will divide separate splits or divides for his ventilating current, so that all his underground force can have a fresh supply of air from the intake, and after this current of air has done its work convey it as soon as possible so the upcast shaft, he has reduced the velocity, reduced the friction, reduced the pressure, and dispensed with the need of a certain amount of power to maintain the same amount of air.

White-damp, or carbonic oxide, is composed of one atom of oxygen and one atom of carbon. By weight, it contains 56.69 per cent of oxygen and 43.31 per cent of carbon. Its specific gravity is 975,195, being little less than common air. This gas is more deleterious to animal life than carbonic acid gas, as air containing a very small per cent of white-damp is unfit for respiration. Black-damp will not support combustion, while white-damp will admit the miner's lamp to burn amidst a deadly atmosphere. White damp is produced by imperfect combustion, and can be recognized when burning by its flickering blue flame, which may often be seen in the gob fires of this State. White-damp is frequently met with in the mines of this State, as the refuse of our coal seams are subject to spontaneous combustion; and in some of the mines the coal is blasted off the solid, and a very great amount of powder is consumed, and both, as before stated, produce white-damp.

STRIKES AND LABOR TROUBLES.

There have been several strikes in the last two years in different portions of the State. The strike referred to in my last report as not being settled, at the White Breast mines, in Lucas county, was finally settled by supplanting colored labor, and at the present time a majority of the miners at the White Breast mines are colored men. The strike was settled without any acts of violence being committed.

The only strike of importance, and the one that caused the most bitter feeling between operators and miners, was the strike at What Cheer and Angus. It may seem strange that I would class the strikes at these two places as one strike, but the circumstances are these: The miners at both places made a demand for an increase in wages at the same time, and the operators at Angus told their miners to go work, and if What' Cheer operators paid the price demanded, the

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at Angus should have the same advance, as the coal was going into the same market. The miners accepted this proposition, and went to work, while the miners at What Cheer stood out for the price demanded. This was the situation which the What Cheer miners were placed at the time of their strike. They were contending against the operators at What Cheer, who owned large mining interests in Illinois. As the mines of What Cheer were laid idle, the operators had a great demand for coal from their Illinois mines, and to get from the Illinois mines they could get from the mines at Angus were running full time, so that it made no difference to the What Cheer operators whether the mines at What Cheer or not, as long as they could supply the demand they wanted to supply their demands. The operators at What Cheer at one time attempted to introduce colored miners into the mines, but a general uprising of the miners, and by upsetting a wagon loaded with household goods belonging to some of the colored miners, and putting the wagon, household goods and all, into the fire, the introduction of colored labor was abandoned, and the colored miners were withdrawn from the mines and sent back to Mahoning. The strike at What Cheer things have an end, and so did the strike at What Cheer. The miners became convinced that they were waging a useless war, and went back to work. In a few days the miners at Angus went back to work, and the operators at Angus refused, and then they had been on strike about ten days the operators at Angus refused to pay an advance of the difference between the price of coal at What Cheer and Angus to Minneapolis. The miners refused, and both operators and miners stood out, and who could hold their breath the longest. The operators at What Cheer went to confer with the miners' committee, and the miners at What Cheer went to confer with the operators only through their committee. The miners of Angus were in the same position as the miners of What Cheer had been, for the reason that the Illinois mines were still running, and the coal that was stopped from going into market from What Cheer was supplied from Illinois and What Cheer; so that the demand for coal was being supplied, and could be as easily supplied as the miners of What Cheer had been. The miners of What Cheer were struck at a time. The operators at What Cheer, who had been idle for some time, brought in men from other places north, to take the places of the men on strike.

miners sent out circulars and committees, asking for help. This upon the part of the miners was liberally responded to by the miners in other portions of the State, and considerable aid was rendered for them at a meeting held at the court house in Des Moines. During this time the operators were increasing the working force at the mines, until the striking miners became boisterous in their demonstrations toward the men that were working, and a call was made on the Governor of the State to send troops to prevent a riot. The Governor responded by sending two companies of State troops, one company was withdrawn the same day, and the other company or a portion of it, remained for fourteen days, and was then withdrawn, as everything seemed perfectly peaceable, and in fact was peaceable. But about the time that the last of the troops were withdrawn was about the time that there was a large meeting held in the court house in Des Moines, at which some very inflammatory speeches were made by men that had more political aspirations than brains, and a care for the miners' interests, and the speeches made at this and other meetings by such men led a certain portion of the miners at Angus to believe that they would be sustained in any action they might take, and in a short time they made an assault on the men that were working. The result was that two or three of the men that had been working were unmercifully beaten, and one of their number was killed. Immediately after the killing of this man the sheriff of Boone county took one company of State troops and went to Angus, and remained until the men resumed work.

This action on the part of the striking miners of course resulted in the withdrawal of public sentiment and the more rational of the miners saw the situation and accepted the terms offered by the operators in regard to the price paid for mining. By the operators sending something to the miners in regard to the fuel of the mines, so that work was resumed after a strike of about four months duration, both parties claiming the victory. Thus ended the most bitter strike that has ever been in the State. I am convinced that there never would have been any acts of violence committed at Angus if men who were entirely outside of the coal interest had minded their own business; but if they felt a sympathy for the miner, had put their hands in their pockets and given some money to help support the women and children of the men on strike, instead of making speeches, thinking to tickle the ear of the striking miner and thereby secure his support at some future time.

men would acquaint themselves with all the circumstances and let their better judgment to have control.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The proper solution of the labor problem is very difficult, and the difficulties arising between capital and labor is one of great importance and one that has engrossed the leading minds of the last century all over the world. Great writers on political economy have given us their ideas upon the great social problem with a diversity of opinion almost equal to their number. And to those might be added carefully prepared and well studied opinions of some of the eminent newspaper editors of the present time. But still the problem is not solved, as the conflict between labor and capital still continues. Yet every one realizes the fact that the world was never so rich in accumulated wealth, comforts of civilization, culture, intelligence and charity. The average condition of the people is better than in any former period.

Civilization through the agitation of the industrial question has reached a higher point and light is breaking all over the civilized world. The material progress made during the last fifty years surpasses that of all other periods of history. In Europe and the United States wealth has increased since 1850 three times faster than the population. Machinery multiplied until its productive power in the United States and England alone is equal to the power of a thousand million men. Prof. Huxley has well said "that the 7,500,000 workers in England can produce as much in six months as would have required one hundred years ago the entire working force of the world in one year to equal." In the United States wealth has increased since 1850 to 1884 forty-two thousand, two hundred and forty million dollars. And according to Mulhall's estimate since 1830 Great Britain has almost trebled her wealth; France has quadrupled hers, the United States has multiplied in wealth six fold. And at present we are growing nearly four millions richer at sunset than sunrise the next day. The accumulations of Europe and the United States make daily \$11,000,000 and the increase in population 11,000 daily.

less than one-half of the manual labor that produce an equal amount of subsistence. has been invaded by science until her secret bservient to the will of man. During this been made in political and intellectual de- colleges, asylums, hospitals, churches and and everywhere are the monuments of in- this great march of progress the United this rich world this Nation of ours stands tion of property in 1884 was fifty-one and seventy millions in round numbers, itain—mother and rival—was more than s. This is a pleasant theme on which to unt with pride and pleasure the progress of Europe and more particularly by the ot forget that an undertone of discontent which should make us pause. In the very e has been so great there is wide spread de- merce, and dissatisfaction among the work- ese splendid triumphs in material progress benevolence, the conditions necessary to the been too much neglected. In Europe this causes. One the unfinished struggle for art of the people which has been in pro- th century, the protest against privileged perialism. The people learning that they ical power want their will registered as the vern them. This discontent has taken differ- ions. It has taken the form of Nihilism in nany, Communism in France, Radicalism in sm in Spain. These nations have also to and the one on which the United States is industrial question, involving the relation bor," employees and employed, the rate of strribution of wealth, which is the recurring n and the problem of all ages. The nations meet both problems at the same time, while st problem has made the United States the rld and its people the happiest. The youth cease to remember and reverence the devo-

tion and heroism of our forefathers who achieved independence and planted a free government in young America.

Honor to the wisdom and patriotism of the immortal Washington who successfully led the armies of America until they established a government by the people and for the people which has withstood the test of foreign wars; and equal honor should be given to the immortal Lincoln and Grant, who by their wisdom and patriotism enabled the armies of the Northern States from 1861 to 1865 to establish the fact beyond a doubt that a free government could stand the test of civil war, which leaves the United States as she enters the second century of her existence, still free from all the questions which are agitating the Old World, except the industrial problem.

This question is gaining in importance from several causes: a great increase in population, large immigration from Europe amounting in four years—from 1880 to 1884—to over twenty-four hundred thousand people, over crowding cities, rapid absorption of prairie lands, consolidation of wealth and the importation of contract labor are reproducing in the eastern and some of the western states some of the economic and social conditions of Europe. In this land which we love to boast, in the midst of great wealth, with power and production unsurpassed, with material success unparalleled, and with land of plenty there is in places the beginning of want. It is estimated that 350,000 workers are without employment upon whom labor more than a million women and children are depending for food, shelter and clothing. And the number could not be estimated who are working on half time and in this way supporting their own existence and the existence of those dependent upon them. This great army of workers stands and waits in vain for the opportunity to earn by honest toil the necessities of life. Many of those who have employment are forced by competition to accept a rate of wages that yields a bare subsistence.

The gap that divides the rich and poor grows wider and deepens daily; with unmistakable signs in the cities of a tendency to class. In cities the workers are forced into crowded tenement houses where foul air breeds disease and death. The tendency of the population of the United States is to large cities. One hundred years ago one thirtieth of the population was in town—now more than one fifth live in cities and towns.

These evils have grown with our growth, and are largely the result of the same cause here, as in Europe, of the existing industrial system.

cause sudden outbursts of condemnation or indignation-wealth, capitalists or corporations.

It would be folly to condemn, as a whole, a system which, with all its faults, has merits, and which has brought us thus far on our march and placed us in advance of any other nation on the globe.

But in a century the United States will have a population of 100,000,000. It is necessary, therefore, to seriously consider whether we should take the risk of going on under a system that permits such evils to now exist, and encourage industrial war between employer and employed, which, in other nations, has gathered more victims than all other wars that have cursed the world.

Whenever the people have not sufficient food, shelter, and clothing, the land always reaps a rich harvest.

The question is both industrial and social, and concerns not the capitalist nor the wage-receiver exclusively, nor one more than the other, but the whole body of society, and the State itself. It involves a principle, in the presence of which individual interests become insignificant. No question more serious or of a graver moment ever came before the American people. And upon its right settlement not only depend the future of society but ultimately the fate of our great republic. This nation is not without experience. A social question in the early history of our country took the form of slavery, and cast its shadow over our land, finally resting in dense darkness over one half of it. It grew noiselessly at first but soon reached such dimensions that it not only threatened our national existence, but brought on the greatest war of modern times. To preserve the Union and to wipe out the blot of slavery the lives of nearly a million men were laid down, and five thousand millions expended, while woe, misery and desolation were brought to numbered households throughout the land. It was probably too late to expect that slavery could have been expelled from our social system without war. But we should profit by experience, as we can see clearly how much better it would have been if the people, the real sufferers, who did not want it could have been spared war. The great law which governs the evolutions of society and mankind, and always makes for right and justice, had not been forced by the ignorance and passions of men to employ war and destruction to accomplish its purpose. If the leaders and statesmen of those times had been guided by the welfare of the people and the safety of the Republic, and had reasoned calmly and wisely together, and sought the ways

that make for peace, not only would the Union have been preserved but slavery would have been abolished. Therefore, if only one branch of this industrial problem has recorded such bitter experience in settlement, what may we not expect of, instead of peaceable methods, war should be invoked to settle other and larger industrial and social problems, in which the people everywhere would take part. The picture is too dark, everything that is good in man, all our freedom, patriotism, prudence, goodness, charity, the teachings of religion, the love for our children, and the hope for our posterity should be invoked to keep us from this awful result. This great Republic, in its morning life, before wrong and injustice have had time to crystalize, with no inherited disposition to *caste*, with no power, in a people advancing in intelligence, and with the future clearly in view, and the question pressing for solution, this would seem the time to begin, and our country the place to solve the problem. To prevent industrial war, to bring about a better distribution of wealth, to regulate the force of competition, to secure to labor a larger share of the products it helps to create, shorter hours of work thereby insuring longer hours for leisure and improvement, and to lessen the cares and distresses of poverty is an ambition worthy of American manhood. Struggling humanity awaits the action of this great Republic, to see if, after giving man a government on a Christian basis, it will give him industry on a Christian basis, and to take the next great step in civilization. The question whether labor in America will, in the future, sustain, improve upon, or degenerate from its once high condition, is one beside which every other national problem, social, religious, and political, is a matter of trifling moment; for, upon this depends the destiny of the greatest State, the life of the most beneficent government which the world has ever seen. This Republic is in better condition at the present time to grapple with the industrial question than it ever will be again, the longer it is put off the harder it will be to settle, for, with its present sparse population in most of the States, the general diffusion of property, both real and personal.

The accumulation of savings are guarantees of peace and order at the present, and permit us to hope that danger is far remote, and that no revolution threatens the form and substance of society and government. We should, therefore, calmly approach the consideration of the question now, and gather information, study causes, avoid the errors of other ages, and seriously consider in a spirit of fairness

as a nation we ought to do; not wait until we are overpopulated—until New York, San Francisco and New Orleans shall give way to cities like London; not until Kansas City and other cities of like dimensions with a population equal to New York; not until island towns have grown to the size of Cleveland.

This industrial question is put off until such a time as ill have crept in, and this republic will find many of the obstacles now met with in the Old World. It is true that to-day the tenement population of New York is estimated at 500,000, live in 20,000 houses. Here is as large as that of Chicago, and larger than that of London or Cincinnati. In the tenth ward of New York there are about 1,000 tenement houses. In 200 of these houses families live in each. In the eleventh ward there are 29—29,043 native and 29,754 foreign-born people, the most crowded district in the world.

The tendency of our population is to large cities. As cities become more densely populated, this tendency increases. And should we procrastinate the social question until such a time, we will find that it has become the song of a siren. It is not the part of wisdom to hope that social and industrial questions will be solved without giving man any concern. Remedies must be found. We have advanced sufficiently in science and knowledge to know that our industrial system is on a rotten basis; that strikes, violence and friction are the result. Employed should cease, and instead there should be peace, peace and harmony, and with the object of a fair distribution of the wealth produced.

It is not itself into societies all over the world, but it is divided and conflicting. Some demand the ordinary remedies, such as forcible division of property, and socialism and communism; but such remedies do not remove the existing evils, and have a tendency to widen the gap between capital and labor. There is no natural harmony between capital and labor. These two forces must be in antagonism. The antagonism is between employer and employee. The antagonism is between employer and employee. The employer seeks to get

as much labor as he can for the smallest wages, while the employer aims to do the smallest amount of labor for the most wages he can get. This, through the law of competition, leads to a constant conflict of interests where there should be harmony.

This question has another phase besides the proper distribution of wealth, or the proper adjustment of wages. The social features present another difficulty to its solution. It is true that in the United States the wages have advanced in the last twenty-five years, but the workers are not to be satisfied in order to support life on the same relative plane as they were before have also increased. And this is right. As the world grows in power of production, man ought to grow in tastes and needs. As the desire for a larger and higher state of existence does grow, and as the means to grow as fast as the means of satisfying that desire increase. Therefore, the true question is not whether workers receive more than before, but whether they produce more and get a larger proportion of what is produced than before. In this country, where more intelligence and therefore more efficient labor is found than elsewhere, labor secures comparatively higher wages. Workers of lower grades of intelligence or skill are denied their share of the benefits of a higher civilization if they have to compete, not with the pauper labor of Europe, but with imported contract labor. Paupers, gathered largely from the almshouses of Europe, arrive most daily in New York, and seek employment at lower wages than American labor and get it. The result is, they begin the process of becoming Americans by displacing American workers, who have families depending upon them for their daily bread; and with the knowledge that wealth brings social power, position, luxuries and influence to which they, though born with passions, ambitions and hopes, remain strangers, and that to all intents and purposes, both they and their children in whom they rejoice, must be forever shut out from all associations with the rich, arousing a feeling often harder to subdue than the knowledge that they do not get a fair share of what their labor helps to produce.

The time for labor to get its fair share is not after wealth has been created and distributed, but at the time of its creation. If all property was equally divided among the people and there was no change in the industrial system those that have the most now would get a larger share soon after the division. The right to property legally acquired under the existing system ought never to be disturbed. The question is to secure better distribution in the future.

can be too much wealth in the world. All the ability and power of individuals and produce. Wealth honestly acquired stands on a pedestal of personal effort and personal sacrifice. It is much and is equally deserving. They are the fruits of civilization, without which it would perish. Capital would have in an equal degree all the aid, support and protection that the law of individuals can afford. If capital distresses labor, labor is in trouble; if it leaves a large surplus to capital through individual or state action, labor can never gain any advantage from it. Society has to a certain extent grown up with the recognition of the dignity and importance of labor, but when there was no capital, but there never was labor. In the beginning, as it is the real creator, received all it wanted and was treated with respect. In our complex civilization exist without the fruits of his labor. Every want, desire, taste, comfort and ease is the result of his labor. In all its departments should be justly valued and the true dignity of labor recognized. Labor is degraded to the level of merchandise and treated as a commodity to be bought and sold and governed entirely by the market, as that would have a tendency to do away with the basis of our industrial system, for degraded labor would not raise above its degraded condition; and the son of the poor man who has been brought about the poor man's son who has been brought up would not have the ambition to raise above the level of his father. While under our present system of to-day may be the man of easy circumstances who may profit by his father's habits of economy and become the millionaire of the next generation. Man is taught; property and wealth surround him from his birth to his existence. You need all you can get, and often not well defined you must get all you can. In accumulating property you may perceive though you have more than you need or are bound by a binding law to oblige you to help him. There has been made in civilization in this regard a great advance in a short distance man has traveled from them;

without conscience they do nearly as well. Their law, the only one they know, is that the strongest takes. Man knows a different law, but too often follows the law of the brute. The restraints laid upon man by civilization in the acquisition of property are but few more than were imposed upon him in a state of nature. What he got then by his own exertions and by force was his. What he gets now, taking advantage of the weak by superior power or by cunning, is his also. Man must be lifted up from this lower level of his nature by education. The subject of education has never received the proper consideration in connection with our industrial system.

In the employment of labor there is no attention paid to education. The habit of employing boys in our mines and manufactories before they can read and write should be prohibited by law, as it has a tendency to bring to manhood a class of wage workers who are as ignorant and consequently as vicious in their habits as the pauper class that are brought over from Europe of which we have such need to fear. To the present industrial organization inherited from Europe there have been added by permission of law features largely of American origin, over-capitalization of corporations, watering of stocks, cornering of food products, reckless creation of bonded debts by States, cities and corporations, all of which are against good morals, tend to promote demoralization and depression in business and reduce the rate of wages, and should be prohibited by law. A large part of the work done in the world is by corporations. They constitute a great force in production and will increase, because man derives advantages and benefits from them which would not be had otherwise.

Corporations properly conducted are all right, if stock-watering and other evils are kept out, as incorporation is but a form of co-operation under the law. The evils that have grown out of corporations come from the abuse of their powers and privileges. The States have the power and should exert it in imposing conditions upon their creation. Heretofore corporations have been organizing mainly as the instruments of capital, but may we not hope that with national laws forbidding the importation of European paupers and contract labor, and with State laws prohibiting the employment of any one under sixteen years of age in any of our mines or manufacturing establishments, unless they have acquired a certain standard of education; that the wage worker would be educated in a few years so that he could combine in his own interests and become in-

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re for peaceful and legal action to bring them the largest return. Wage rough combination, and to some extent, but never when they have recognition of their fellow workers, as that

Experience has proved that strike violence and destruction of property satisfactory relief.

afford to resist the law. By obeying own interests with knowledge and confidence in their conduct, they create and brings justice. The wage worker himself is not through violence or outside the law, and that he can, by proper effort and better his condition than can equality and economy are needed; the worst enemies.

for the capitalist to learn and do. If policy it is safer and better to be profitable on an equitable basis with there in the long run; and that cannot be the only laws that should govern. I learn that wealth is only a trust, as come to him he can afford to spare, in helping the deserving poor

promise the best results in solving the knowledge becomes more universal and its adoption, are boards of arbitration. If these remedies require an education as we now have, as both employer and so they could rise above their present fact that all men are born equal. If settling differences between nations achieved great triumphs and secured it did not work equally well between France and England, arbitration and congress in adjusting differences between the State of Pennsylvania has passed a law for arbitration of disputes between employers

and employed. Arbitration has been recommended by others who are closely connected with both employer and employee whenever it has been adopted it has always prevented strikes, violence, and promises to do well in the future.

Whenever employer and employed become educated so that they can lay down their irritations and grievances sufficiently to meet on equals and discuss frankly and candidly the disputed issues before a board of arbitration selected by both parties, it will be a great gain gained. Incorporated co-operation has made the greatest progress in the Old World. It has been tried to some extent in this country, in this country, as wherever tried in the old country, co-operation has been retarded by lack of intelligence on the part of the wage-workers.

The wage worker, because of his surroundings, has been deprived of education sufficient to enable him to be intellectually equal to the employer, and for this reason they have been unable to come to an understanding. As the wage workers have lacked the ability, training and discipline to manage large or even moderate business enterprises. But education of the worker, furnish him the opportunities for training and discipline and co-operation will be a success. It must not be presumed that the object sought will bring about an ideal state where all will be equal in power, wisdom, goodness, position, wealth and influence. That can never be. Absolute equality is an impossibility. The relief sought is not equality, but equity and justice. Some will always be better and stronger than others. Society, however, should be organized and formed on such lines that the good, wise and kind shall govern. This can be done in no other way than by education. Through all the difficulties that environ the industrial question, it is plain that an adjustment must be reached by which the war now raging between employer and employed must come to an end, and be superseded by some system that will unite the interests of the employer and the employed. They must become and continue partners instead of enemies in the enterprises they operate. During the process of the creation of wealth there should be such a division between employer and employed that the latter shall secure at least the three essentials of existence: food, clothing and shelter; and in addition, means to subdue sickness, and by frugality and thrift something over for old age and infirmity that grows as the years come on. The wage worker is entitled to this, and should have it. It is a modest, and who will say unreasonable, demand? Nature has made provision for all her creatures. This is an unanswerable reason why all who are worthy should

a. The industrial system which does not permit the worthy to
ough must be at fault, and public opinion all over this country
nning to realize the fact. It is the power of public opinion
is reaching the conclusion that the laws of competition, supply
mand, as applied to the wage receiver, operate unjustly; that
rker does not now, in many cases, get a fair share of what
as to produce; that he is, in effect, a partner with the capital-
ough not treated as such.

ust be further considered that the wage worker who heretofore
d little to say, is helping now through education to make this
opinion which in the end must stand as the sole judge and final
tor of what is just between him and the capitalist. If the cap-
should admit the principle of copartnership, would not he make,
way of increased profits, nearly, if not all, that he would be
upon to concede? The worker, having a direct interest, would
te and better work. The saving, by better care of property,
and machinery, and in diminution in the cost of superintend-
would in the aggregate afford a large return to increase the
With copartnership between employer and employed, the
r would feel he was more nearly the equal of the capitalist; his
and ambition would be stimulated to better action, and the
of inferiority he is made to feel by having no interest in the
as would largely disappear. Unity of interests would prevent
, and the loss of time and wages and the destruction of prop-
cident to them.

civilization that has proved the best for man, and that has lifted
o to higher planes than any other, is that built upon and shaped
teachings of Christ: "Love thy neighbor as thyself;" "Do
thers as you would have them do unto you."

correct philosophy, all sound teaching and reasoning, conduct
rringly to these simple truths, which combine in themselves
essential principle necessary to the solution of the industrial
m. A solution based upon these principles would abide, be-
t would be founded on simple justice between man and man.

THE HYGIENE OF MINES.

The following article on the hygiene of mines is by R. W. Mond, P. H. D., of New York City, inserted in this report by request.

It is convenient to divide mines with reference to this subject into two classes, collieries and metal mines. Subterranean quarries, salt mines, etc., present no conditions requiring them to be separated from the latter class.

With regard to the hygiene of American collieries (a branch of the subject which I shall not discuss at length), I take the liberty of quoting some excellent observations contained in a recent article by Mr. Henry C. Sheaffer, of Pottsville. Mr. Sheaffer says: 'The working miner usually devotes his whole life to that occupation. He frequently, perhaps generally, begins at the age of from eight to twelve years, as a slate-picker in the breaker—the building in which the coal is prepared for market—where his business is to sit alone with twenty or thirty companions of about his own age and pick fragments of slate from a thin stream of coal constantly flowing past him. The place in which he works is apt to be more or less open and exposed to draughts; his clothing consists of shirt and trousers, usually old and ragged; a battered cap and a pair of old shoes—the last often omitted in summer. His whole costume, whatever its original color, is soon stained a uniform black by the cloud of coal-dust which fills the breaker, filters through his clothing and begrimes his skin and which forms a large constituent part of the atmosphere he breathes. A boy and man follow an invariable practice at the close of every working day, to wash himself thoroughly from head to foot, a custom to which his hardiness and generally rugged health in early life are to be largely attributed. His diet as boy and man is simple; pork, salt fish, potatoes and home-made bread are its staple constituents, but if his work is good and money sufficient all the luxuries of the local market are to be found on the miner's table.

He learns to smoke and chew tobacco at an early age; has few scruples against the use of either malt or alcoholic liquors, and withal grows to be lusty, sinewy youth who seldom troubles

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unless overtaken by one of the numerous accidents of recklessness, not less than his somewhat dangerous exposure to him. At the age of eighteen or twenty, if he has not previously entered the mine as a driver, or for some other special work, he goes in as a laborer, becoming in effect an apprentice to a practical miner, with duties so similar to those of his boss that for the purpose of this report they are considered identical.

A new miner gets to his work shortly before seven o'clock in the morning, if on the day shift, or between five and six in the evening, if on the night shift. He is dressed in flannel shirt, woolen trousers, heavy shoes or boots, and usually with a canvas bag over his shoulders. On his head he wears a cap or a helmet shaped like a fireman's, but of smaller size. Over the head gear, the lamp, a small tin one, shaped like a coffee-pot, swings by a hook over the visor, unless the miner works in a fiery place, when he carries a safety lamp in his hand. A tin can and canteen of water or cold tea are always hanging over his shoulders. Thus equipped he rides down the slope, and if he is lucky enough to catch one of the mine-wagons going to his working place, he rides in it. If he has to walk two or three miles from the foot of the shaft, where the cars are at hand, he walks most of the way through mud, taking small account of wet feet, or, indeed, of wet clothes. At any time, though the roof over him may drip all day long, in an exceptional case if he wears a rubber or oil-cloth suit, he is not wet at places.

Two miners, or two miners and a laborer, form a gang, and their work is an alteration of exhausting physical labor and rest. They work with drilling-bar, powder and pick, getting the rock out and breaking it to a size small enough to handle; then they dig and charge a hole for blasting, with shovel and wheelbarrow, then they load the coal and get it into the mine cars to be sent to the surface, and then when a particular job is done, or a blast is made, they retire to the nearest place of safety, and in their spare time sit down in the cool, damp draught of the vent to cool off as rapidly as possible. Is it any wonder that consumption and miner's asthma are the common ailments of the miner? In walking to and from his work, along the mine track, the miner has to step on the sills on which the track is

avoiding the hollows worn by the mules' feet between the sills as these are laid from two and a half to three and a half feet apart. The effort gives him a long, slow, swinging gait, the head thrown forward to counterbalance the body. The same posture is found best for traversing the manways and other smaller passages, the long stride being advantageous in picking the way over uneven and uncertain ground, while the bent head escapes projections from the roof and permits the light of the lamp in the miner's cap to fall on the ground at his feet. The habit becomes fixed, and the old miner may always be known by his bent shoulders and swinging gait. That this natural compression of the chest cannot but be injurious is evident. Among the most laborious of the miner's duties is setting the timbers which support the roof. The gangway or general roadway of the mine is usually from seven to ten feet in height and about the same in width, seldom falling below these dimensions in American mines.

Where thick beds of coal are worked and the cars are drawn by mule or locomotive power (though in the thin beds of England and Wales they are often so small that a man cannot stand upright between them), the gangway timbers, unless the rock and coal are unusually solid, consist of a prop on each side, with a cross-piece uniting them. They are from ten to fifteen inches thick, of length adapted to the dimensions of the gangway, and being of green wood are correspondingly heavy, weighing from 300 to 500 pounds, according to size; yet three men are not only expected to set the side-pieces but to lift the heavy cross-beam into position far above their heads and fix it there. The work is so hard, performed as it is beyond the brattice which supplies fresh air, in an atmosphere charged more or less with powder smoke and carbonic acid gas, that by the time the work is done all three are thoroughly exhausted and over-heated, and in the most favorable condition for the reception of colds, lung diseases, and rheumatism. If working in a steeply-pitching breast, the timbers are not so large they are quite large enough to tax the strength of the two men who have to get them up a steep and difficult manway by sheer lifting and pulling. In this way, which is almost like working up through a chimney, timbers averaging perhaps eight feet long by six inches thick, are carried to the top of the breast, which may be from sixty to eighty yards above the gangway level.

Mention has been made of the brattice. This is a highly-impor-

the ventilation of the mine. It is an air tight partition, generally carried along one side of the gangway, though sometimes over and so arranged with reference to the ventilating current that fresh air is carried along one side of it while the impure air, to be withdrawn, passes along the other side. Its object is the circulation of air in the recess formed by advancing of the workings. As every passage or chamber in the mine, the solid coal or rock, it necessarily forms a space which is always stagnant unless moved by some such force. Communicating passages, called headings, connect the working chambers, about thirty yards apart, but as the chamber is opened beyond the heading, ventilation is necessary here, also.

The impurity in the atmosphere in which the miner labors is frequently neglected, and the work is so arranged that it ceases almost entirely to affect the air in the mine becomes loaded with powder smoke and carbon monoxide, carburetted hydrogen. In either case, the miner's health is most injurious.

The principal occupation of the coal-miner is cutting and here again his work is performed under disadvantages as regards the preservation of health. Lying on the side, holding under the mass in a stroke of the pick dislodges a fresh shower of dust on the miner. Other portions consist of straining to dislodge a mass hanging from the roof; of lifting heavy weights; of shoveling continuously, hour after hour, to be shoveled into the mine-cars the filling of which, holding three tons each, is considered a day's work; of swinging a heavy sledge in drilling by which the miner is frequently unsteady, having to be maintained on a floor of smooth slate, so that, as a miner friend of the writer, it is very much like asking a man to stand on the roof of a house while working. There are also hot and loose rocks over head, equally to be feared as the shrouded in darkness which the miner's lamp creates, and which hides without removing the danger.

Even when not at work also has its effect on his general health. Every other class of men, this varies according

to the tastes and temperament of the individual. His house is plain but conveniently built, and furnished with the necessities of life. Being situated in the country, and in a place where land is of little or no value for either building or agricultural purposes, there is plenty of space about the house, and fresh air in abundance. Even the close neighborhood of frequent hog-pens, occasional stables, and the universal practice of emptying slops from the house on the ground at the back door, have little or no deleterious effect, being neutralized by the abundance of pure air with which their odors and gases mingle.

The miner's first care on coming from work is to take a tub bath, cleansing his skin thoroughly. He then dresses in a clean suit, eats his supper, and is ready for the duties and amusements of the evening, both of which are few and simple. Usually the male immigrants of the patch gather in groups in the open air, in the village store, or in the omnipresent saloon, and smoke and talk until the coming of an early bed-time sends them home. Comparatively little drinking is indulged in except on pay-day, which comes once a month and is celebrated by the drinking classes with a spree. In this particular the miner's nationality makes itself seen. While men of various nations may be found drinking to intoxication, the practice as a rule is confined to the Irish.

There are few of American descent among the miners, and those who are generally found among the best and steadiest of their class.

The Irish are the most numerous, and they are fond of liquor, and to excess, and are very quarrelsome when drunk. Terrible dissensions often accompany a pay-day spree among them. Next to the Irish numbers are the Welch, a temperate, thrifty and intelligent race, who form a valuable element in the population. They are industrious and economical; generally succeed in securing homes of their own, in which they delight in beautifying and keeping in order, and are to be found in positions of trust and authority in later life.

Germans and Poles, too, are industrious and economical, but less temperate than the Welch; more careless in their personal habits, and utterly regardless of the laws of health. They eat unwholesome food, sleep in ill ventilated rooms, and early acquire a sallow, unhealthy appearance. Nevertheless, their active occupation, and the enforced cleanliness of the shifting suit counteract many of the ill effects of their mode of living, and they will probably be found to average long lives as the other races. Less numerous, though making up

certain localities are Scotch, English and much like the Irish in habits, while the place between them and the Welch. It is said that these remarks apply in general to very good workmen and excellent citizens. Similarly, there are worthless characters in whom will be found, as has been stated.

Secondly, personal habits have their effect on the exposure to disease. Exposure to tuberculosis, which the inhalation of dust exposes to consumption, a very common

condition of a miner's working-life, is noted by the casual visitor, is the absence of ventilation, as many physicians and engineers consider it, while others, as positive, injurious effect.

Dr. Schuyler, in a paper read before the Schuylkill Medical Society, says: (*Transactions Medical Society of Schuylkill*) The deprivation of sunlight must be a cause of disease.

The results of this deprivation will become manifest in chronic, nervous irritations, in tendencies (by exciting causes) toward scrofula, and other maladies. Other practitioners however, hold that deprivation of sunlight is among the least of the injurious effects from it are perceptible, and can be traced either wholly or in part to the lack of sunlight. It will probably continue to differ for ever from sunlight during all the working of any chronic complaint. In this connection it should be noted that the miners work is carried on in a place and that usually of a very poor quality. The light can penetrate to him, and about the same time the visitor usually remarks is that it is so dark that it requires a great exercise of imagination to persuade him that it is a sample of that thick darkness that shrouded the land of Egypt.

Especially when the mines are working full time they see but little of the sun during their

working days. They enter the mine before sunrise and quit it at sunset. It is however a very common practice among them to work week about, one week by day and the next week by night. In some cases they have at least from four to six hours of every day's daylight during their night week, and in any case they usually spend some time above ground. They do not complain of want of sunshine, and it is difficult to trace any ill effects of its absence upon them. Their complexions are pale but not more so than those of persons who work at night or in shaded rooms above ground, and their eyesight as a general thing considering the miserable light they have to work by is remarkably good. Few miners are compelled to wear eye-glasses either working or reading before reaching old age.

Too much care cannot be exercised to guard against carbonic gas in mines. It not only exists in large quantities in a natural state but is constantly being formed by the exhalations from the lungs of men and animals, the products of combustion in the miner's lamps, the ventilating furnaces, and especially the small locomotive engines now so commonly employed. When mixed with common air it is only safe up to the proportion of five per cent, though it is said that some miners become so accustomed to it that they can breathe an atmosphere charged with twenty per cent of carbonic acid.

Mr. Andrew Roy, State Mine Inspector of Ohio (Third Annual Report, 1876), calls special attention to the insidious workings of this unseen but deadly foe of the miners. The air, he says in speaking of the comparatively shallow mines of Ohio where natural ventilation is depended on to a very great degree, is best in the morning because the circulation is partially if not wholly renewed in the night during the absence of the miners, but in the afternoon and toward quitting-time it becomes very foul and miners frequently leave the mine because their lights will no longer burn or because they are so oppressed with languor and headache that they can no longer stay in the mine. The black-damp however is more insidious than direct fire in its operations, gradually undermining the constitution and killing men by inches. By reason of constant habit young and robust miners are able to stay several hours in a mine after a light goes out for want of fresh air, where a stranger unused to such scenes would fall senseless, and if not speedily removed would die.

Similarly Mr. J. K. Blackwell, appointed British Commissioner of Mines in 1849 with instructions to make an inspection of their sanitary condition reports. There is another class of injuries result-

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ilation to which miners are exposed. These injuries are slow in onset and not immediate and subtle considered. These effects are of air which has become vitiated by its having lost its due proportion of oxygen and the formation of carbonic acid gas. The lights of the mine, the goaves (cavities of the roof), and this state is also usually found to be, yielded from the whole coal or carbon arising from the decomposition, especially in coal seams, and

by blasting are also allowed to reach an injurious degree. Thomas E. Thomas, 1864, says: "In collieries that had they had no inflammable gas as *not well ventilated*. Although an explosion, these collieries where the men by inches. There are quite here there is nothing but carbonic inflammable gas. The men's health is taken by inches. They do not live a few years and die."

ially called to Mr. Foster's residence rather too prone to think that fire-breathed and force their men to work in a room filled with carbonic acid because of one dropping off without any warning death by explosion. It is an improved state of science and the all civilized countries have great success with regard to ventilation.

commonly met with in coal mines where the air is loaded. Where the coal is broken a little dust is made and the more injurious effect, but it is exceptions and it has been found that the drier the air the more water is found and the drier the

the coal becomes. Anyone who has seen a load of coal shot from a cart or has watched the thick clouds of dust which sometimes envelop the huge coal-breakers of the anthracite region so completely as almost to hide them from sight, can form an idea of the injurious effect upon the health of constant working in such an atmosphere. The wonder is not that men die of clogged-up lungs, but that they manage so long to exist in an atmosphere which seems to contain at least fifty per cent of solid matter. Ventilation mitigates this but does not obviate it, as a stream of pure water flowing in a muddy pool of which the bottom is being continually stirred up only thins the contents of the pool but will not make them clear. Like a fresh stroke of the pick or hammer, every shovelful of coal moving every fall of a dislodged mass, causes a fresh cloud of dust, until a ventilating current would need to flow with a force little short of a hurricane to keep the miners lungs supplied with unvitiated air. Inspector Roy, who has given much attention to the subject of ventilation, says (Report for 1876, p. 92): Constant labor in a badly aired mine breaks down the constitution and clouds the intellect.

The lungs become clogged up from inhaling coal-dust and from breathing noxious air, the body and limbs become stiff and sore and the mind loses the power of vigorous thought. After six years labor in a badly ventilated mine—that is a mine where a man with a good constitution may from habit be able to work every day for several years—lungs begin to change to a bluish color. After twelve years they are black and after twenty years they are densely black, not a vestige of natural color remaining, and are little better than carbon itself.

The miner dies at thirty-five of coal-miner's consumption. Roy attributes the frequent strikes and other expressions of discontent among the miners primarily to defective ventilation, saying: "The sources of discontent among miners arise not in my judgment so much in the evil nature of men as in the evil genius of the mine and no conspiracy laws are needed to compel miners to be law-abiding citizens, but better ventilation to expel the demons of the mine—those noxious gases which in remoter ages the priests of Germany were wont to combat with religious exorcisms."

The following cases reported by Dr. William Thomson show the condition of lungs above referred to: D. C., aged fifty-eight, miner for twelve years, lungs uniformly black and of a carbonaceous color. D. D., aged sixty-two, miner from boyhood, lungs uniformly black. G. H., aged forty-five years, lungs uniformly deep black throughout.

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a density equal to caoutchouc. L. A., at his life, whole lungs dyed with black

, of Middleport, Ohio, testified before me on this subject as follows: "I have seen many cases in which there was carbonaceous matter in the lungs. The Scotch people call it spurious consumption. I have no doubt the carbonaceous matter causes death. I examined them after death and they spit up a black substance whose retention in the lungs is certain. Four cases came to my knowledge. The first referred to is solid carbonaceous matter in the lungs. It is very slow to operate as it aggravates diseases of the lungs, acting as a stimulant. Once in the lungs it remains there and produces a peculiar black sputum in all cases of consumption.

Dr. J. C. Pottville, in his treatise before me at this time since, a patient suffering from consumption, who had not entered a coal mine, a gentleman, of Pottville, under my care, died of pneumonia with softening and abscess of the lungs. He was engaged in mines, but has not been in the mines for eight years past. During his recent illness his sputum was constant. After what has been said, the greatest necessity for healthful mining is to have a current sufficient to carry off noxious matter. At least the most of the dust, mining becomes an agreeable occupation, notwithstanding its perils and drawbacks. The labor is not so heavy as to those whose experience in mines is limited. It is the testimony of the great mass of miners that by the well-known fact that men will work for a season in the mines

about the comparatively free and easy conditions. To a great extent his own boss, the uniform temperature of the mines varies little if any with the season, from 50° to 65° Fahrenheit, according to local conditions—and perhaps the spice of danger

always present that makes the miner once initiated cling to work for the rest of his life.

Nor is that life necessarily a short one, though the appalling frequency of easily avoidable accidents reduces its average length below what it should be. So far as the writer is aware no comparative statistics of the average length of miners' lives or of their liability to disease have ever been published; but old men are common among them and men who have worked thirty, forty or fifty years in the mines and are still hale and hearty for their age are by no means rare. Their principal diseases, as before stated, are miners' asthma, consumption and rheumatism, and among those who have worked long in badly ventilated places dyspepsia, tremors, vertigo and other troubles arising from blood-poisoning. The two principal causes are dampness and bad air. Pumps and precaution obviate the one, proper ventilation the other.

In conclusion it is the opinion of the writer, formed from long personal acquaintance with the subject and sustained by the unanimous testimony of practicing physicians, mining engineers, colliery owners and miners themselves, that were it not for accidental injuries and deaths the mining class would show as good average health, as fair a percentage of longevity and as low a death rate as any other class of manual laborers; that the hygienic conditions of American mines are receiving more attention and consequent improvement year by year; and that if the average miner could be taught to exercise common sense about his work the list of accidents would lose most or all of the terrors which now hang over it in the mind of the general public.

Coming now to the second class of mines I wish to inquire whether the general conclusions expressed by Mr. Shafer with regard to collieries are equally applicable to metal mines?

The chief differences in this country between the sanitary conditions of coal mines and those of metal mines are the following:

1. The coal mines are, as a rule, neither very deep nor very high above the sea level, whereas a large proportion of the metal mines are situated at great altitudes (5,000 to 13,000 feet above tide). The comparative rarity of the atmosphere, though not perhaps injurious to health, *per se*, nevertheless intensifies the changes of temperature to which both the mountain climate and the underground work render the miner liable, and thus promotes certain febrile and rheumatic complaints.

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Although it cannot be said of American metal mines in general that they are deeper than the coal mines, yet it must be said that they grow deep faster and that the deepest of them far outstrip the coal mines in this respect. In some cases, notably the Copper Lode, the increase of heat in depth is a very serious cause of annoyance and injury to the mining work.

With rare exceptions metal mines do generate poisonous gases in large quantities or brief periods. Slowly evolved in the rocks of minerals, such as pyrites, may give off sulphurous or sulphydric gases. Carbonic acid may be generated by the decay of wood or by the burning candles, or the exhalation of the men, but there is no such imminent danger from these sources as threatens the coal miner who may be overwhelmed by a sudden rush of gas or a flood of water. On the other hand this immunity from sudden dangers, due to imperfect ventilation, leads in metal mines to a carelessness in this department of mine engineering of which the coal miner would dare to be guilty at a colliery.

As a rule, therefore, the air is much worse in metal mines than in coal mines. The former are usually left to ventilate themselves according to aerostatic laws, and when changes of wind or temperature cause a reversal or stagnation of the ordinary current the miners are submitted to with a kind of fatalism.

Miners say that the air is bad in this or that level very often, but they would speak in helpless resignation about the weather. When the heat or foulness of the air at any point is noticed, some work remedies are applied, but so long as it is not a great inconvenience or a slight enhancement of the price per yard of work it is too often neglected, since neglect is not exacted by any death penalty.

The greater expense and completely unremunerative excavations in rock, such as usually inclose metalliferous veins, lead to the making of much smaller and less regular passages and airways of collieries, while separately excavated airways are not to be found in metal mines at all. A brattice or an air door now and then, being the most that is done to regulate the direction of the ventilating current. The smallness of the airways in metal mines is therefore another cause of stagnation. On the other hand the old workings particularly those filled with dead or waste rock, do not need to be vent-

much, as often the case in coal mines, to prevent the accumulation of dangerous gases in them.

5. There is as a rule much more climbing in metal mines. Miners often descend and ascend through great vertical distances by means of ladders and stairs.

6. It is in a few localities only apart from the coal regions that a permanent class of miners exist. Moreover the hygienic conditions of most American metal mines are not extreme, and finally the evils often attributed to underground conditions in other countries may be largely due to other causes, and it may be that better diet, less prolonged and exhaustive labor, more comfortable homes and more rational habits have to some extent rescued the American miner from the evils which have been supposed to inhere in his avocation.

The points thus suggested will now be briefly reviewed under the heads of physical exertion, air, and temperature:

Physical exertion.—The yielding of sledge and pick, the pushing of cars, the wheeling of barrows, and the lifting of heavy rocks and burdens are forms of exertions which the miner undergoes, in common with laborers of many other classes, and which cannot be detached apart from the peculiar conditions surrounding them specially injurious to health, though they are doubtless more or less competent to cause or to aggravate certain organic diseases. The ascent and descent upon ladders may be considered characteristic of this avocation, though it is involved also in the ordinary method of raising bricks and mortar to buildings in course of construction. Here the hod carrier not only climbs, but climbs frequently, and carries a heavy load—a practice once common in the mines of Mexico and South America, but unknown in this country, from which its cost, as well as its inhumanity, has excluded it. It is the custom now to use cranes or hoisting engines, even for buildings when they exceed or two stories in height, and it must be remembered that the highest buildings come far short of the vertical extension of ordinary mines. The question, how much the health and efficiency of miners are affected by climbing up and down ladders? has been carefully examined. The loss of working-time involved in this method of transport is serious. But the exercise of climbing itself, if taken slowly and with due caution, and if the heated climber is not afterward exposed to a chill, is not generally held to be injurious to healthy and strong men. Added to other enfeebling conditions, it is said to hasten the process of declining strength, and it is an important objection to the use

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7 necessitate the employment of men, and thus deprive the most desirable of the workmen. Ladders are used because they permit the

use of strength in doing a large amount of work. The amount being, for example, one-fifth greater in the case of ladders. It may here be added that the use of any more than ladders appears to be the best method in mines is more in

the production of the mines. The workmen in skips are of comparative merit to those of those American mines. The use of ladders a matter of detail and raised by the fact that they are kept merely as a resort in case of

1 satisfactory reports. The report of the Commission of the metal mines and the safety of the per-

orate discussion of the question of pure air; after citing the fact that 20.9* parts by volume of air out-door average 20.9 parts by volume under various influences, the Commission is indefinitely. At 11.5 parts by volume. But many samples of air contain 20 per cent of carbon dioxide. The Commission reports that 20 per cent of carbon dioxide are parts in 100 by volume.

series of most interesting experiments, conducted in a hermetically closed lead chamber, containing 170 cubic feet of air, Dr. Smith has established, among other important results, the following:

A person shut up in the chamber for five hours raised the amount of carbonic acid to 2.25 per cent. In this atmosphere the breathing was changed from 16 inspirations per minute to 22, and the pulse from seventy-six to fifty-five, becoming at the same time so weak as to be difficult to find. On another occasion, when the carbonic acid had risen to 3.9 per cent the number of inspirations advanced to twenty-six, and the pulse became so weak as to cause alarm. This is a symptom of poisoning by carbonic acid. An experiment of blowing carbonic acid into fresh air containing 20.1 oxygen and removing the oxygen, showed that the pulse of the subject weakened, though the breathing was not difficult, and the candles burned moderately well. Four miners candles inclosed in the chamber continued to burn at the end of five hours, having raised the temperature from 50° Fahrenheit to 65°, and vitiated the air until it contained 19.1 oxygen and 2.28 carbonic acid. It follows that men can live in an atmosphere where candles will not burn, but that the poisonous effect of carbonic acid begins before its subject is conscious of serious inconvenience. However, it appears that the presence of carbonic acid is a more dangerous agency than the mere diminution of oxygen in an otherwise pure air.

According to Dr. Smith's experiments respiration is not affected sensibly by a small or even a considerable diminution of oxygen, if the place of that gas is not taken up by others of a harmful character.

But we do not usually have to deal in mines with simply pure or deoxygenated air. The abstraction of oxygen is due to products which load the air with such gaseous products as carbonic acid and carbonic oxide, the facility with which water absorbs certain percentages of each of these of carbonic acid and other gases explains the fact that the air is more tolerable in wet than in dry workings.

Trickling streams or spray perceptibly improve the ventilation, and this means is occasionally resorted to for enabling men to continue work where it would otherwise be difficult.

Dr. Bernays points out another most important fact, namely, that there is a great difference in the personal sensations of comfort and distress occasioned by breathing different atmospheres containing the same proportions of carbonic acid.

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is undoubtedly the effect of organic impurities that of the carbonic acid. A much larger quantity may be breathed with impunity when the processes and particularly of the slow combustion proceeds from animal exhalations, and the burning of candles.

Bernays says that he has often found the atmosphere intolerable, though it contained not more than a trace of carbonic acid.

He mentions also, as a curious fact, that a man can live without distress in a confined space so long as he can supply his own breath, only though he could not enter an atmosphere rendered equally impure by the same means. But I suspect that the inference he draws is not correct. It is perhaps not the source of the impurity of the air of the observer from purer air that matters in the latter case.

Carbonic acid and accumulations of organic matter are sometimes found at the ends of galleries or in confined spaces where they are not swept by the general current of air. The operation of blasting in such places tends to increase the stagnation of the air, but on the other hand it introduces certain impurities of its own, partly in the form of suspended floating particles. Carbonic acid, sulphuric acid, sulphide, and nitric acid of potassium, etc., are sometimes produced from ordinary gunpowder. Gunpowder has never found general application in mines, as a quick and violent explosive, but has been forestalled by the various nitro-glycerine explosives. It is well known that the gases from these explosives are very poisonous, but this appears to be the effect on those who are not accustomed to them. I have seen miners who immediately after a blast of dynamite or nitro-glycerine experience great inconvenience. This was, however, in a well-ventilated mine. In explosives it is necessary and customary to stop work for some time before resuming work. Sulphuretted hydrogen gas may be given off by rocks which contain arsenic or copper mispickel, etc., which undergo oxidation in the presence of air and moisture. To this cause it

alleged unhealthiness of the copper mines of Cornwall as compared with the tin mines, in which the ore being already an oxide upon exposure no chemical change. Besides the gaseous impurities of the air the dust produced by drilling has been considered a cause of disease. This is probably not a serious evil. The almost universal practice is to put water in the box holes to facilitate the work, and there is from this source little or no dust to be inhaled. What has sometimes been mistaken for mineral dust in post-mortem examinations of the lungs of miners is finely divided carbon, and is almost certainly attributable not so much to the occasional inhalation of gunpowder vapors as to the constant breathing of the products of the imperfect combustion of candles. Some reported cases of lead-colic among lead miners may have been due to the inhalation of plumbiferous dust or to the drinking of poisoned water.

The effect of all these impurities of the air has been found on the continent of Europe and in Great Britain to be a peculiar form of asthma, consumption or anæmia, known as the miners disease.

It is difficult to say how much the general low tone of vitality is due to insufficiency of animal food, lack of healthy dwelling habits, reckless habits, contributes to the prevalence of this disease, but it is probably fair to conclude that these causes weaken the ability of workmen to resist the effects of the impure air in which he works.

Temperature.—There is a gradual increase of temperature with the rocks of the earth's crust below the zone of uniform temperature which is found near the surface. The law of this increase in temperature is not clearly established. It is certainly much affected by the chemical reactions which may go on in the rock. Mr. Robert H. Fox, in his testimony before the British Commission says, that while on the surface may be the temperature of the atmosphere on the surface of the earth, there is in the Cornish mines a constant temperature throughout the year at the depth of about 150 feet. Below that point the increase is one degree Fahrenheit for every 50 feet down to about 750 feet, then one degree in every 75 feet down to about 1000 feet, and below that about one degree to 85 feet. Mr. Hebert (quoted by Prof. J. A. Church, in his paper published in the previous volume of *Transactions* on the heat of the Comstock mines) gives for different kinds of rock the following distances in feet corresponding with each rise of one degree: granite, 51; slate, 37.2; cross-bedded, 40.8; lodes, 40.2; tin lodes, 40.8; tin and copper lodes, 39.6; copper lodes, 38.4. These figures show how great is the variation of

from the effects of twenty minutes exertion. Four turns of two minutes thus distributed through an eight-hour shift, constitute a day's work. It is not surprising that under these circumstances the labor account was heavy. It is said that three guineas per inch was paid for driving a cross-cut in this mine.

These remarkable statements are even surpassed by the recent experience of the deep mines of the Comstock lode, in Nevada. In many data on this subject, corroborating and completing my hasty observations and recollections, I am indebted to the papers of Prof. John A. Church, already mentioned, and to the unpublished memoranda of that gentleman, generously placed at my disposal. At the lower levels of these mines (say about 2,000 feet below the outcroppings of the rock), the temperature is generally about 130° . In fresh opened ground the air usually varies from 108° to 116° , but higher temperatures are not unfrequently reported, as for instance 128° at the 1,900 feet level of the Gould and Curry. The water which exudes from the drift from the lode and the country rock, is, however, often much hotter. The vast body which filled the Savage and the Hale and Norcross mines for many months, had the temperature of 154° . The water, like the rock and the air, varies in this respect, in different portions of the mines.

The ordinary range of hot drift is 105° to 110° , air temperature 90° to 100° . The ventilating current is delivered at a temperature of 90° to 100° which seems to be most conducive to comfort. It is blown upon the miners through zinc pipes, by means of powerful mechanical blowers. The question of present interest being the effect upon the health of the miners working under such conditions, further description of the peculiar phenomena of the case will be necessary.

Before considering the health of the Comstock miners, it should be noted that by no means all, or even a majority of them, are employed in the hot drifts; and moreover that these mines are provided with arrangements which enable every miner to bathe and change his clothing immediately upon emerging from underground.

The diseases of the Comstock miners are mainly typhoid fever, mountain fever, rheumatism and erysipelas. There is little consumption, bladder, kidney or liver disease.

The superior ventilation (apart from the question of temperature in the mines, the hearty and abundant diet of the miners, the constant, enormous activity of their daily baths, seem to have abolished among them the disease supposed elsewhere to be characteristic

avocation. It is admitted by all observers that they are health-
an their wives and children. As to the immediate effect of the
temperature upon those who work in them, it must be confessed
while actually working, the men display apparently undiminished
delivering with seven, eight, or even nine pound hammers, very
and effective blows. Perhaps a third of the time is lost in rest-
and cooling. In very hot drifts a relief gang is employed, and in
ne cases four and even six men to the pick have been found nec-
. In the main, however, the rapid progress in the hot drifts is
kable, and shows that the heat does not greatly lessen the power
rk, except by necessitating longer or more frequent rest. At
ual temperature of 108° , three shifts of three men each, work-
turns of eight hours, advance three to five feet daily, in hard
This is so much better than the efficiency reported from the
de in Cornwall, that we are led to infer that the method of de-
ng air to Comstock drifts affects the temperature and perspira-
f the miners in such a manner as to protect them to a large ex-
rom the otherwise distressing action of the heat. My own sen-
s, as I recall them in a deep and very hot level of the Crown
(about 116° I believe), were not specially uncomfortable on the
e of the body, except when a drop of still hotter water fell upon
The principal feeling of distress was internal, and was caused
e inhalation of the scorching air.

e question whether those who labor in such places are perma-
y injured is more difficult to decide. One of the physicians at
nia City has declared that there is not a sound heart in any man
e lode who has worked in a hot drift for two years. This state-
is, perhaps, too strong, though it is possibly true that many of
iners are organically affected, yet this appears not to interfere
ordinary and equable work, though it may perhaps develop
distinct disease under special strain or excitement. After
work in the hot drifts the men have a waxen color, and are
n as tallow-faces. Prof. Church noticed some men, who, with-
ing lazy, displayed unusual care in handling their work, and
r three of them told him that they were broken down in hot

In the only instance in which the time required for breaking
was given, the workman had been employed underground six

actual effect of the heat on the men is, first, excessive perspi-

ration, and if this is not removed by evaporation with su rapidity, and great faintness. The pulse increases, as is sho the following interesting data, obtained by Prof. J. O. Whitn Prof. Church, in the 1,800 feet level of the Julia mine, the dr ing about 1,200 feet long, and having an air temperature of 110°, while the air temperature at the station or junction of th with the (downcast) shaft was only 84°. The following obser were made:

	Pul per
Carman, after bringing out car, say 1,200 feet].....	
Carman, after resting at station.....	
Carman (another case) after partial rest.....	
Prof. Whitney, normal rate	
Prof. Church, after moving about without exertion	

A case of death is reported as follows: A powerful man, tomed to hot drifts, returned to work after a rest of three m and entering the Imperial mine as carman, pushed his first car end of the drift in the 2,000 feet level—say, 1,000 to 1,200 loaded it and brought it back to the station, where another ma waiting to relieve him; but, instead of taking his turn, he d the car and started back without cooling off. He loaded t again at the end of the drift and proceeded to return, but was a few minutes later hanging senseless to his car, and died. I he could be got to the surface. Another died in the Imperial while that was sinking. Three such deaths in all have been re from this mine, which is an excessively hot one.

Sometimes accidental deaths may be the indirect result of the ness caused by the effect of the heart on the circulation. Thus fell down the Imperial (upcast) shaft last year, who was pr overcome by the heat while putting in timbers. In these worst strong and healthy men are employed. Fat men seem to star heat best, and among visitors, women endure it better than Some men wilt under the work, and are said to have no Drinking habits unfit the miner for this severe test. Unaccus men are often unable at first even to reach the end of the drift they are to work. An intelligent miner told Prof. Church th first month of such work after a long rest is hard, then comes months of brisk feeling, and then follows a dragged-out sensat

The underground use of machine drills operated by compress is an important aid to ventilation and cooling, since the expul

ch heat from the immediate neighbor-
Comstock, the heat radiated from the
rock is far in excess of that which men
can sensibly reduce it or mitigate its
nical ventilation. This is carried to a
r mines, and to the fact that in counter-
the impurities of the air are thus re-
health of the Comstock miners may be
s have been already mentioned, such as
e, the good food, and the comfortable

re omitted from consideration that the
is are immigrants, and presumably men
lth as their adventurous spirits would

of temperature is the effect of sudden
as are experienced on coming suddenly
the surface. The hygienic conditions
which any similar change of tempera-
may be easily counteracted by the pre-
set down as sources of disease inherent

relates to the effect of barometric press-
with the depth of the openings, and also
ide weather. The general experience is,
s, though it permits a greater inhalation
, causes a feeling of distress, and affects

doubtedly the most injurious as well as
on of mine air, is that in which a high
with excessive barometric pressure and
of the pressure alone can best be studied
ghly compressed air, as in the sinking of
River and other bridges. It may be af-
sound men are not permanently injured

chief sensible effect of the barometric
ay cause in the natural ventilating cur-
on is wholly or partly artificial, these
The introduction of compressed and

cool air by machinery tends powerfully to reduce to a minimum humidity of hot mines, and thus (as in the Comstock) to give a mosphere in which free perspiration, rapidly evaporating, cools and refreshes the body. A comparison of the statements above made to the Comstock miners and the miners in the hottest mine of Cornwall, shows how much more can be endured and accomplished by workmen when thus protected from vitiated or over-humid air.

The injurious effect of working under artificial light, instead of sunlight, has been often asserted, but there is no definite proof of it.

Where other conditions are wholesome, and the habits of the workmen are regular, this is not likely to have a traceable effect. At all events, it is subordinate to many other causes.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

The British Commission to which reference has been made summarizes up its voluminous report in a few conclusions and recommendations the substance of which I quote below in order to point out how far they are applicable to miners in the United States. The commission finds that a large proportion of the diseases affecting miners in metal mines is to be ascribed to defective ventilation only. In spite of ever various the opinions of physicians concerning the causes of miner's disease so well known under the name of miner's consumption or miner's asthma there is in one respect a remarkable unanimity among all the experts, namely, that the health of the miner is chiefly affected by the quality of the air in which he works. This conclusion is emphasized by the results of very wide inquiry on the part of the commission.

In the coal mines where special attention is paid to ventilation on account of explosive gases, the mortality of miners apart from accidents is lower than in the metal mines. Starting from this significant fact the Commission recommends that some of the methods of artificial ventilation employed in the former should be more generally introduced into the latter, and favors particularly the use of furnaces in upcast shafts to accelerate the natural current by heating the upward-moving column of vitiated air and to prevent the stagnation or reversal of the current by change of season or weather. With re-

of disease the Commission recommends that with a conveniently situated separate house may change and dry their clothes; that boys permitted to work under ground, and that opted for transporting the miners into and out

aised, but the system of hoisting the men in pronounced satisfactory, provided the ma-structed and carefully tended.

ons are as timely now as they were ten years ceasing use of compressed air in mining has tilation not then considered. There is no ners of America are less healthy than other need that they should ever become so. In gard for financial economy alone will cause philanthropic considerations would require in n of hygiene in mines—a problem which con-iscussion shows no fatally insuperable diffi-mysteries

RECORD OF STRATAS.

LOVILIA, IOWA, July 25, 1881.

To the HONORABLE PARK C. WILSON, State Mine Inspector:

*Sir:—We have the honor of handing you a report embracing
of the results of our last two years prospecting for coal in Iowa.*

*Statement of Stratas passed through for Chas. Blake, four miles south-west
Ottumwa.*

Drift deposit.....	2
Gray argillaceous shales.....	2
Blue bituminous shales.....	
Coal.....	
Blue argillaceous shales.....	3
Black sandstone.....	
Hard ferruginous rock.....	
Black carbonaceous shales.....	
Sandstone.....	
Argillaceous shales.....	
Hard ferruginous rock.....	
Black shales with sulphur.....	1
Gray clay shales.....	2
Brown ferruginous shales.....	
Green variegated shales.....	2
Blue limestone.....	
	19

MAY 8, 1885.

Well hole No. 1, in Monroe county, for O. M. Ladd, of
Ottumwa.

	Feet.	Inches.
.....	11	0
.....	5	0
.....	0	0
.....	1	0
.....	82	0
.....	0	0
.....	7	0
.....	11	0
.....	2	0
.....	1	0
.....	79	0

Hole No. 7.

.....	80	0
.....	3	0
.....	7	0
.....	80	0
.....	6	0
.....	5	0
.....	0	0
.....	82	0

Hole No. 8.

.....	7	0
.....	49	0
.....	21	0
.....	5	0
.....	2	0
.....	0	0
.....	85	0

Hole No. 10, one mile northwest of Lovilia, Monroe county.

	Feet.
Drift deposit.....	1
Dark blue marley shales.....	1
Light blue sand shales.....	3
Impure limestone.....	2
Sand shales.....	2
Dark blue carbonaceous shales.....	1
Impure coal.....	1
Clay.....	1
Total.....	11

Hole No. 11, three miles northwest of Lovilia.

Drift deposit.....	1
Blue colored shales.....	4
Sandstone, light blue.....	3
Blue sand shales.....	4
Bituminous shales.....	4
Coal.....	4
Total.....	10

Hole No. 12, on same lands as No. 11.

Drift deposit.....	14
Impure lime rock.....	3
Sandstone, light blue.....	26
Light blue sand shales.....	17
Impure light rock.....	6
Light blue sand shales with sandstone partings.....	21
Dark marley shales.....	2
Impure limestone.....	3
Light blue clay shales.....	10
Light calcareous rock.....	3
Light blue shales.....	10
Dark blue shales.....	5
Coal.....	3
Clay.....	1
Total.....	127

1/2 mile southwest of Hamilton, Marion County.

	Feet.	Inches.
.....	5	8
.....	8	8
.....	19	...
.....	1	...
.....	33	8
.....	1	...
.....	14	...
.....	...	8
.....	16	...
.....	2	...
.....	15	...
.....	4	8
.....	8	9
.....	1	...
.....	126	8

MAY 23, 1884.

Coal and Mining Co., one half mile south of Kellogg.

.....	87	...
.....	22	...
.....	18	...
.....	5	8
.....	...	9
.....	...	8
.....	...	8
.....	3	...
.....	1	8
lime.....	...	...
.....	19	...
.....	155	9

Hole No. 2, one mile southeast of Kellogg.

	Feet.
Drift deposit	
Blue clay shales	
Gray clay shales	
Lime and sulphur	
Dark blue shales	
Gray sand shales	
Blue limestone	
Black carbonaceous shales	
Sandstone with sand shales partings	
Blue limestone	
Gray clay shales	
Conglomerate rock with marley partings	
Total	1

OTTUMWA, October 16,

Hole No. 2, six miles northwest of Ottumwa, for O. M. Ladd.

Drift deposit	
Sandstone	
Blue clay shales	
Coal	
Light blueish marlite	
Gray clay shales, laminated	
Black clay shales	
Black sand shales	
Gray clayey shales	
Coal	
Clay seam	
Coal	
Clay	
Total	

Material passed through in test No. 1 for the Peterson Coal and Mining Company two miles west of Peterson, Clay County, on the O. & N. W. R. R. In test No. 2 there was a washout, as we did not get through the drift deposit, the drift consisting of

	Feet.
Soil	3
Yellow clay and sand	4
Blue clay	1
Gray clay with sand pockets	1
Brown and blue clay with sand	4
Blue clay and sand of a buff cast, and with compact bands of sandstone and shale partings	4
Total	13

Test No. 2 for same Company.

Clay and sand	1
Gray clay	1
Pink clay	2
Blue clay	4
Blue sand	1
Purple clay	1
Sulphur band	1
Light clay shale	1
Impure coal	1
Fire clay	1
Argillaceous shale	1
Impure coal	1
Carbonaceous shale	1
Sulphur band	1
Total	13

McELHANY B

COAL SCREENS IN USE AT THE MINES IN OHIO.

The report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics has a table giving in detail and by counties the dimensions of the screens used in connection with the mines represented, and the proportion of the entire quantity of coal dug that passes over the screen and thus determines miners' wages.

ATHENS COUNTY.

SCREENS—DIMENSIONS AND CONSTRUCTION			MATERIAL CON- STRUCTED OF	PROPORTION OF COAL MINED FOR WHICH THE MINER RECEIVES PAY
LENGTH (FEET)	WIDTH (FEET)	OPEN SPACES BETWEEN BARS (INCHES)		
12	6	1½	Round bars	Four-fifths.
12	6	1½	Flat bars.	Four-fifths.

BELMONT COUNTY.

14	6	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
8	4	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
12	6	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
11	4½	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.

CARROLL COUNTY.

10	5	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
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COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

10	5	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
12	6	1½	Flat bars.....	Three fourths.
8	6	1½	Round bars.....	Two thirds.
8	6	1½	Diamond bars....	Two thirds.
8	4½	½	Diamond bars....	Two thirds.

COSHOCTON COUNTY.

9	4	1	Flat bars.....	Three fifths.
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GUERNSEY COUNTY.

10	6	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
10	6	1½	Round bars.....	Two thirds.
10½	6½	1½	Flat bars.....	One half.
10	5½	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.

HOCKING COUNTY.

12	6	1½	Flat bars.....	Four fifths.
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COAL SCREENS IN USE AT THE MINES IN OHIO—CONTD.

JACKSON COUNTY.

SCREENS- DIMENSIONS AND CONSTRUCTION.			MATERIAL CON- STRUCTED OF.	PROPORTION OF MINED FOR THE MINER CHIVES P
LENGTH (FEET).	WIDTH (FEET).	OPEN SPACES BETWEEN BARS (INCHES).		
12	8	1½	Flat bars.....	Three fourths
10	5	1½	Flat bars.....	Three fourths
12	6	1½	Flat bars.....	Three fourths
10	5	1½	Flat bars.....	Three fourths
12	6	1½	Flat bars.....	Three fifths
12	6	1½	Round bars.....	Three fourths

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

8	8	1½	Two thirds.
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MUSKINGUM COUNTY.

5	8	½	Round bars.....	Two thirds.
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PERRY COUNTY.

12	6	½	Flat bars	Nine tenths.
12	4½	1	Flat bars	Three fourths
12	6	1½	Flat bars	Two thirds.
15	6½	1½	Square bars.....	.....
8	4	1	Flat bars	Three fifths.
12	4	1½	Flat bars	One half.
6	6	1½	.....	Four fifths.

STARK COUNTY.

12	4	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
12	4	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
14	6	1½	Flat bars.....	Three fifths.
9	6	1½	Round bars.....	Two thirds.
.....	.....	2	Flat prongs.....	.....
8	1	1½	Round bars.....	Three fourths
12	6	1½	Flat bars.....	Seven twelfths
12	6	1½	Flat bars.....	Seven twelfths
11	6	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
11	6	1½	Flat bars.....	Five eighths.
7	.....	1½	Flat bars.....	Three fourths
10½	6	1½	.....	Three fourths
13	6	1½	Flat bars.....	Three fourths
12	6	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
9	4½	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
10	1	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.

SUMMIT COUNTY.

12	8	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
12	6	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.

NS IN USE AT THE MINES IN OHIO—CONTINUED.

TRUMBULL COUNTY.

ONE AND CONSTRUCTION.		MATERIAL CON- STRUCTED OF.	PROPORTION OF COAL MINED FOR WHICH THE MINER RE- CEIVES PAY.
WIDTH FEET).	OPEN SPACES BETWEEN BARS (INCHES).		
6	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
5½	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
6	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
6	1½	Flat bars.....	Three fourths.

TUSCARAWAS COUNTY.

8	2½	Triangular.....	One half.
5	1½	Flat bars.....	One half.
5	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
4½	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
5	1½	Flat bars.....	Three fifths.
4½	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
5	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
6	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.

WAYNE COUNTY.

4	1½	Flat bars.....	Two thirds.
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IOWA MINING LAW.

CHAPTER 21, LAWS TWENTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AN ACT to Regulate Mines and Mining, and to Repeal Chapter 20
Acts of the Eighteenth General Assembly.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. That there shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, one state mine inspector, who shall hold his office for two years; subject, however, to be removed by the governor for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office. His term of office shall commence on the 1st day of April of each numbered year. Said inspector shall have a theoretical and practical knowledge of the different systems of working and ventilating mines, and of the nature and properties of the noxious and poisonous gases of mines, and of mining engineering; and said inspector, upon entering upon the discharge of his duties, shall take an oath or affirmation to discharge the same faithfully and impartially, which affirmation shall be indorsed upon his commission and his commission so indorsed shall be forthwith recorded in the office of the secretary of state, and such inspector shall give bonds in the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000), with sureties to the approval of the governor, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duty.

SEC. 2. Said inspector shall give his whole time and attention to the duties of his office, and shall examine all the mines in the state as often as his duties will permit, to see that the provisions of the law are obeyed; and it shall be lawful for such inspector to enter, and examine any mine in this state, and the works and machinery belonging thereto at all reasonable times by night or by day, and as not to unnecessarily obstruct or impede the working of the mine, and to make inquiry and examination into the state and condition of the mine as to ventilation and general security as required by

owners and agents of such mines are means necessary for such duty and the inspector shall make a record of material circumstances; and it shall be the charge of any mine whenever any loss connected with the workings of such mine shall be reported forthwith by mail or otherwise to the coroner of the county in which the death has been caused and inquire and shall return a copy of the verdict to the coroner. No person having a personal interest in the management of, or employed in any mine shall serve on the jury impaneled on the trial of all coal mines shall report to the governor, in and around the mines, giving particulars to be made in writing, and within ten days after accidents occur.

The inspector in office shall not act as an agent or attorney, or be interested in operating any mine or before the fifteenth day of August of each year the general assembly make a report to the governor of the condition and operations of the mines, enumerating all accidents in or about the mines, and the condition of the mines as he may think useful and proper, and the governor may deem important as to the state of mining.

The inspector shall receive a salary of seventeen hundred dollars payable monthly, necessary stationery, and not to exceed \$500 per annum; *pro* and of each quarter of his official year, the governor shall receive a statement of his actual traveling expenses of his official duty for such year. The inspector shall keep an office in the capitol at Des Moines, Iowa, and shall keep all records and correspondence, papers, and books relating to his duties, belonging to the state, and shall deliver the same to his successor in office.

The inspector shall resign when the senate is not in session, or be removed by the governor or otherwise, and his appointment shall be by the governor, which appointment

shall be good until the close of the next session of the senate, the vacancy is sooner filled as in the first section provided.

Sec. 6. There shall be provided for said inspector all instruments necessary for the discharge of his duties under this act, which shall be paid for by the state, on the certificate of the inspector, and shall be the property of the state.

Sec. 7. The agent or owner of every coal mine shall make to be made, an accurate map or plan of the working of such mine on a scale of not less than one hundred feet to the inch, showing the area mined or excavated. Said map or plan shall be kept at the mine of such mine. The owner or agent shall on or before the first of September of each year, cause to be made a statement and plan of the progress of the workings of such mine up to said date, which statement and plan shall be marked on the map or plan herein required to be made. In case of refusal on the part of said owner or agent, two months after the time designated to make the map or plan, in addition thereto, the inspector is authorized to cause an accurate map or plan of the whole of said mine to be made at the expense of the owner thereof, the cost of which shall be recovered against the owner in the name of the person or persons making said map or plan. The owner or agent of all coal mines hereafter wrought out and abandoned, shall deliver a correct map of said mine to the inspector, to be filed in his office.

Sec. 8. It shall be unlawful for the owner or agent of a coal mine worked by a shaft, to employ or permit any person to work in such mine therein unless there are to every seam of coal worked in such mine at least two separate outlets, separated by natural strata of not less than one hundred feet in breadth, by which shafts or outlets means of ingress and egress are always available to the persons employed in the mine, but in no case shall a furnace shaft be used as an escape shaft; and if the mine is a slope or drift opening, the escape shall be separated from the other openings by not less than ten feet of natural strata; and shall be provided with safe and available traveling ways, and the traveling ways to the escapes in all coal mines shall be kept free from water and falls of roof; and all escapes shall be fitted with safe and convenient stairs at an angle of not more than sixty degrees descent, and with landings at easy and convenient distances, so as to furnish easy escape from such mine; and all shafts used as escapes where fans are employed for ventilation shall be provided with suitable appliances for hoisting the under-

REPORT OF STATE MINE INS

en, said appliances to be always kept
ate use; and in no case shall any com
between any escape shaft and hoisting
or operation of the min
s enough to admit of be
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nstructed so as to excl
of the shaft used as an e
ombustible material for
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connected underground
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an one hundred feet f
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every working place in the mine. And all mines governed by the provisions of this act shall be provided with artificial means of inducing ventilation, such as exhaust or forcing fans, furnaces, or exhaust steam, or other contrivances of such capacity and power as to produce and maintain an abundant supply of air for all the requirements of the persons employed in the mine; but in case a furnace is used for ventilating purposes it shall be built in such manner as to prevent the communication of fire to any part of the works below, and the upcast with incombustible material for a sufficient distance from said furnace to ensure safety.

SEC. 11. The owner or agent of every coal mine operated by shaft or slope, in all cases where the human voice cannot be distinctly heard, shall forthwith provide and maintain a metal tube, or other suitable means for communication from the top to the bottom of the shaft or slope, suitably calculated for the free passage of sound, so that communication can be held between persons at the bottom and top of the shaft or slope. And there shall be provided a safety cage of approved pattern and a sufficient cover overhead on all cages used for lowering and hoisting persons, and on the top of every cage an approved safety gate, and also approved safety spring on the top of every slope, and an adequate brake shall be attached to every cage or machine used for raising or lowering persons in all shafts or slopes, and a trail shall be attached to every train used on a slope, all of which appliances to be subject to the approval of the inspector.

SEC. 12. No owner or agent of any coal mine operated by shaft or slope shall knowingly place in charge of any engine used for lowering into or hoisting out of such mine persons employed there, but experienced, competent and sober engineers, and no engine driver in charge of such engine shall allow any person except such as are deputed for that purpose by the owner or agent, to interfere with or any part of the machinery; and no person shall interfere with or in any way intimidate the engineer in the discharge of his duties; and the maximum number of persons to ascend out of or descend in any coal mine on one cage shall be determined by the inspector, but in no case shall such number exceed ten, and no person shall ride against any loaded cage or car in any shaft or slope except the conductor in charge of the train.

SEC. 13. No boy under twelve years of age shall be permitted to work in any mine; and parents or guardians of boys shall be required to furnish an affidavit as to the ages of their boys when there

in regard to their age, and in all cases of minors applying for the agent or owner of the mines shall see that the provisions of section is [are] not violated.

14. In case any coal mine does not, in its appliances for the use of the persons working therein, conform to the provisions of this act, or agent disregards the requirements of this act, after being notified by the inspector, any court of competent jurisdiction, while in session, or the judges in vacation, on the application of the inspector, by civil action in the name of the State, to restrain by writ of injunction, the said agent or owner from operating such mines with more than ten persons as provided in sections eight and nine, until it is brought into conformity with the provisions of this act, and such remedies shall not take the place of, or affect any other remedies which the owner or agent authorized by law, for the enforcement of this act, may have in such action; and for any willful failure or neglect to conform to the provisions of this law by any owner, lessee, or agent, or person in charge of any mine or opening whereby any one is injured, or killed, or disabled, or the estate of any one accrue to the party so injured for any damages sustained thereby; and in case of loss of life by reason of any failure aforesaid, a right of action shall accrue to the living, and if not living, to the children of the deceased, and if none, to the estate of the deceased, for the recovery of damages for the loss sustained.

Every person, workman or other person who shall knowingly or negligently interfere with any air-course or brattice, or obstruct, or disturb any part of the machinery, or disobey any law or regulation made in pursuance of the provisions of this act, or ride upon any car or engine in a shaft or slope except as provided in section ten, or violate any act whereby the lives and health of the persons employed in the mines and machinery is endangered; or if employed in any mine governed by the provisions of this act, neglect or refuse to securely prop or support the roof of the mine under his control, or neglect or refuse to obey any law or regulation made in pursuance of the provisions of this act, or neglect or refuse to obey any law or regulation made in pursuance of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days.

Every person who shall be written charges of gross neglect of duty or

malfeasance in office against any inspector shall be made a petition with the Governor, signed by not less than fifteen miners, or more operators of mines, together with a bond in the sum of five hundred dollars, payable to the State, and signed by two or more responsible freeholders, and conditioned for the payment of all costs and expenses arising from the investigation of such charges, it shall be the duty of the governor to convene a board of examiners, to consist of two practical miners, one mining engineer and two operators, at such time and place as he may deem best, giving ten days' notice to the inspector against whom charges may be made, and also the person whose name appears first in the charges, and said board when convened, and having first been duly sworn or affirmed truly to decide the charges made, shall summon any witness desired by either party and examine them on oath or affirmation, which may be administered by any member of the board, and depositions may be taken at such examination as in other cases, and report the result of their investigations to the governor, and if their report shows that the inspector has grossly neglected his duties, or is incompetent, or has been guilty of malfeasance in office, it shall be the duty of the governor forthwith to remove said inspector and appoint a successor, and said board shall award the costs and expenses of such investigation against the inspector or person signing said bond.

SEC. 17. In all coal mines in this state the miners employed working therein shall at all proper times have right of access to and examination of all scales, machinery or apparatus used in or about said mine to determine the quantity of coal mined for the purpose of testing the accuracy and correctness of all such scales, machinery or apparatus, and such miners may designate or appoint a competent person to act for them, who shall, at all proper times, have full and free access and examination of such scales, machinery or apparatus, seeing all weights and measures of coal mined, and the accounts and receipts of the same, provided not more than one person on behalf of the miners collectively shall have such right of access, examination and inspection of scales, weights, measures and accounts at the same time, and that such person shall make no unnecessary interference with the use of such scales, machinery or apparatus.

SEC. 18. The owner, agent or operator of any coal mine shall maintain a sufficient supply of timber to be used as props, so that the workings may at all times be able to properly secure the workings from

and it shall be the duty of the owner, agent or operator to send all such props when required.

c. 19. Any person willfully neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of this act when notified by the mine inspector, or, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, except when different penalties are herein provided.

c. 20. Chapter 202 of the acts of the Eighteenth General Assembly is hereby repealed.

c. 21. This act being deemed of immediate importance shall be in force on and after its publication in the Iowa State Register and State Leader, newspapers published in Des Moines, Iowa.

Approved, March 18, 1884.

PENNSYLVANIA MINING LAW.

ACT Relating to Bituminous Coal mines and Providing For the Lives, Health, Safety and Welfare of Persons Employed Therein.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the owner, operator or superintendent of every bituminous coal mine, shall make, or cause to be made, an accurate map or plan of such mine on a scale not exceeding one hundred feet to the inch, and such map or plan shall exhibit all the openings or excavations, the shafts, tunnels, slopes, planes, gang-ways, entries, cross-headings, and, et cetera, and shall show the direction of the air currents therein, and shall accurately delineate the boundary lines between such coal mine and adjoining mines operated by other parties, and shall show the relation and proximity of the workings thereto. The maps shall also show the changes of level of the lowest entry in use for each mine connecting with each independent opening. The said map shall be a true copy thereof, together with a record of all the sur-

veys of said boundary lines, and openings and excavations aforesaid shall be kept at such mine by the said owner, operator or superintendent for the use of the mine inspector, and for the inspection of any miner working in said mine, whenever said miner shall have cause to fear that the working place where he is working is becoming dangerous by reason of its proximity to other workings, which may be supposed to contain water or dangerous gas. The said owner, operator or superintendent, shall as often as once in every six months, accurately place or cause to be placed on the map or plan of said mine, a plan of the excavations made of all the working places and other parts of such coal mine during the preceding six months, whenever the workings or excavations of said coal mine or any part of the same have been driven to within ten feet of the boundary line or when said coal mine or any part of the same is abandoned. The owner, operator or superintendent thereof, shall furnish the mine inspector within three months after the proximity to the boundary line as aforesaid, or after abandonment of the said mine or any part of the same, with a correct copy on tracing muslin of the map or plan of said mine, which shall accurately show all excavations and workings of such mine to date, exhibiting clearly the part or parts abandoned; and the part or parts in proximity to the boundary line as aforesaid. The maps or plans of the several coal mines in each district, which are furnished to mine inspector as last aforesaid shall be the property of the Commonwealth, and shall remain in the custody of the inspector of the district in which the said mines are situated, and shall be transferred by him to his successor in office, and in no case shall any copy of the same be made without the consent of the owner, operator or his agent. If the mine inspector shall find or have reason to believe, that any map or plan of any coal mine made and furnished in pursuance of the provision of this act is materially inaccurate or imperfect, he is hereby authorized to cause a correct map or plan of said coal mines, to be made at the expense of the owner or operator thereof, the cost of which shall be recoverable from the owner or operator as other debts are recoverable by law; *Provided, however,* That if the map or plan which is claimed to be inaccurate shall prove to have been correct then the Commonwealth shall be held liable for the expenses incurred in making said test and survey, and the same shall be paid by the State Treasurer upon warrant of the Auditor General, who shall require proper vouchers and satisfactory proof of the same.

sec. 2. It shall not be lawful for the owner, operator, contractor, or agent of any bituminous coal mine, or for any firm, company, corporation or association, their clerks, servants, agents or employees to employ any person at work within said coal mine or admit any person to be in said coal mines for the purpose of work therein, unless they are in communication with at least two openings, if the mine be worked by shaft or slope, which two shafts or openings shall be separated by natural strata at all points by a distance not less than one hundred and fifty feet except in mines already opened, such distance may be less if in the judgment of the mine inspector one hundred and fifty feet is impracticable, and if the mine be worked by drift two openings exclusive of the air shaft and not less than twenty-four feet apart shall be required except in drifts heretofore opened where the mine inspector of the district may deem it impracticable: *Provided, however,* That an aggregate number not exceeding twenty persons may be employed in the mine at any one time until the second opening shall be reached and made available, which said second opening the mine inspector shall cause to be made without unnecessary delay, and in case of furnace ventilation being used before the second opening is reached, the furnaces shall not be placed within forty feet of the foot of the shaft, slope or drift, and shall be well secured from danger from fire, by brick or stone walls of sufficient thickness while being driven for making and completing the second opening.

sec. 3. When the second opening or outlet is made which does not extend sixty feet in vertical depth from the surface to the seam or stratum of coal that is being mined, it shall be set apart exclusively for the purpose of ingress or egress to or from the mine by any person or persons employed therein, and it shall not be clogged or obstructed with ice, machinery, pumps or currents of heated air or steam, and if the opening is a shaft it shall be fitted with safe and convenient stairs not less than two feet wide, and to not exceed an angle of sixty degrees descent, and landings of not less than eighteen feet wide and four feet long at easy and convenient distance, and water coming from the surface or out of the strata in the shaft shall be conducted by rings, casing or otherwise, and be prevented from falling down the shaft as to wet persons who are ascending or descending the stairway of the shaft; if the second opening is a drift it shall not have a greater angle of descent than twenty degrees and may be of any depth, but when the seam or stratum of coal at

main outlet or second opening, or escapement shaft, in connection with any mine exceeds sixty feet in vertical depth from the surface, the miners or other employes in the mine shall be lowered into or raised from said mine by machinery, and when the employes are lowered into or raised from said mine at the main outlet, the escapement shaft or second opening shall be fitted with safe and available machinery or other appliances by which persons employed in the mine may readily escape in case of accident. The hoisting machinery and other appliances used for lowering or raising the employes into or out of the mine shall be kept in safe condition and inspected once each twenty-four hours by a competent person employed whole or in part for that purpose. And such machinery and method of its inspection shall be approved by the mining inspector of the district where the mine is situated; *provided* that when miners are not at work in the mine the said second shaft or slope may be used for the purpose of lowering material; *provided further*, that the requirements of this section shall not be applicable to stairways in use when in the judgment of the inspector they are sufficient. The owner, operator, lessee or agent shall provide and maintain a main tube from the top to the bottom of the shaft suitably adapted to free passage of sound through which conversation may be held between persons at the bottom and at the top of the shaft; also ordinary means of signaling to and from the top and bottom of the shaft and an approved safety catch and sufficient cover over head of every carriage, used for lowering and hoisting persons, and the owner, operator, lessee or superintendent shall see that sufficient flanges are attached to the sides of the drum of every machine used for lowering and hoisting persons in and out of the mine, also that adequate brakes are attached to the drum, the main rope attached to the swivel of the wire rope shall be made of the best quality of iron and shall be tested by weights or otherwise to the satisfaction of the inspector of the district, and bridle chains shall be attached to the main link from the cross pieces of the carriage, no single link chain shall be used for lowering or raising persons in or out of the mine, and no greater number of persons shall be lowered or hoisted at any one time than may be permitted by the inspector of the district, and notice of the number so allowed to be lowered or hoisted at any one time shall be kept posted up by the owner, operator or superintendent in a conspicuous place at the opening of the shaft.

REPORT OF STATE MINE INSPECTOR

Sec. 4. The owner or agent of every bituminous coal mine, or slope or drift, shall provide and hereafter maintain ample means of ventilation, affording not less than ten cubic feet per minute for each and every person in the mine, and as much more as the circumstances may require shall be circulated around the main headings and working places to an extent that will dilute and render harmless the noxious or dangerous gases generated in the mine. All mines generating fire-damp shall be kept free of fire, and the worked-out or abandoned parts of the same, and all openings shall be properly closed and cautionary notices posted to warn persons of danger, and every working place shall be examined by the fire boss immediately before each entry of a miner with a safety lamp, and in making said examination it shall be the duty of the fire boss at each examination to leave at the face examined evidence of his presence, and it shall not be lawful for any person to enter any mine or part of a mine generating fire-damp unless it has been examined by the fire boss as aforesaid and found to be safe.

Sec. 5. In order to better secure the proper ventilation of the mine and promote the health and safety of the persons therein, the owner or agent shall employ a competent person to be called mining boss, who shall be a resident of the Commonwealth and an experienced coal miner, and shall have full watch over the ventilating apparatus and the airways, pumps and pump timbers and drainage, and shall see that the miners advance their excavations all loose coal, and the head are carefully secured against falling therein. And the mining boss shall see that sufficient props, caps and timbers of suitable size and out square at both ends, and as near as possible to a proper length for the places where they are to be used, shall be delivered and placed in the places of the miners; and shall see that all water is kept out of all working places before the miner enters, and that the places are kept dry while the miner is at work. And it shall be the duty of the mining boss to see that proper cut-throats are made in the room-pillars of the miners' places at regular intervals of ten yards each for the purpose of ventilation. And in all places where road-holes for shelter shall be made at least

yards and be kept whitewashed, when a space two feet six inches between the wagon and the rib, shall be deemed sufficient for the purpose. And the mining boss shall measure the air-current at least once a week at the inlet and outlet, and at or near the mouth of the headings; he shall keep a record of such measurements which shall be placed by him in a book kept for that purpose, and said book to be open for the examination of the inspector of the district. He shall also, on or about the 15th day of each month, mail to the inspector of his district a true copy of the air measurements given, stating also the number of persons employed in or about said mine, the number of mules and horses used and the number of days worked in each month. Blanks for such purpose shall be furnished him by the inspector of the district.

It shall be the further duty of the mine boss to immediately inform the agent or owner of the mine of his inability to comply with the provisions of this section. It shall then become the duty of the superintendent, operator, lessee or owner, at once to attend to the matter complained of by the mining boss to comply with the provisions hereof. The safety lamps used for examining mines or which are to be used in working therein shall be furnished by and be the property of the owner of said mines and shall be in charge of the agent of such mine; and in all mines the doors used in assisting or directing the ventilation of the mine shall be so hung and adjusted that they will close themselves, or be supplied with springs or pulleys so that they cannot be left standing open; and bore-holes shall be kept at least twelve feet in advance of the face of every working-place, and, when necessary, on the sides of the same if such working-places are being driven toward and in dangerous proximity to an abandoned mine or part of a mine suspected of containing inflammable gas, which is inundated with water. The mining boss or his assistant shall visit and examine every working-place in the mine at least every alternate day while the miners of such place are or shall be at work, and shall direct that each and every working-place is properly secured by props or timber, and that safety in all respects is secured, and that no person shall be permitted to work in an unsafe place unless it be for the purpose of making it safe. All owners and operators of bituminous coal mines shall keep posted in a conspicuous place about their mines printed rules, submitted to and approved by the district mining inspector, defining the duties of all persons employed in or about said coal mines and collieries, which said

be printed in the language or languages used by the miners working therein.

6. Any miners, workmen or other person who shall intentionally injure any shaft, lamp, instrument, air-course or brattice, or erect or throw open air-ways or carry lighted pipes or matches in places that are worked by safety lamps, or handle or disturb any part of the machinery, or open a door and not close it again, or enter any place of the mine against caution, or disobey any order given in enforcing the provisions of this act, or do any other act whereby the lives or the health of persons or security of the mines or the property is endangered, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished in a manner provided in the twenty-first section of this act. All machinery about mines shall be properly fenced off, and there shall be cut in the side of every hoisting shaft at the bottom of a traveling-way sufficiently high and wide to enable persons to pass the shaft in going from one side of the mine to the other without passing over or under the cage or other hoisting apparatus.

7. If any person, firm or corporation is or shall hereafter be denied in his or their own right of coal lands, and it shall not be practicable to comply with the requirements of this act in regard to drainage and ventilation by means of openings on his or their own lands, and the same can be done by means of openings on adjacent lands, he or they may apply by petition to the court of common pleas of the proper county after ten days' notice to the owner or owners, their agent or attorney, setting forth the facts under oath or affirmation particularly describing the place or places where such openings or openings can be made, and that he or they cannot agree with the owner or owners of the land as to the amount to be paid for the privilege of making such opening or openings, whereupon the court shall appoint three disinterested and competent citizens of the county to view the grounds designated and lay out from the points mentioned in such petition a passage or passages for land and water not more than sixteen feet in diameter by the shortest and most convenient route to the coal of such person, firm or corporation, preferring in all cases an opening through the coal strata where the same is practicable.

The said viewers shall at the same time assess the damages to be paid by the petitioners to the owner or owners of such lands which damages shall be fully paid before such opening is made. It shall be the duty of the petitioner or the viewers to give notice by at least

three written or printed hand-bills posted on the premises at the place where such opening is proposed to be made at least ten days prior to the time of meeting to attend to the duties of the board of viewers, the board of viewers shall have the duty of appointment setting forth distinctly the time, place and object of the meeting and also to give personal notice to the owners, their agents or attorney, if residing in the same county, and the said viewers shall within thirty days after their appointment make report of the proceedings to the said court stating the amount of damages and be accompanied by a map or plan of the proposed openings, and any exceptions be filed to the said report within ten days after notice to the opposite party, his agent or attorney, of the filing of said report, it shall be marked, confirmed by the clerk, and the petitioners may proceed to make said opening or openings and shall have the right to use the same for the purpose of ventilation and drainage as aforesaid and as a passage way. The proceedings shall be recorded in the road docket of the proper county and the viewers shall be the same as in road cases. If exceptions be filed they shall be disposed of by the said court as speedily as possible and both parties to have the right to take depositions as in road cases. If, however, the petitioner desires to make such opening before the final disposition of such exceptions he shall have the right to do so by giving bonds to be approved by the court, securing damages as provided by law in the case of lateral railroad.

SEC. 8. In the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight and every four years thereafter the Governor shall as hereinafter provided during the month of February appoint two mining engineers of good repute and of known experience and practice at the time of their appointment. He also shall as hereinafter provided during the same month every four years thereafter notify three president judges of the courts of common pleas of the judicial districts of the State concerning bituminous coal mines, whose duty it shall be, each of them, to appoint one reputable miner of at least five years' practical experience in the mining region of Pennsylvania, in practice at least six months prior to his appointment, and a citizen of the Commonwealth not less than five years; *Provided*, That any person having been employed five months prior to the meeting of the examining board as superintendent, State or county officer, shall not serve on the examining board. The two engineers and the three miners so appointed shall constitute a board of examiners whose duty it shall be to inquire into the character and qualifications of candidates for the

the provisions of this act. The examiners shall meet in the city of Pittsburg on the _____ when called together by the Governor for _____ and place as he may designate, and after having taken and subscribed before any _____ the same, the following oath, namely: I do solemnly swear or affirm that we will performers of applicants for appointment as _____ mines to the best of our abilities, and in rejecting said applicants we will be governed by the qualifications to fill the position under _____ and not by any consideration of political _____ that we will certify all whom we may find _____ true intent and meaning of the act and _____ to the examination which shall be in _____ represent themselves as candidates for _____ certify to the Governor the names of all _____ all find competent to fill the office under _____ which names with the certificates and their _____ the examiner shall be mailed to the Secretary and be filed in his office; *provided*, _____ returned as competent whose percentage _____ er cent, and such certificate shall be valid _____ y four of the examining board, the qualification of said office of inspectors of mines to be _____ by said examiners shall be as follows, _____ be citizens of Pennsylvania, of temperate _____ men of personal integrity, shall have _____ years, and have had at least five years _____ workings of the coal mines of Pennsylvania; _____ ination they shall give evidence of such _____ tical knowledge and general intelligence _____ g and the working thereof, and all noxious _____ examiners of their capacity and fitness for _____ spectors of mines by the provisions of this _____ ers shall also at their meeting or when at _____ arnor together for an extra meeting divide _____ ies of the State into eight inspection districts _____ e labor to be performed as is possible, and _____ of the board of examiners, this division

may be revised as experience may prove to be advisable, shall immediately after the examination furnish each person who came before said examination board to be examined, all questions which were given at the examination, on printed slips of paper to be marked solved right or wrong, as the case may be. The salaries of examiners shall each receive five dollars per day and all other expenses to be paid out of the State treasury.

Upon the filing of the certificates of the examining board in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Governor shall commission one person to be inspector of mines for each district, as fixed by the examiners in pursuance of the act, whose commission shall be for a full term of four years, to be computed from the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. Always provided, however, the highest candidate or candidates in percentage shall have priority to be commissioned for a full or unexpired term, before those candidates of a lower percentage, and in case of a tie in percentage, the oldest candidate shall be commissioned, as often as vacancies occur in said offices of inspectors of mines, the Governor shall commission for the unexpired term the names on file the highest in percentage above ninety per cent, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, until the list shall be exhausted, and whenever this may occur the Governor shall cause the aforesaid board of examiners to meet, who shall examine persons who may present themselves for the vacant office of inspector in the same manner as herein provided, and the board of examiners shall certify to the Governor one person highest in percentage to be commissioned by him for the office of inspector for the unexpired term, and any vacancies that may occur in the examining board shall be filled by those or their successors in whose jurisdiction the vacancy occurred.

Each inspector of mines shall receive for his services a salary of two thousand dollars and actual traveling expenses shall be paid quarterly by the State Treasurer upon warrant of the Governor, General, and all nine inspectors hereafter appointed shall maintain their residence and keep an office in the district for which they are commissioned. Each inspector is hereby authorized to procure instruments and chemical tests, stationery, and to incur such other expenses of communication from time to time as may be necessary to the discharge of his duties under this act at the cost of the State. The same shall be paid by the State Treasurer upon accounts duly certified.

or department of the State. All instructions, orders, notes, et cetera, pertaining to the business of the State and shall be delivered to the Auditor in addition to the expense now allowed for the same. In enforcing the several provisions of the Elementary Law, they shall be allowed all necessary expenses incurred in enforcing the several provisions of the Law. In the courts of the Commonwealth, the same shall be allowed on warrants drawn by the Auditor in the same manner. All such accounts presented by the Auditor General shall be itemized and first approved by the Auditor General, which the proceedings were instituted.

bituminous coal mines shall, before en-
of his duties, give bond in the sum of
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like an oath (or affirmation) to discharge
th fidelity to the best of his knowledge

act as a manager or agent of any coal
or, or to be interested in operating any
time act as an inspector of coal mines

of bituminous coal mines shall each discharge the duties of his office. It shall be his duty to visit his district as often as possible, which shall be not less than three months, and report how often he has been in the year to see that all the provisions of this act are carried out, and he shall make record of the following the condition in which he finds the mines as to ventilation and drainage, the number of persons employed in each mine, whether the law is obeyed, the progress made in carrying out the act secured by the passage of this act, the number of persons resulting from injuries received in or from the use of such accident or death, which record shall be made on or before the first of December of each and every year, shall, on or before the first of February following, be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, to be by him recorded and indexed in his department.

SEC. 11. That the inspectors may be enabled to perform the duties herein imposed upon them, they shall have the right at any time to enter any bituminous coal mine, to make examination or investigation. They shall notify the owners, operators, lessees, superintendent, or mining bosses immediately of the discovery of any violation of this act and of the penalty imposed thereby for such violation, and in case of such notice being disregarded for the space of ten days they shall institute proceedings against the owner, owners, lessee or mining boss of the mine, under the provisions of section twenty-one of this act. In case, however, where in the judgment of the inspector of any district, delay may jeopardize life or limb, they shall at once notify one of the inspectors of the other districts, upon whom they shall at once proceed to the mine where the danger exists, and examine into the matter, and if after a full investigation they shall be agreed in the opinion that there is immediate danger, they shall apply, in the name of the Commonwealth, to the common pleas of the county, or in case the court should be in session, to a judge of said court in chambers, in which the mine shall be located, for an injunction to suspend all work in and about the mine; whereupon said court or judge shall at once proceed to hear and determine speedily the same, and if the cause appears to be sufficient after hearing the parties and their evidence as in like cases, shall issue their writ to restrain the working of said mine until all danger be removed, and the cost of said proceedings, including the charges of the attorney prosecuting the same, shall be borne by the owner, lessee or agent of the mine; *provided*, that no fee or cost of the sum of twenty-five dollars shall be taxed in any one case for the attorney prosecuting such case; *provided further*, that if the court shall find the cause not sufficient, then the case shall be dismissed, and the costs be borne by the county.

SEC. 12. Whenever by reason of any explosion or other accident in any bituminous coal mine, or the machinery connected therewith, loss of life or serious personal injury shall occur, it shall be the duty of the person having charge of such mine or colliery to give notice thereof forthwith to the inspector of the district, and if any person shall be killed thereby, to the coroner of the county, who shall give notice of the inquest to be held. If the coroner shall determine to hold an inquest the mine inspector shall be allowed to testify at such inquest such testimony as he may deem necessary to thoroughly investigate said inquest of the causes of the death. And the said inspector

appear before such coroner and jury as any witness, and in choosing a jury for inquest, it shall be the duty of the coroner to select experienced miners upon such jury. It shall be the duty of the coroner upon being notified as herein provided to go to the scene of the accident and make such arrangements as may be necessary to secure the future safety of the explosion or accident do not recur. The coroner shall proceed to investigate and make a record of the explosion or accident and make a record provided for, and to enable him to make and administer oaths or affirmations. The cost of such investigation shall be paid by the county in which the accident occurred in the same manner as costs of inquests held by the coroner are paid.

Any justice of the peace of any county in the proper manner may be removed by not less than fifteen reputable citizens or lessees of mines, and with the aid of the said petitioners attached, setting forth in writing that he neglects his duty, or is incompetent, or is inefficient in office, shall issue a citation in writing to the said inspector to appear, on not more than a day fixed, before said court, at which time he shall proceed to inquire into and investigate the same.

If the court find that the inspector is incompetent to perform the duties of his office, or is inefficient in office, the court shall certify the same, and shall declare the office of said inspector vacant, and shall order compliance with the provisions of this act. The costs of said investigation shall, if found to be necessary, be imposed upon the inspector, but if the court find otherwise, they shall be imposed upon the petitioners. The court shall exercise a sound discretion in the enforcement of this act, and if the operator, owner or lessee of any mine, in violation of any provision of this act, shall be found guilty, the inspector may refuse to perform his duties under this act which said decision shall be signed by the mine inspector, the said decision shall be filed with the clerk of the court, and the miners shall forthwith appeal from such decision to the next term sessions of the county wherein the

mine is located, and said court shall speedily determine the matter involved in said decision, and appeal which said decision shall be binding and conclusive. The court in its discretion may appoint such practical, reputable, competent and disinterested persons who it shall be, under instructions of the said court, to forthwith examine such mine, and make report under oath of the facts as they may have been together with their opinions thereon. The decision of the said board shall become absolute, unless exceptions thereto are filed within ten days after notice of the filing thereof to the operator, miner or miners or inspector, and if exceptions are filed the court shall at once hear and determine the same, and the decision shall be final and conclusive. If the court shall finally sustain the decision of the inspector then the appellants shall pay all costs of such proceedings. And if the court shall not sustain the decision of the inspector, then such costs shall be paid by the county, or by the appellant and county in such proportion as the court shall determine. That no appeal from any decision made by any mine inspector shall work as a supercedas to such decision during the pendency of such appeal but all such decisions shall be in full force until reversed or modified by the proper court.

SEC. 15. On the petition of the mine inspector of any county the courts of common pleas in any county in said district, shall at the first term after the passage of this act, appoint an examining board consisting of a mine inspector, an operator and a miner, all of whom shall be citizens of the United States, and shall have at least five years experience in the bituminous mines of the State, who shall examine every person applying thereto as to his competency and qualifications to discharge the duties of mining boss. The said board of examination shall meet at the call of the inspector, and they shall grant certificates to all persons whose examination shall disclose their fitness to discharge the duties of mining boss; and such certificates shall be sufficient evidence of the holder's competency and qualifications for the duties of mining boss in said office: *Provided*, That any person who shall have been employed as a miner at least five years in the bituminous mines of Pennsylvania, and as mining boss continuously by the same person or firm for a period of one year next preceeding the passage of this act, shall be entitled to a certificate without undergoing said examination. Any person shall not be employed by any other person or firm without having undergone such examination. The examining board shall continue in their office for the period of four years from the date of their appointment.

' STATE MINE INSPECTOR.

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SEC. 19. It shall be the duty of the mine inspector on each visit to any mine to make out a written or partly written and partly verbal report of the condition in which he finds such mine and post the same in the office at the mine. The said report shall give the date of each visit, the number of visits during the year, the total number of miners in his district, the number of feet of air in circulation and the amount measured, and such other information as he shall deem necessary. And the said report shall remain posted in the office for one year. The said report may be examined by any miner or person employed in and about such mine.

SEC. 20. On or before the fifteenth day of January in each year the owner, operator, or superintendent of every mine or colliery shall send to the inspector of the district, a correct report specifying the condition of the mine in respect to the year ending the thirty-first of December, previous to the date of such report the name of the owner or operator and officers of the mine and the quantity of coal mined the report shall be in such form as may be from time to time required and give such information as may be from time to time required and prescribed by the mine inspector of the district. Blank forms for such reports shall be furnished by the Commonwealth.

SEC. 21. The neglect or refusal to perform the duties required to be performed by any section of this act by the parties therein required to perform them or the violation of any of the provisions or requirements hereof shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court. And in default of payment of such fine and costs for the space of thirty days the defendant shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding six months.

SEC. 22. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any mine employing less than ten persons in any one period of ten or more consecutive four hours.

SEC. 23. All acts or parts of acts supplied or inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

REPORT OF STATE MINE INSPECTOR.

MINING LAWS OF OHIO.

INSPECTOR OF MINES.

SECTION 290. The inspector of mines shall be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to hold his office for four years; and no person shall be appointed unless he possesses of a competent knowledge of chemistry, geology, and has a practical knowledge of mining engineering of the different systems of working and ventilating coal mines, of the nature and properties of the noxious and poisonous gases, particularly fire-damp.

SECTION 291. Before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office, the Inspector shall give bond to the State in the sum of five thousand dollars, with sureties, to be approved by the Governor, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties; the bond shall be forthwith deposited with the Secretary of State.

SECTION 292. The Inspector shall give his whole time and attention to the duties of his office, and shall examine all the mines in the State, so far as his other duties will permit, to see that the provisions of this chapter are obeyed; and the inspector may enter, inspect, and examine any mine in the State, and the works and machinery connected therewith, at all reasonable times, by night or by day, but so as not to unnecessarily obstruct or impede the working of the mine. He shall make inquiry into the state and condition of the mine, as to its safety and general security; and the owner and agent of such mine shall be required to furnish the means necessary for such examination, of which inspection the inspector shall make a record. He shall report the time and all the material circumstances; and the person in charge of any mine, whenever loss of life occurs by accident connected with the working of such mine, or by explosion, shall report forthwith, by mail or otherwise, to the inspector of mines, to the coroner of the county in which such mine is situated, and to the coroner an inquest upon the body of the person or persons who have been caused, and inquire carefully into the cause thereof, and return a copy of the finding and all the testimony to the

SEC. 293. The inspector, while in office, shall not act as agent, or as a manager, or mining engineer, or be interested in operating any mine; and he shall annually make report to the Governor of his proceedings and the condition and operation of the mines of the State, enumerating all accidents in or about the same, and giving such other information as he thinks useful and proper, and making such suggestions as he deems important as to further legislation on the subject of mining.

SEC. 294. The inspector shall have an office in the State house, which shall be carefully kept the maps and plans of all mines in the State, and all records and correspondence, papers, and apparatus and property pertaining to his duties, belonging to the State, and which shall be handed over to his successor in office.

SEC. 295. There shall be provided for the inspector all instruments and chemical tests necessary for the discharge of his duties under this chapter, which shall be paid for on the certificate of the inspector, and which shall belong to the State.

SEC. 296. The owner or agent of every coal mine shall make cause to be made, an accurate map or plan of the working of such mine, on a scale of not less than one hundred feet to the inch, showing the area mined or excavated, and the location and connection of such excavation of the mine of the lines of all adjoining lands, and the name or names of each owner or owners, as far as known, and on each tract, a true copy of which map the owner or agent shall deposit with the inspector, and another copy of which shall be kept at the office of such mine; and the owner or agent shall, every six months thereafter, file with the inspector a statement and plan of the workings of such mine up to that date, which statement and plan shall be so prepared as to enable the inspector to mark the same on the original map or plan herein required to be made; and in case of refusal on the part of the owner or agent to make and file the map or plan, or the addition thereto, the inspector is authorized to cause an accurate map or plan of the whole of said mine to be made, at the expense of the owner thereof, the cost of which shall be recovered against the owner, in the name of the person making the map or plan, which shall be made in duplicate, one copy being delivered to the inspector and the other left in the office of the mine; and any person shall, on being paid the proper cost thereof, on demand of any person interested in the working of such mine, or owner of adjoining lands,

ish an accurate copy of any map or plan of the working of such mine.

Sec. 297. It is unlawful for the owner or agent of any coal mine worked by a shaft, wherein over fifteen thousand square yards have been excavated, to employ or permit any person to work therein, unless there are, to every seam of coal worked in each mine, at least two separate outlets, separated by natural strata of not less than one hundred feet in breadth, by which shafts or outlets distinct means of ingress and egress are always available to the persons employed in such mine; but it is not necessary for the two outlets to belong to the same mine; the second outlet need not be made until fifteen thousand square yards have been excavated in such mine; and to all other coal mines, whether on slopes or drifts, two such openings or outlets must be provided within twelve months after fifteen thousand yards have been excavated therein; and in case such outlets are not provided as here required, it shall not be lawful for the agent or owner of such mine to permit more than ten persons to work therein at any one time. If a coal mine has but one shaft, slope, or drift, for the ingress and egress of the men working therein, and the owner thereof does not own a suitable surface-ground for another opening, he may select and appropriate any adjoining land for that purpose and for appropriation hereto, and shall be governed in his proceeding in appropriation of such land by the provisions of law in force providing for the appropriation of private property by corporations, and such appropriation may be made, whether he is a corporator or not; but no land shall be appropriated under the provisions of this chapter until the court has decided that suitable premises cannot be obtained by contract upon reasonable terms.

Sec. 298. The owner or agent of every coal mine, whether shaft, slope, or drift, shall provide and maintain for every such mine, a constant amount of ventilation of not less than 100 cubic feet, per minute, for every person employed in such mine, which shall be circulated and distributed throughout the mine in such a manner as to dilute, render harmless, and expel the poisonous and noxious gases from each and every working place in the mine, and no working place shall be advanced more than one hundred and twenty feet in advance of a breast-rough, or air-way; and all breakthroughs, or air-ways, except those made near the working faces of the mine, shall be closed up and made air-tight, by brattice, trap doors, or otherwise, so that the currents of air in circulation in the mine may sweep to the interior of the

mine, where the persons employed in such mine are at work, and mines governed by the statute shall be provided with artificial means of producing ventilation, such as forcing, or suction fans, exhaust steam, furnaces, or other contrivances, of such capacity and power as to produce and maintain an abundant supply of air, and all mines generating fire-damp shall be kept free from standing gas, and every working place shall be carefully examined every morning with a safety-lamp, by a competent person, or persons, before any of the workmen are allowed to enter the mine.

SEC. 299. The owner or agent of every coal mine operated by shaft, in all cases where human voice cannot be distinctly heard, shall, forthwith, provide and maintain a metal tube from the top to the bottom of such shaft, suitably calculated for the free passage of sound therein, so that conversations may be held between persons at the bottom and top of the shaft; and there shall also be provided an approved safety catch, and a sufficient cover overhead, on all cages used for lowering and hoisting persons, and in the top of every shaft an improved safety gate, and an adequate brake shall be attached to every drum or machine used for lowering or raising persons in shafts or slopes.

SEC. 300. No owner or agent of any coal mine operated by a shaft or slope shall place in charge of any engine used for lowering or hoisting out of such mine persons employed therein, any but experienced, competent, and sober engineers; and no engineer in charge of such engine shall allow any person, except such as may be deputed for that purpose, by the owner or agent, to interfere with it or with any part of the machinery, and no person shall interfere or in any way intimidate the engineer in the discharge of his duties; and in no case shall more than ten men ride on any cage or car at one time, and no person shall ride upon a loaded cage or car in any shaft or slope.

SEC. 301. All safety lamps used for examining coal mines; which are used in any coal mine, shall be the property of the owner of the mine, and shall be under the charge of the agent thereof, and in all mines, whether they generate fire-damp or not, the doors used in assisting or directing the ventilation of the mine, shall be so hung and adjusted that they will shut of their own accord and cannot stand open, and the mining boss shall keep a careful watch over the ventilating apparatus and the air-ways, and he shall measure the ventilation at least once a week, at the inlet and outlet, and also at intervals near the face of all the entries, and the measurements of air so made

all be noted on blanks, furnished by the mine inspector; and on the first day of each month the mining boss of each mine shall send forward the same to the mine inspector.

Sec. 302. No boy under twelve years of age shall be allowed to work in any mine, nor any minor between the ages of twelve and fifteen years, unless he can read and write, and in all cases of employing for work, the agent of such mine shall see that the provisions of this section are not violated.

Sec. 303. In case any coal mine does not, in appliance for the safety of the persons working therein, conform to the provisions of this chapter, or the owner or agent disregards the requirements of this chapter, any court of competent jurisdiction may, on application of the inspector, by civil action in the name of the State, enjoin and restrain the owner or agent from working or operating such mine with more than ten miners at once, until it is made to conform to the provisions of this chapter; and such remedy shall be cumulative, and shall not take the place of or affect any other proceedings against such owner or agent authorized by law for the matter complained of in such action.

Sec. 304. When written charges of gross neglect of duty or malfeasance in office against any inspector is made and filed with the Governor, signed by not less than fifteen coal miners, or one or more operators of mines, together with a bond in the sum of five hundred dollars, payable to the State, and signed by two or more responsible holders, and conditioned for the payment of all costs and expenses arising from the investigation of such charges, the Governor shall convene a board of examiners, to consist of two practical miners, one chemist, one mining engineer, and one operator, at the time and place as he deems best, giving ten days' notice to the inspector against whom the charges are made, and also to the person whose name first appears in the charges, and the board, when so convened, and having been first duly sworn truly to try and decide the charges made, shall summon any witnesses so desired by either party and examine them on oath, which may be administered by a member of the board, and depositions may be read on such examinations, in other cases; and the board shall examine fully into the truth of the charges, and report the result of their investigation to the Governor, and the board shall award the costs and expenses of such investigation against the inspector or the persons signing the bond accord-

to their finding, against said inspector or in his favor, which and expenses shall include the compensation of such board, or dollars per day for each member, for the time occupied in the and in traveling from and to their homes; and the attorney general shall forthwith proceed to collect such costs and expenses, and the same into the State treasury, being in the first instance paid of the State treasury, on the certificate of the president of board.

SEC. 305. In all coal mines in the State, the miners employed working therein, the owners of the land or other persons interested in the rental or royalty of any such mine, shall at all proper times have full right of access and examination of all scales, machinery or apparatus used in or about such mine to determine the quantity of coal mined, for the purpose of testing the accuracy and correctness of all such scales, machinery or apparatus; and such miners, land-owners, or other persons may designate or appoint a competent person to act for them, who shall at all proper times have full right of access and examination of such scales, machinery or apparatus, and of all weights and measures of coal mined, and the accounts kept of the same; but not more than one person on behalf of the miners collectively, or one person on behalf of the land-owners or other persons interested in the rental or royalty jointly, shall have such right of access, examination and inspection of scales, weights, measures and accounts at the same time, and that such persons shall make no unnecessary interference with the use of such scales, machinery or apparatus; and the miners employed in any mine may, from time to time, appoint two of their number to act as a committee to inspect, not oftener than once a month, the mine and the machinery connected therewith, and to measure the ventilating current, and if the owner, agent, or manager so desires, he may accompany said committee himself or two or more persons whom he may appoint for that purpose; the owner, agent or manager shall afford every necessary facility for making such inspection and measurement, but the committee shall not in any way interrupt or impede the work going on in the mine at the time of such inspection and measurement, and said committee shall, within ten days after such inspection and measurement, make a correct report thereof to the inspector of mines, on blanks to be furnished by said inspector for that purpose; and if such committee make to the inspector a false or untrue report of the measurement, such act shall constitute a violation of this section.

Sec. 306. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to or not any coal mine in which not more than ten men are employed at same time; but on the application of the proprietor of or miners any such mine, the inspector shall make, or cause to be made, an inspection of such mine, and shall direct and enforce any regulations in accordance with the provisions of this chapter that he deems necessary for the safety of the health and lives of miners.

Sec. 306 (a). The inspector of mines may, with the approval of the governor, appoint an assistant, who shall be a practical miner of not less than five years' experience, and who shall perform such duties as may be required by the inspector, and receive a salary at the rate of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum, and the inspector may, with the consent of the governor, remove such assistant at pleasure and appoint a successor, and may allow the assistant traveling expenses out of his contingent fund.

Sec. 6871. Whoever knowingly violates any of the provisions of sections two hundred and ninety-eight, two hundred and ninety-nine, three hundred, three hundred and one, three hundred and two, and three hundred and five, of the revised statutes, or does any act whereby the lives or health of the persons or the security of any mine and machinery are endangered, or any miner or other person employed in any mine governed by the statute, who intentionally and willfully neglects or refuses to securely prop the roof of any working place under his control, or neglects or refuses to obey any order given by the superintendent of a mine in relation to the security of the mine in the part thereof where he is at work, and for fifteen feet back from the face of his working place, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days, or both.

MINES.

Sec. 4374. A person owning land adjoining a mine worked for the production of coal, ore, or other mineral substance, or a person having an interest in such mine, having reason to believe that the protection of his interest in the mine, or in like minerals on his adjoining land requires it, upon making affidavit to that effect before a justice of the peace or other proper officer, may enter such mine and have an examination or survey made thereof; but such examination or survey shall not be made until one day's notice thereof is given to the parties in interest, nor at unreasonable times, but in such time

to their finding, against said inspector or in his favor, which and expenses shall include the compensation of such board, of dollars per day for each member, for the time occupied in the and in traveling from and to their homes; and the attorney general shall forthwith proceed to collect such costs and expenses, and the same into the State treasury, being in the first instance paid of the State treasury, on the certificate of the president of board.

SEC. 805. In all coal mines in the State, the miners employed working therein, the owners of the land or other persons interested in the rental or loyalty of any such mine, shall at all proper times have full right of access and examination of all scales, machinery or apparatus used in or about such mine to determine the quantity of coal mined, for the purpose of testing the accuracy and correctness of all such scales, machinery or apparatus; and such miners, land-owners, or other persons may designate or appoint a competent person to act for them, who shall at all proper times have full right of access and examination of such scales, machinery or apparatus, and seal all weights and measures of coal mined, and the accounts kept of the same; but not more than one person on behalf of the miners collectively, or one person on behalf of the land-owners or other persons interested in the rental or royalty jointly, shall have such right of access, examination and inspection of scales, weights, measures and accounts at the same time, and that such persons shall make no unnecessary interference with the use of such scales, machinery or apparatus; and the miners employed in any mine may, from time to time, appoint two of their number to act as a committee to inspect not oftener than once a month, the mine and the machinery connected therewith, and to measure the ventilating current, and if the owner, agent, or manager so desires, he may accompany said committee himself or two or more persons whom he may appoint for that purpose; the owner, agent or manager shall afford every necessary facility for making such inspection and measurement, but the committee shall not in any way interrupt or impede the work going on in the mine at the time of such inspection and measurement, and said committee shall, within ten days after such inspection and measurement, make a correct report thereof to the inspector of mines, on blank forms to be furnished by said inspector for that purpose; and if such committee make to the inspector a false or untrue report of the mine, such act shall constitute a violation of this section.

Sec. 306. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to or affect any coal mine in which not more than ten men are employed at the same time; but on the application of the proprietor of or miners in any such mine, the inspector shall make, or cause to be made, an inspection of such mine, and shall direct and enforce any regulations in accordance with the provisions of this chapter that he deems necessary for the safety of the health and lives of miners.

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MINES.

Sec. 4374. A person owning land adjoining a mine worked for the production of coal, ore, or other mineral substance, or a person having an interest in such mine, having reason to believe that the protection of his interest in the mine, or in like minerals on his adjoining land requires it, upon making affidavit to that effect before a justice of the peace or other proper officer, may enter such mine and have an examination or survey made thereof; but such examination or survey shall not be made until one day's notice thereof is given to the parties in interest, nor at unreasonable times, but in such time

and in such manner as will least interfere with the workings of the mine, if the same is being operated at the time.

SEC. 4875. When the affidavit has been made and notice given, the person in charge of such mine shall, on the application of the person giving the notice, transport by the ordinary method in use at such mine for entrance and exit, a surveying party of not more than five persons, furnish to such party a competent guide, and supply them with approved safety lamps; and for every person so transported shall be entitled to receive, from the person requesting such transportation, the sum of fifty cents, unless the shaft exceeds two hundred feet in depth, when he shall be entitled to the sum of one dollar for each person, and five dollars per day for the guide.

SEC. 4876. If the parties working or occupying such mine sustain any damage, for which compensation should be made by reason of such examination or survey having been made at unreasonable time or in an improper or unwarrantable manner, the person making the same, or causing the same to be made, shall be liable therefor.

SEC. 4877. The parties working or occupying or working in such mine shall not hinder or obstruct the examination or survey made at a reasonable time and in a reasonable manner, under penalty of not less than fifty nor not more than five hundred dollars for each offense, to be recovered before a court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 4878. The party who makes the application for the examination or survey may, upon refusal of the owner or person in charge of the mine to comply with the foregoing provisions, recover judgment, in default, in a court of competent jurisdiction, against the owner of such mine, in such sum as such party may declare, under oath, he believes to be justly due him for coal or other mineral belonging to him, which has been taken by the owner of such mine without his permission; and the statute of limitation shall not be operative as against such claim; and the demand and refusal to enter such mine, shall be first proved to the satisfaction of the court or jury, and the refusal of the person in charge of the mine, shall be held to be the refusal of the owner.

SEC. 4879. The provisions of this chapter shall be available against any person who, on his oath, states that he is the owner or authorized agent of any owner of land which he believes contains coal or other valuable mineral substance, within one mile of such land, although it do not adjoin any mine of the owner of such shaft. The affidavit required shall be sufficient if it state that the lands in which the affiant is interested are in the vicinity of such shaft, and

than one mile distant therefrom ; and service upon any owner or superintendent of such shaft shall be sufficient.

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY.

C. 6881. Whoever, in mining for coal or other minerals, will, and without lawful authority, trespasses upon the lands of another, shall be fined not more than one hundred nor less than five dollars, or imprisoned not more than ten days, or both ; and any conviction of such trespass, for twenty-four hours after the commencement of any prosecution under this section, shall be deemed a separate offense, and all prosecutions hereunder shall be commenced within one year from the time the offense becomes known to any owner of the property injured.

OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH.

C. 6925. Whoever throws or deposits, or permits to be thrown or deposited, any coal dirt, coal slack, coal screenings, or coal refuse at or near coal mines, or any refuse or filth from any coal-oil refinery or works, or any whey or filthy drainage from a cheese factory, upon or into any of the rivers, lakes, ponds, or streams of this State, or into any place from which the same will wash into any such lake, pond, or stream, shall be fined in any sum not more than one hundred or less than fifty dollars.

FRAUD.

C. 7070. Whoever sells and delivers any stone coal, except at the weights and measures prescribed by law, shall be fined not more than fifty nor less than five dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty nor less than five days.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

C. 443. A bushel of the respective articles hereafter mentioned shall mean the amount of weight, avoirdupois, in this section specified :

Of coke, forty pounds.

Of bituminous coal, eighty pounds.

Of cannel coal, seventy pounds.

C. 444. The standard bushel of stone coal, coke and unslacked shall contain twenty-six hundred and eighty-eight cubic inches ;

such sealers they shall receive the same compensation as now provided by section ten hundred and sixty-two of the Revised Statutes, but said inspector shall exercise said authority in connection with weights and measures, only at mines in their respective districts. The chief inspector shall render such personal assistance to the district inspectors as they, from time to time may require, and shall make such personal inspection of mines as he may deem necessary and as other duties will permit; he shall keep in his office and carefully preserve all maps, surveys and other reports and papers required to be filed with him, and so arrange and preserve the same as to make them a permanent record of ready, convenient and complete reference; he shall compile and consolidate the reports of district inspectors, and annually make report to the governor of all his proceedings, as well as those of the district inspectors, the condition and operation of the different mines of the state, the number of mines and the number of persons employed in or about such mines, the amount of coal, iron ore, limestone, fire-clay, or other minerals produced in this state; and for the purpose of enabling him to make such report, the owner, lessee or agent in charge of such mine, or who is engaged in mining, is hereby required to give accurate information to the foregoing facts on blanks to be furnished by the chief inspector under penalty of one hundred dollars, to be recovered at the instance of the chief inspector in the name of the state of Ohio, for refusal to furnish such information on demand of the chief inspector; he shall also include in such report such facts relative to the mineral resources of the state, and the development of the same, as shall, in his judgment, be of public interest, he shall enumerate all accidents, and the manner in which they occurred, in or about mines, and give such other information as he thinks useful and proper, and make such suggestions as he deems important relative to mines and mining, and other legislation that may be necessary on the subject for the preservation of the life and health of those engaged in such industry.

Section 295. There shall be provided for the inspectors, weights and measures and all instruments and chemical tests necessary for the discharge of their respective duties under this chapter, and they shall be paid for on the certificate of the chief inspector, and they shall belong to the state.

Section 298. The owner or agent of every coal mine operating by shaft, in all cases where the human voice cannot be distinctly heard, shall forthwith provide and maintain a metal tube from the

suitably calculated for the free passage of conversation may be held between persons at a shaft; there shall also be provided an adequate sufficient cover overhead, on all carriages carrying persons, and in the top of every shaft and an adequate brake shall be attached to be used for lowering or raising persons in all shafts. There shall also be provided in every shaft a ladder from one side of a shaft bottom to the top, so that persons working therein may not have to pass under slopes or engine-planes, used as traveling ways. Every mine, shall be made of sufficient width to allow moving cars with safety; but if found impracticable, a slope or engine-plane of sufficient width, and of sufficient dimensions, and not more than sixty feet from the side of said slope or engine-plane. The ways shall be kept free from obstructions, and the shafts shall be secure.

This section shall supplement section two

and after May 1, 1885, no boiler used for a hopper, or other inflammable structure for the storage of coal, shall be erected nearer than one hundred feet from any shaft or slope; but this section shall not prohibit the erection of a fan for the purpose of ventilating a mine.

It shall be the duty of the State Mine Inspector to prohibit the erection of a fan for the purpose of ventilating a mine, or a trestle for the transportation of cars from a hopper or structure; neither shall it apply to any structure which has been sunk to its proposed limit, or to any mine in which the transportation of coal has commenced.

Three hundred and one and six thousand five hundred and one of the Revised Statutes be and the same be amended so as to read as follows:

Any lamps used for examining coal mines, or any mine, shall be the property of the owner, and shall be under the charge of the agent thereof, and shall not be used to generate fire-damp or not, the doors used for the ventilation of the mine, shall be so hung or fastened that they can be shut at will, and not of their own accord and cannot stand open. There shall be an attendant, whose constant duty shall be to attend to the transportation and travel, and prevent

them from standing open longer than is necessary for persons to pass through; and the mining boss shall keep a careful watch of the ventilating apparatus and the air-ways, and he shall measure the ventilation at least once a week, at the inlet and outlet, and at or near the face of all the entries, and the measurements of air made shall be noted on blanks, furnished by the mine inspector, on the first day of each month the mining boss of each mine shall sign one of such blanks, properly filled, with the said actual measurements, and forward the same to the mine inspector.

Section 6871. Whoever knowingly violates any of the provisions of sections two hundred and ninety-eight, two hundred and ninety-nine, three hundred, three hundred and one, three hundred and two, and three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes, or does any act whereby the lives or health of the persons or the security of any machinery are endangered, or any miner or other person employed in the mine governed by the statute, who intentionally and wilfully neglects or refuses to securely prop the roof of any working place under his control, or neglects or refuses to obey any order given by the superintendent of a mine in relation to the security of the mine in the part thereof where he is at work, and for fifteen feet from the face of his working place; or any person having charge of a mine, whenever loss of life occurs by accident connected with the working of such mine, or by explosion, who neglects or refuses to give notice thereof forthwith, by mail or otherwise, to the chief inspector of mines, and to the coroner of the county in which the mine is situate, or any such coroner who neglects or refuses to hold an inquest upon the body of the person whose death has been caused, and return a copy of his findings and all the testimony to the inspector, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days, or both.

SEC. 4. That sections 293, 295 and 299, as amended April 1884, and original sections 801 and 6871 be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE COMMISSIONER

OF

THE LAND,

1883-84 and 1884-85

OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

MOINES:
STATE PRINTER.
1885.

The Iowa State Commissioner desires to return hearty thanks
railroads and express companies for past favors and kindly
nition, and trusts that the same pleasant relations may exist in fu

REPORT.

BURKE R. SHERMAN, Governor of the State of Iowa:

in accordance with the requirements of the law, I beg leave to report, as Fish Commissioner, as follows:

My duty during the past year has been more especially the enforcement of the law enacted for the protection of the waters of Iowa, than to the artificial propagation of new fish to these waters.

The whole energy of the Fish Commission has been in a course of experiments to determine whether the introduced fish, which have thriven under artificial culture in the United States and in foreign countries, could be introduced into Iowa waters and habituated to them, so they would be as the native fish.

The experiments cover a period of ten years and more, and have required the vigor and patience that should have resulted in a final decision of the matter in cold truth, with the exception of a few years there have been no results from all the expenditures of time and money in this direction. There has been no final result to show in the grand summing-up of results.

The fish used in these experiments were:

Atlantic salmon, Penobscot salmon, lake trout, white fish, rainbow trout—fish that are irresistibly attracted to the water when their breeding season is over, or thrive in the northernmost waters of the continent, which are not those of Iowa.

Many of the fry of these fish have been planted in the waters of Iowa, but we have yet to discover proof of the success of these fish in any of the waters of this State to be placed. If one of them has ever reached maturity, it has not been seen by mortal eye, or impaled on the fisher-

man's hook, or entangled in the meshes of his net. If such had been the case, diligent inquiry has not revealed credible evidence of the existence of such fish of foreign descent. Had this experimental work been a success, the waters of Iowa would swarm with foreign fish. But as it is, there is not one fortunate vagrant left to tell the fate of the myriads that were consigned to the home and the home of the bass and the pickerel.

To give the people of the State of Iowa a correct idea of the magnitude of these experiments, I append a statement showing the number of each variety of fish distributed in the waters of Iowa during the period stated:

Shad.....	1
California salmon.....	1
Penobscot salmon.....	
Lake trout.....	2
White fish.....	1
Land-locked salmon....	
Total.....	7

The total lack of results in the cultivation of the varieties of foreign fish enumerated is not announced unadvisedly, nor without having been taken to ascertain whether these fish do swim the waters of our State. At least a million of their fry have been planted in Spirit lake, one of the largest lakes in Iowa, during the last few years. About the middle of the month of July, 1885, a gill-net, one quarter of a mile long and six feet deep, was set in the deepest water in the lake for thirty-nine hours, to test the presence of foreign fish in the same manner that it is done in Lake Superior. When the net was lifted out of the water, not one fish of foreign variety was taken, although abundant evidence was afforded of the net being exceedingly fruitful in native fish.

I do not wish to be understood as saying there has been any lack of honesty or good faith in the conduct of these experiments. An excellent scientist, Prof. Baird, of Washington, D. C., the most eminent authority on fish culture in the new world, approved the attempt to stock the waters of Iowa with these fish. He gave his approval because such efforts had been fraught with some measure of good results elsewhere, and by the same methods as in Iowa.

The reason for this lack of success is not susceptible of a definite definition at this time. It is a far-reaching question in a sci-

point of view. Further experiment, though on a more limited scale, will be needed to clearly reveal it.

Whether it has been because the fry have been planted at too tender an age and died of starvation or were the prey of voracious native fish, or because the waters of Iowa are not adapted to these varieties of fish, on the same principle that the climate of our elevated plateau, is not agreeable and healthful to certain birds and quadrupeds that flourish in other regions of the earth, I shall not attempt to say, without further careful observation. The fact of this failure is sufficient to incite me to activity in a field where I was sure of success, and I have adhered closely to a line of work that will prove beneficial to the commonwealth in promoting an actual increase of food supply, which is the primary object of all fish culture.

The Fish Commissioners of Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, have made expensive experiments with the California and land-locked salmon with no results worthy of the great sums of money and great labor involved in the attempt to cultivate them and woe them to the waters of those States.

Millions of these fish have been planted in the waters of the east, and the net result has been about the same as in Iowa: (1) eggs. (2) fry. (3) nothing!

A salmon of fair size has been occasionally taken from the rivers of Pennsylvania, but no sign has ever been obtained to warrant a belief that these fish will ever become plentiful. Land-locked salmon planted in the lakes of Pennsylvania have also proven a dead loss.

After years of effort to propagate them, land-locked salmon are as numerous in the lakes of Pennsylvania as in the lakes of Iowa, and they are famously absent in both provinces.

In the rivers of Massachusetts not a single smolt has developed from the hundreds of thousands of California salmon fry planted.

With such stubborn facts in the records of fish cultivation, why should the people of Iowa squander money hereafter on California and land-locked salmon.

THE DESTRUCTION OF FOOD FISH.

The same ruthless extravagance of animal life and beauty which has depopulated its fields and woods of deer, prairie chicken, quail, pheasant, woodcock and other game which gave the land of the Sacs and Foxes and Iowa a wild romance in the early days of the white

settlement, has rendered its waters almost barren of the food native to them.

The waters of the lakes and rivers of Iowa are not as deep, clear and cool as can be found on the North American continent; their finny inhabitants are as spirited in their motions, as resplendent in their scaly raiment, and as delicious to the taste of the epicure as the choicest and most famous fish that journey unsalted well beyond the boundaries of our State.

With an abundance of brook trout, bass, pickerel, yellow pike, muskies, sun-fish and cat-fish, in the waters of the State there is little to be desired save the introduction of the German carp and the rainbow trout.

Our lakes and rivers swarmed with these fish when the face of the Indian was the only human face glassed in the waters of Iowa. When the Indian remained in undisputed possession of the land they were still be plentiful. The Indian lived in closer accord with the character of nature than the white man, but he never indulged in the wantonness and ingenuity of his civilized brother which has wrought poverty and lifelessness in the waters.

Twenty-five years ago native fish were so plentiful they could be taken from the water by the wagon load with a pitch-fork.

The pioneer settlers of the State speak in the language of enthusiasm regarding the glories, abundance and gameness of the native fish when the country was new and the net and the spear and the bow were in the hands of the white men had not done their murderous and ungraceful work in making the wealth of the lakes and rivers a transient fact rather than an enduring fact.

The incendiary who wantonly enters a golden field of grain on the eve of the harvest and applies the torch and destroys it before the farmer can cut and garner it, or the outlaw who by any manner of hateful violence destroys the records of the vested rights and illegals of the people, is not more deserving of execration than the man who have through a long series of years selfishly and systematically and for private gain preyed upon the waters of Iowa and abused the rights of citizenship.

A cry has been raised by the men engaged in this monstrous robbery of the waters, that the efforts made to stop it are in a line with the legislation enacted by aristocratic tyranny in Europe. It is a delusive shriek of the hypocrite! No complaint has ever

REPORT OF STATE FISH COMMISSION.

against a fair and legitimate fishing of the waters
of the year except the breeding season.

Never has it been proposed to institute fish preservers as the
Europe have done for their own benefit and enjoyment to
of the poor and untitled. I am thankful we are not
a government that will permit such insults to the poor
waters of Iowa receive the baited hook of the moneyless
gerly and shinningly as they do that of the millionaire
rrior of the province. No legislation is wanted which
not the citizens of the State from a decent and honest inva
waters for food or amusement.

It when the word "fishing" is made a cloak for wholesal
ing and obstructing of the waters, which if carried on a few
er will render food fish as scarce in Iowa as humming-birds
mountains of Greenland, it is time the people make these
conscious of their fault and compelled them to show so
t for the public interest.

Acting under a defective law and backed by the urgent dema
abiding citizens in every part of the State, I have dor
d with the limited financial resources at my command to r
violation of the law, but I have not been able to fully cov
nd or meet half the demands made for my intervention as
len of the State. Yet the work done by me has not bee
otible in its compass or in its results.

Since my appointment I have captured and destroyed no less
undred seines, fish traps and other implements used in the
destruction of fish. Most of these captures have been
easily, but in a number of cases it was necessary to arrest th
s of the law to convince them I meant business.

At in every emergency I have endeavored to conscientiousl
my whole duty as an officer of the State, and if I have
ices I have made them in the interest of the people. This
protecting the fish supply of the State should be continue
abled energy should be infused into it during the next bi
od, and the rights of the people protected.

Under the neglectful policy pursued by the Fish Commissi
years before its responsibilities fell upon me, the extinct
ood fish of the State is certain.

the destruction of this source of natural wealth a few me
enriched, and the masses of the people robbed of that whic

designed by a wise Providence to be a constant source of enjoyment and comfort to them.

The economic value of the fish taken from the waters of Iowa year in the piratical manner I have described is probably generally known to the citizens of the State.

As there are no official statistics to be found in the State Department at Des Moines bearing upon the subject with breadth and accuracy, I have sought to obtain the coveted information by personal inquiry. The fruit of this inquiry is interesting and even startling. Up to within a few years the annual catch of fish from the lower waters of the Mississippi, and from the waters of the lakes and rivers of the interior of the State, is estimated to have been not less than 4,000,000 pounds! Of this vast quantity of fish at least 2,000,000 pounds were taken at the mouths of Iowa rivers emptying into the Mississippi, the Missouri, and the rest was the product of seining, trapping and spearing in the waters of the interior. These fish are worth at the water's edge \$140,000 at three and one-half cents a pound on an average at wholesale, but when they pass into the hands of the retailer they rise in price to twelve and one-half cents a pound, and the value of the catch swells to half a million dollars!

Facts like these are worth the serious consideration of the people of Iowa. They show that the fish supply of the State has an immense money value. That it means something more than the thrills of a summer play day with the fishing rod, by the pools or swirling rapids, and the rents in sun and shadow.

On the reverse and more practical side of the question it signifies that the poor man shall be compelled to buy that which has been his inheritance from time immemorial, and that the poor man's birthright of bread and pleasure in the waters of our noble rivers shall at last be destroyed to satisfy the passing avarice of a few who are willing to glut their coffers by completely ruining the fisheries of the State.

EXPRESSIONS OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

There is nothing chimerical about this, it is all true and more true. The people have become roused to the importance of preserving the fish supply, and the demand for help has been spreading every quarter. The office of the Fish Commission has been

REPORT OF STATE FISH COMMISSION.

ve of letters on the subject. No part of the State has
pt from the barbarous warfare which has depopulate
ra.

an index to the popular feeling that has been aroused, I
a few of these letters:

ROCK VALLEY, IOWA, July 24,

Fish Commissioner, Des Moines, Iowa:

SIR—I have been requested by several citizens to inform you
g and wanton destruction of the fish in our river. The parties
ere but come and go like thieves in the night. Formerly the pi
g in the upper river was superb, but now that part of the stream
n as a desert.

Very truly yours,

GRANT D. HARRING

MASON CITY, IOWA, December 22,

Fish Commissioner, State of Iowa, Anamosa, Iowa:

SIR—As I understand it an amendment was made to the fis
g the last session prohibiting the catching of fish in our lake
or other device during the winter season; such being the case,
e call your attention to the fact that numerous fish houses have
d on to Lake Okoboji, and as I am credibly informed are being
ary to law. Will be glad if you will take this matter up and e
bservance of the law in this matter.

Yours truly,

G. W. SANBORN, /

LYONS, IOWA, June 1,

Fish Commissioner:

SIR—I feel it my duty to complain of the fishermen of this
sloughs and ponds are completely filled with seines and other n
we can hardly get through with a skiff. Now, if there is any
ct our fish, I wish you would enforce it.

you will come here I will point out to you the parties and oth
you. * * *

I remain yours, etc.,

P. J. PEL/

WATERLOO, IOWA, December 6, :

W. ALDRICH, Esq.:

SIR—Parties here, named * * * are nightly sp
and pike; some nights getting 40 to 60 pounds, and are selling
in the streets of Waterloo. * *

ee the law prohibits spearing between November and May, and
s of fish culture and anglers cry aloud to you to prevent this outr

These parties have large seines and during the spring, summer and fall have taken out of the Cedar all the game fish, leaving the angler nothing to capture but a few croppies.

I wish you would look after this matter, and all the good people of Iowa will ever feel thankful and grateful to you.

Very truly yours,

C. B. McKIBBIN, Com. 2

DE WITT, IOWA, June 20,

MR. ALDRICH, *State Fish Commissioner*:

DEAR SIR—There are parties who are violating the fish law in this county, and if you will come here you can get all the information concerning them that you want.

There is one man by the name of * who lives near the Wapsiee about six miles southeast of here who has a large seine, which he is in the habit of using every Sunday. Also one other party by the name of * and one by the name of * * living near McCausland station, in * county, near the river.

There is a seine in Grand Mound, in this county, six miles west of * place, but at time of writing I have not found out the owner's name. That will be an easy matter. If you come here call at * * * we will furnish you any assistance which you require; we want to stop this thing if possible.

Respectfully yours,

THOS. W. WHELAN

BELMONT, IOWA, April 4,

A. W. ALDRICH, *Fish Commissioner, Anamosa Iowa*:

DEAR SIR—Parties are fishing here with spears without stint; some caught to-day over twenty pickerel; they are spearing them just below the dam by the wholesale. You had better come and attend to it at once.

Truly yours,

THOS. Y. B.

LE GRAND, IOWA, April 9,

MR. ALDRICH, *Anamosa, Iowa*:

DEAR SIR—I write to find out what can be done with the persons in this place who are dipping fish here. * *

There has been over a thousand fish dipped out of the Iowa river to-day here. * I will get one or more witnesses. * * *

There are a great many fishing here almost every day, and selling them through the country.

Yours truly,

E. M. PEMBERTON, *Le Grand,*

AMES, IOWA, May 26, 1885.

Commissioner, Anamosa, Iowa:

DEAR SIR— * * I have it from responsible gentlemen that there are several seines about here, and that already this season dragging the seine has commenced. * * * I will mention a few who are like you, much interested in the protection of the fish. I will mention Robert McDowell, Mr. M. Chaney, Dr. Moss, Mr. Martin, Lieghtiner, Ed. Whalen, Sr. These men are anxious that these seines be obtained by you and disposed of, and in order to accomplish this end of protection we will aid you as best we can. * *

I am yours respectfully,

B. T. Sisson.

WEST UNION, May 28, 1885.

ALDRICH, Esq.:

Reports come to me that there are three or four seines being used in the Iowa river near Eldorado. Hadn't you better come among us?

Yours,

C. H. TALMADGE.

EMMETSBURG, June 25, 1885.

ALDRICH, Anamosa, Iowa:

DEAR SIR—We have received information from good source that there are some parties using a seine in Lost Island lake, about midnight, when the weather will permit, for the last two weeks, using a small mesh seine, catching every thing from an inch up.

Yours, respectfully,

G. H. & F. H. GIDDINGS.

IOWA CITY, July 3, 1885.

DEAR SIR—I'll let you know that in three miles west of Iowa City, in the Iowa river, there are two mill-dams. There were in the last four weeks fifty men snagging fish, I believe against the law. All that time the river was floating with dead fish which were not caught, but killed. * *

Yours respectfully,

HENRY EVERS.

MUSCATINE, IOWA, June 28, 1885.

ALDRICH, Esq., Anamosa, Iowa:

DEAR SIR—I wish to call your attention to the manner in which fishermen are seining the lakes and sloughs in this vicinity.

I wish to know whether a slough like the Muscatine slough, which is tributary to the Mississippi, is protected by our fish laws. This slough is usually a breeder of some of our finest fish, like bass and pickerel. It is completely filled with nets, comparatively speaking, from its mouth at Port

Louisa to this city. But a few years ago it abounded with fine
there a remedy.

Yours,

THEBON THOMAS

MILES, January 7

A. W. ALDRICH, Esq., Anamosa, Iowa:

DEAR SIR—We have just received information at this place that
are fishing at Brown's lake, about eight miles northeast of here
seine, by cutting holes in the ice and dropping in the seine—are taking
quantities in that manner; also [that other parties are doing the
Elk river, at Elk River Junction, about nine miles east of here. *

Respectfully,

THOS. W. DAVIS

STORM LAKE, IOWA, April 1

A. W. ALDRICH, Esq., Anamosa, Iowa:

DEAR SIR—There are large numbers of fish running out of the
our lake into the grass, where they are slaughtered with pitchforks
etc. We have at different times placed screens over the place where
run (which is quite narrow), which are removed by parties interest-
taining the fish. I understand our laws place our case in your hands.
city wishes to protect the interest of the lake by preventing this
slaughter of fish, and will be much pleased to have you interest you
informing us of our rights in such cases.

The lake is not within the corporate limits of the town. If you
us and look the ground over or notify us of what we will be just
doing you will greatly oblige.

Yours very truly,

JAS. F. TOY, JR.

SIoux RAPIDS, May 6

A. W. ALDRICH, Anamosa, Iowa:

DEAR SIR—The Sioux river at this point is being seined daily,
fish being shipped to different points along the road, by parties
making it a business for profit.

Fish coming down from the lakes—Spirit and Okoboji—are being
out probably faster than they are put in at those points. * *

Yours,

CHAS. L.

STORM LAKE, IOWA, August 17

HON. A. W. ALDRICH, Fish Commissioner, Anamosa, Iowa:

DEAR SIR—We have one of the prettiest sheets of water in Iowa
fast becoming a delightful pleasure resort. Our people are organized
make such improvements as are necessary to properly entertain ex-
darters, pleasure seekers, etc.

nce we are anxious to protect our fish from unlawful slaughter, and to protect the water in which they have their existence. To do this is the duty to which I wish to call your attention.

I understand the law, you have control of all the lakes of our State. Your opinions and decisions for their protection are final, and to you should be submitted all matters thereto. If I am mistaken, you will please correct me, and refer me to the proper authorities, who may under the law take such action as may be deemed necessary.

During this season we have had a large rain-fall; the lake has been too full and has washed a large amount of the perpendicular banks into the lake, depositing it in its bottom, and filling the basin. This is caused by the outlet being too small to permit a sufficient flow to carry off the excess bulk of water. It should be determined where the proper low water mark is, and have a permanent draw established wide enough to carry off the surplus we may reasonably anticipate, with such a fish screen as may be in your approval. Since the first settlement of this county, there have been large quantities of rock taken from the shore of the lake, depriving the fish of their natural protection and leaving them to the mercy of the hunter. Stone boats are now in use, and a profitable business is being transacted by parties who are now destroying the lake to gratify their avarice; this should not be tolerated and active measures should be taken to stop this unwarranted traffic. There have during this month been large quantities of a green vegetable matter floating in the water, which first appears in small quantities, and through the action of the water condenses into a mass, and by the waves is throwing on the shores and becomes very offen-

Many are the theories that are advocated, explaining the whys and wherefores of this deposit, none of which are entitled to more consideration than the private opinion of the parties advocating them. I wish you would refer to some one who can account for it on scientific principles, and if possible suggest such means as will best counteract a repetition of it. I think it will be well for you to become better acquainted with our lake, and suggest that you visit us at your earliest convenience, and take such action in the premises as you feel warranted in taking.

I am yours very truly,

JAMES F. TOY.

The letters quoted are the language of men of intelligence, who perceive the outraged that is being done in the increasing and remorseless slaughter of the food fish of the State.

OTHER PHASES OF THE QUESTION.

The use of the net, trap and spear are the most widely known methods of taking the fish. But there are other devices as deadly. Many investigations of complaints lodged against violators of the

law, I found it to be quite a common practice to explode powder dynamite bombs under the water, rending the bed of the stream or pool, and killing every fish within forty yards of the point where explosion occurred. This is the most effective mode of causing death through the waters that has come to my knowledge. Lime and *coculus indicus* are thrown into the water for the same purpose, but the catch obtained in this way is comparatively insignificant.

From the eastern to the western shores of the continent, and on the shores between, a cry is being raised against the net fishery. Net fishing is named as one of the monopolies, subversive of the best interests of the communities of the nation. It has been rightly so named. Like all other monopolies it has no soul. But unlike them it is an enemy to the community at large and an evil to itself. In a little while and it works its own destruction in a land of large water area like Iowa. Like the scorpion it dies of its own sting. The net-fisher must know this. If farmers practiced no more prudence in husbanding the resources of the soil than net-fishermen in using the food-producing life of the waters, the United States would be bankrupt. On the fishing grounds which the cod, haddock, herring, salmon and other varieties visit in undiminished numbers from year to year, net-fishing is not so censurable. Yet in the fields which have yielded greater wealth than mines of precious metals for centuries, the uninterrupted use of the net is exhausting the supply of fish, and the fisheries are declining in importance. God Almighty seems to have designed that man should take and enjoy the fruits of the earth and the water, but he never intended that man should manifest less discretion in the use of the special bounties bestowed upon him than the long-tusked beast that works the soil, with bristles on his back and hungry gutturals in his throat. The citizens of Iowa who live wholly or in part by fishing commend the fish laws of the State the warmest commendation, and give their sincerest co-operation, for the honest enforcement of these laws is meant to increase their harvest in the future.

The waters of Iowa need to be let alone. Banish the net, the spear and bomb, and the native fish will multiply and be as plentiful as they were in the pioneer days. There is not a river in the State that has not been obstructed for years by nets stretching across the channel, preventing the fish from ascending the stream to spawn. There is not a river in which destructive agencies have not

to disturb and destroy the fish during the breeding season. Let this be stopped by the sturdy vigilance of the law. The partial drainage of the streams effected by me during the years 1884-5 has had a visible increase in the supply of fish, as can be proven by the catches of fishermen and mill-owners. I have confiscated fifty-seines on the shores of the Wapsipinicon river between the mouth of Anamosa and the confluence of the river with the Mississippi, and one gill-net which had been set across the channel every year for six or seven years. The result has been that bass, pick-fish, yellow pike, croppies and sun-fish have been surprisingly abundant this year, and Wapsipinicon water has been an Eden of sport to the angler.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The encouragement of watering places or summer resorts within the State borders has been a part of the policy of every thrifty State government in the Union. They are a source of revenue to the State, they attract population, and give the State a pleasant and enviable reputation abroad.

The chain of lakes in northwestern Iowa, which have become fashionable summering places for the business-weary from all over the continent, have grown as famous as the mountains of Colorado. They are charming bodies of water, but their loveliness to the visitor is enhanced by the plentitude of game fish they contain. A number of summer resorts are growing up on the rivers of the State: the mouth of the Iowa, the Cedar, the Des Moines, and the majestic Mississippi. The State government should preserve the fish supply to foster the growth of these summering places, so beneficial to the public interest.

The State of Minnesota is bending every energy in this direction, spending money upon fish culture to add to the charm of their lakes, with the belief that Iowa cannot compete with her in this matter. Minnesota is not solitary in this ambition. Wisconsin, Michigan, and every State that has a beautiful and lucid lake, is putting forth its strength of money and legislation to draw the multitudes of the healthy and learned, the sick and weary to its waters.

Iowa should not be neglectful of her possessions of beautiful waters. She has as fine lakes as there are on the globe, aside from the great lakes of the north.

FROM DEAD WATERS.

washed into bayous and marshes by
 it and put back into the waters they
 is of young fish are lost every year by
 . Hon. S. P. Bartlett, Fish Commis-
 as carried on this work very success-
 o the growth of the supply of native

GERMAN CARP.

foreign varieties has been introduced
 : German carp. This fish is a favor-
 : can be cultivated ten years as I have
 California salmon, Penobscot salmon,
 and white fish, without fish of size and
 of the attempt to propagate it. A
 : been distributed in Iowa during a
 her foreign variety, and they show
 r I have received nearly an hundred
 aptation of German carp to western
 suffice to show the collective tone of

JEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, August 12, 1885.

Commissioner, Anamosa, Iowa:

quiring as to our success with the German
 per, it affords me great pleasure to reply
 in Iowa that can beat us on fish in the
 ve them that will measure from six to
 tainly a fine growth from an inch to two
 and is 20x80, with from five to seven feet
 rges through a four-inch pipe the year
 und we are in hopes to call upon you to
 a larger pond, which we are preparing to

come and see our pond and fish, and offer
 in our preparing our other ponds. Hop-

yours truly,

BURNETT & KIMMONS.

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W. ALI

EAR SH

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he pond

up, we

"*Third.* Its adaptation to so many different waters—among some in which no other food-fish could live and thrive. It readily stands the heated water sometimes found in ponds, it is to delight also in flowing streams where the water is cooler, provided the current be not too strong. As is well-known, it is found in numbers in nearly all the rivers of Europe, where it attains a greater size than where confined to the limits of a pond. Carp of this kind have been found in the Delaware; also in the Schuylkill, they have no doubt escaped from private ponds. It is also well known that the gold fish, *carassius auratus*, which are so abundant in the Schuylkill are of the carp family. If *they* live and multiply in so liveable waters as the Schuylkill, why not the German carp?

"There is scarcely a stream of any note in the commonwealth in which carp cannot be grown advantageously, and it is the purpose of the Board to stock all the principal ones as soon as the supply for the purpose is obtained, either from the State ponds, or from foreign sources.

"But one of the most notable recommendations of the carp is that it is possible for almost every farmer to have a fish preserve of his own in which he can grow fish for his family with less cost and less trouble than he can chickens and turkeys.

"*Fourth.* Rapidity of growth is another of its marked characteristics. This rapid growth depends largely, of course, upon the temperature of the water in which the fish live, the length and condition of the season, whether it is warm or cold, the plentifulness of the natural food, or the quantity and quality of the artificial food supplied it. It has been estimated by competent authorities that the growth of the carp is fully four times as great as that of the trout; that is, that a carp will attain a greater size in one year than a trout in four. The carp is not merely long-lived, but under favorable circumstances attains an enormous size, sometimes reaching fifty pounds. But such monsters would not be desirable except for curiosities. Yearling carp, ranging from one and one-half to two pounds, are considered about the best size and age for the table.

"*Fifth.* The carp is nearly omnivorous. It will live on vegetable food, though, when opportunity offers, it will not refuse to take a grub, a worm, or even a fly. The larvæ of aquatic insects is a toothsome morsel to it. Where it is necessary, as is sometimes the case, to feed them, as where the amount of natural food which they feed is not sufficient to afford

the kitchen, refuse from the slaughter-house, curds from the dairy, or about any thing that poultry will eat will be accepted and eaten with relish. It has other merits, which need not be enumerated, as this fish is now so well known that it would be almost superfluous to advert to them except in a general way."

RAINBOW TROUT.

The California or rainbow trout is another fish not native to Iowa, but which is well adapted to them, and has given evidence of many fine qualities. The brook trout, with his shyness and rainbow-like markings in the waters, and his nervous fire on the hook, has always been popular in the spring branches of the State.

The rainbow trout is a hardier fish, and modester in his living than the brook trout.

His flesh is as delicate as any, and he will live in any of our rivers. We will pay to cultivate this fish. There are three hundred spawners in the ponds at the Anamosa hatching-house, which promise well.

THE PICKEREL.

I am not in harmony with a prejudice against the common pike or pickerel, which is gaining ground.

The pike is dainty food for lovers of gastronomy. His eager and stealthy approach in the presence of the angler's bait. To take him from his lair in the still waters among the lilies and sedges puts the angler's strength and skill to the severest test. His vesture is not as bright as that of the trout or sunfish. He is a handsome fish in subdued colors.

Conscious that he is natural monarch of the tide, he puts on no pretensions.

Except in certain coteries in the United States he is esteemed. When the pike became scarce in the British Isles, during the reign of Edward I, that ruler fixed the price of the pike higher than that of salmon, and ten times higher than turbot or cod. The pike is highly prized and regarded with favor in Continental Europe, with but few dissenters. The fish commissioners of Canada are as solicitous for his preservation as they are for the salmon and white fish. But in the United States some very reputable gentlemen have issued an edict against the pike, and they have found many willing to join with them in their wish to exterminate him. With all due respect to these gentlemen, I cannot but express the opinion that they are mistaken in seeking to exterminate one of the best fishes in our streams. His

voracity, his diligence in getting a living is the chief objection to him. Though the pike's hunger is never appeased, he grows in proportion to his great feeding ability, and far exceeds bass and trout in this respect. His industry does not detract from the delicious brown that can be given his savory flesh in the frying pan.

I notice that the persons that depreciate him in their opinion ship him with their stomachs. I have yet to find a pike going wrong in the market place.

The growth of other valuable food fish is not retarded by the presence of the pike. This is proven beyond question by the fact a quarter of a century ago, when the waters of the State were filled with pike, the bass, croppie, and sunfish, and the sucker, and sheeps head, the natural prey of the pike, were equally numerous.

An endeavor to get back of this fact will fail. The waging war against the pike seems wasteful and foolish to me, and ought to be encouraged.

Prof. Baird has pregnantly said, "the people of the United States may yet see the day they will be glad to get a pickerel."

During the incumbency of my predecessor pike were seined in the shallows of the rivers in the spawning season and left to rot on the shores. I regret that any person of intelligence should, by the radical stress of opinion, deem it good to destroy the pike in a spendthrift manner.

The destruction of other kinds of fish in our rivers because they are not suited to the palate of man is another foolishness. Fish that are not the food of man are invariably the food of other fish, and thus play an important part in the economy of nature.

I do not hesitate to lay it down as one of the fundamental principles that whenever a scientist issues an edict for the total destruction of a fish as toothsome and plentiful a breeder as the pike, he is making a serious mistake, and the people will ultimately condemn him.

BASS.

The sustained and ineffectual effort to replenish the waters with foreign varieties has served to develop the fact that there are no more worthy of cultivation than our native fish, and that the bass which has inhabited our waters for centuries has no superior as a food fish. Iowa black bass are wanted everywhere. There has grown to be an urgent demand for them to stock streams in the west, and in the east as well. The bass has been condemned

ance on the same ground that the pickerel is denounced, his voracious appetite. But the black bass grows in favor with those who are familiarized with him, and he cannot be too carefully guarded.

TROUT.

The trout is regaining the supremacy in the spring branches of the State which he held at an early day. The following letter speaks the truth with strong emphasis:

MANCHESTER, IOWA, August 15, 1885.

W. ALDRICH, *State Fish Commissioner*:

DEAR SIR—In regard to the trout streams in this county the undersigned would respectfully represent that the stream three miles east of here known as Spring branch was stocked with trout about seven years ago. Since that time it has been re-stocked twice and has been fished constantly, a good deal of time unlawfully with snare and seine; for the last two seasons hardly a trout was taken but what there has been from one to thirty fishing along its banks, and catching trout more or less. Trout have been taken from said stream this summer that weighed nearly two pounds, and we think that there is no other trout stream anywhere.

In regard to the Spring stream in northern part of the county we think all that is said in regard to Spring branch would apply to that, and there are several other streams in the country that could be properly stocked.

We think seasons should be closed from October first until April first, and that every constable be made a State officer for the enforcement of the law. We would also respectfully add that the State appropriation is very much too small for the purpose intended.

Sincerely yours,

A. S. BLAIR.
J. F. JOHNSON.
E. R. CONGAR.
W. E. BROWN.
M. BECHLER.
ED. P. SEEDS.
H. C. HABERLE.
M. F. LEROY.
H. C. JACKSON.
H. A. GRANGER.
A. L. BEARDSLEE.
THOS. TOOGOOD.
ADOLPH WOLFF.
C. H. BARRETT.
S. A. STEADMAN.

SHOULD BE KEPT A YEAR.

The Fish Commissioners in several States, notably in Michigan and Illinois, concede it is error to plant fry before they are a year old. Prof. Baird announces himself in accord with this opinion. The planting of fry in strange waters to be preyed upon by predaceous native fish is but little better than casting grasshoppers into a pond; satisfying to the trout but fatal to the insect.

The fry, heretofore have been planted as soon as the food is absorbed, and sometimes before. They have often been placed in rivers and lakes in mid-winter by cutting holes in the ice.

My personal observation has led me to believe this a sheer error, and I would recommend that no fish be planted in Iowa waters until they are a year old, and the State ponds at Anamosa should be constructed and enlarged so that they can be preserved until they attain sufficient age.

FISH WAYS.

The plan of building mill-dams now in vogue in Iowa makes these structures a barrier to the passage of fish to the sources of their food in the spawning season. Without the introduction of fish ways over the dams the fish crop is cut off in a large amount. Mill-owners have been bitter opponents to the introduction of fish ways. But if they should see the injustice of the opposition they interpose, they should give the Fish Commissioner their sympathy and support.

So much has been said on the value of fish ways, that it is not necessary for me to enlarge upon it. Legislation in other States has been successfully directed to the subject, and the Iowa legislature should give it careful attention.

APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED.

An appropriation of three hundred dollars should be made for the construction of a new masonry reservoir for the waters of the spring which supplies the troughs of the hatching-house and the ponds on the west side. The masonry in the reservoir now enclosing the spring does not penetrate the earth to a sufficient depth to prevent surface water from the adjacent hills from seeping under it and mingling with the waters of the spring. By a subterranean channel which my predecessor spent an hundred dollars in a fruitless effort to discover, particles of soil and decayed leaves are carried thro

ing and into the hatching troughs, resulting in the destruction of eggs being ripened there.

During the month of July, 1885, I succeeded in locating the mouth of this hidden stream from the hills, on the east side of the spring, and am satisfied it can be diverted and the spring protected from it by sinking the reservoir walls three feet lower, and introducing a drainage pipe to convey the surface water to the creek, which runs through the valley.

It would be better to have the reservoir open instead of closely covered as it is now. In other States the springs supplying water for aquaculture are left uncovered, so that refuse matter may be removed. An appropriation of two hundred dollars should be made for the repairs of hatching-house building. The cement floor of the aquarium and the sills on the foundation walls should be renewed. The exterior of the building needs repainting to save it from the elements. An appropriation of six hundred dollars should be made for the enlargement, rearrangement and protection of the ponds, excepting those devoted to carp culture. At present there are four ponds lying in a cluster just west of the hatching-house and used as trout preserves. These ponds occupy an area of 24x75 feet. As a matter of convenience and economy it is necessary that this area should be increased to 40x100 feet and divided into six or eight ponds, that young fish can be kept separate from fish that are mature and predatory. As the ponds are now arranged the main surrounding walls are loosely built of cobble stones with shabby wooden division walls between the several ponds.

If the fry of any fish are placed in one of these ponds they find their way through the apertures between the cobble stones and the joints of the wooden divisions, and thus get into waters inhabited by the larger fish and are promptly eaten up. The sieve-like condition of these ponds and their small capacity make it impossible to preserve young fish for any considerable length of time. Unless the fry can be given safe storage it is folly to attempt to carry out the idea of keeping them until they are a year old before planting them in the lakes and rivers of the State. Hence, I suggest the cobble stone walls and the doubtful wooden ones be taken away and solid and closely matched plank walls be substituted, and be made high and strong enough to withstand the frequent floods which invade the narrow valley in which the State property is located.

Heavy rains or water-spouts inundate the valley every year, sweeping everything that stands in its road.

On the night of September 23, 1884, a storm passed through, flooding the ponds and sweeping about 40,000 young carp into the river, which carried them into the Wapsipinicon river, where they were not lost to the State, though they were lost to the Commission.

And in the reconstruction of these ponds a new feature should be added: a spawning race. There are a number of spawning races in the ponds, which, if properly handled, can be made to produce a great number of eggs, and will become a source of wealth to the State. The change recommended will consume about 12,000 feet of pine planking, and not require a greater expenditure than that for the present.

No part of the appropriation will be needed for the carp. They require but few repairs other than what can be done by the superintendent of the hatching-house.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE.

Since my appointment to the office of Fish Commissioner in 1883, I have expended every dollar that could be spared from the requirements of the Commission to the permanent improvement of the State property.

An addition was made to the hatching-house in 1884 for office purposes, to save the out-go for rent.

The cost of transporting fish eggs and fry, fish feed and miscellaneous merchandise to and from the hatching-house, has always been a heavy item of expense. To economize in this direction, I purchased in the spring of 1884, a horse and two wagons, and a sleigh, at a cost of \$316 50. The horse is a fine animal, weighing 1400, and can be sold at any time for what he cost. One of the vehicles is an express wagon, and the other a lumber wagon for rough work, such as hauling rock, fuel, etc.

No doubt can be entertained of the prudence of this investment. The money saved to the State by reason of it will soon pay for the whole freighting outfit.

The flume, connecting the hatching-house and the ponds, was built in 1884, and a third carp pond was constructed in 1885.

ONE HATCHING-HOUSE ENOUGH.

As a measure of economy I would suggest that one of the hatching-houses in the State be discontinued.

fish eggs cannot be procured in quantities to keep two hatching-houses properly stocked. Either hatching-house has facilities for hatching more eggs than are supplied to any three of the States in Union for fish culture. To continue the two hatching-houses is unwarranted extravagance.

The question resolves itself down to this: Which of the two shall be continued?

If the State rents the hatching-house at Spirit Lake at an annual cost of three hundred dollars, and own the Anamosa hatching-house on State property and twenty acres of land, where there has been a large amount of money expended in works of improvement, the logical answer to this question is simple: If the State contemplates a continuance of the experimental work in fish culture, it should do it at the least expense as possible, and economy will dictate that the rented hatching-house at Spirit Lake be done away with and the operations of the Commission be carried on in the hatching-house owned by the State at Anamosa.

In addition to this it would seem wisdom to improve the State property at Anamosa, and make it attractive as a public resort. Its location is picturesque, and with a small outlay it can be made one of the most beautiful spots in Iowa.

CHANGES NEEDED IN THE LAW.

Demands are made by the people all over the State for amendments to the fish-laws, making them more stringent and effective.

In this connection I would recommend that there be enactments changing the laws as follows: To forbid the use of spear or gaff in any lake, river or stream between the first day of November and the thirty-first of May next, following. To provide for the building and maintenance of fish-ways in mill-dams at public expense, and the same to be under the supervision of the boards of supervisors in the several counties. Then forbid the use of all kinds of seines, nets, traps or any device for the destruction of fish in rivers, lakes, bayous, etc., and to provide that these devices shall be destroyed when unlawfully used. To forbid the use of dynamite or any other explosive or poisonous substance in the waters. To forbid the shooting of fish. To make the penalties for all violations of the fish laws more severe and surer of accomplishment. To provide for the compensation of attorneys employed in behalf of the State in prosecutions instituted against violators of the fish laws.

EXPLANATORY.

Owing to the failure of the Assistant Fish Commissioner, to forward his report to me, my report is delayed, and I am unable to give a complete balance for this same reason.

FISH EGGS RECEIVED 1884

45,000 brook trout from W. L. Gilbert, Plymouth
 2,000 English trout, W. L. Gilbert, Plymouth Rock
 80,000 salmon trout, Prof. Baird, Northville, Michigan
 1,000,000 white fish, Prof. Baird, Northville, Michigan
 10,000 brook trout, Prof. Baird, Northville, Michigan
 5,000 California trout, Prof. Baird, Northville, Michigan
 20,000 lock-leven trout from Scotland, through Prof. Baird
 50,000 land-locked salmon eggs, Prof. Baird, Grand Lake

The eggs from Northville and Grandlake stream were hatched at the former hatchery, and Hon. Chas. A. Smith, under the direction of Prof. Baird. I am indebted to Prof. Baird for his courteous promptness in my behalf.

On my return from a trip for carp, spring of 1884, I received a hundred and thirty golden shiner, for purposes of distribution.

FISH DISTRIBUTED DURING 1884-85 ASHES AND CARP.

85,000 brook trout, Winnebago county.

8,000 brook trout, Delaware county.

2,000 English trout, Delaware county.

10,000 brook trout, Jones county.

2,000 lock-leven trout, Medium lake, Emmet county.

18,000 lock-leven trout, West Okoboji lake, Dickinson county.

1,000,000 white fish, distributed in Northern Iowa.

Early in December, 1884, Prof. Baird made a shipment of 1,500 shiner to the Illinois Fish Commissioner, of which I received 1,500. The shiner were in good order, but were chilled in transit through the express company, and lost.

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 Dr. E. W. Humphries..... S

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 F. W. Putnam.... .. Ca
 Edward H. Lathrop Sp

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 John H. Bissell.....
 Herschel Whitaker
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 W. D. Marks, Superintendent.....

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 Second district—William M. Sweeney, M. D..... B
 Third district—Robert Ormsby Sweeney, President... ..

MISSOURI—

John Reid L
 J. G. W. Steedman, chairman..... S
 Dr. J. S. Logan. St

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R. R. Livingston	Plattsmouth.
William S. May..	Fremont.
B. E. B. Kennedy.....	Omaha.

NEVADA—

Hon. Hubb. G. Parker.....	Carson City.
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Luther Hayes.....	South Milton.
Elliott B. Hodge.....	Plymouth.

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William Wright	Newark.
Frank M. Ward	Newton.

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Gen. Richard V. Sherman, Secretary	New Hartford.
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Edwin M. Smith	Rochester.

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S. G. Worth.....	Raleigh.
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Henry Douglass, Superintendent.....	Sanduskey.

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A. B. Fergeson.....	Astoria.
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Col. Amos Sherman.....	Woonsocket.

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Hon. A. P. Butler.....	Columbia.
C. J. Huske.....	Columbia.

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Geo. F. Akens	Nashville.
W. W. McDowell.....	Memphis.
H. H. Sneed	Chattanooga.
Edward D. Hicks.....	Nashville.

TEXAS—

John B. Lubbock.....

UTAH—

Hon. John T. Caine.....Salt Lake

VERMONT—

Hiram A. Cutting.. ..Lunenburg

Herbert Brainerd.....St. Albans

VIRGINIA—

Col. Marshall McDonald.....Berkeley

WASHINGTON TERRITORY—

Albert B. Stream.....North Bend

WEST VIRGINIA—

H. B. Miller, President.....Wheeling

C. S. White, Secretary.....Baltimore

H. M. Lowry.....Lynchburg

WISCONSIN—

The Governor ex-officio.....

Philo DenningMilwaukee

C. S. Valentine, Secretary and Treasurer.....Janesville

J. V. Jones.....Oshkosh

A. V. H. Carpenter.....Milwaukee

Mark Douglass.....Milwaukee

C. Hutchinson.....Bellevue

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Otto Gramm, Secretary.....Laramie

H. L. Andrews.....Evanston

E. W. Bennett.....Warm Springs

P. J. Downs.....Evanston

T. W. Guinn.....Laramie

CARP DISTRIBUTION FOR 1884.

A. W. ALDRICH, FISH COMMISSIONER.

CARP DISTRIBUTION—CONTINUED.

NAME OF APPLICANT.	P. O. ADDRESS.	COUNTY.
George Hickox.....	Anamosa.....	Jones.
Marion Belknap.....	Anamosa.....	Jones.
Joe. A. Weiss.....	Amber.....	Jones.
John M. Runnals.....	Olin.....	Jones.
James Lester.....	Anamosa.....	Jones.
H. W. Churchill.....	Keswick.....	Keokuk.
O. D. Scott.....	Chariton.....	Lucas.
Jonathan Pulley.....	Chariton.....	Lucas.
H. G. Curtis.....	Chariton.....	Lucas.
S. O. McKinley.....	Russell.....	Lucas.
C. S. Bennett.....	Cedar Rapids.....	Linn.
E. B. Campbell.....	Marion.....	Linn.
Wm. Cook.....	Marion.....	Linn.
C. P. Emerson.....	Cedar Rapids.....	Linn.
J. T. Gritman.....	Springville.....	Linn.
E. T. Bedell.....	Springville.....	Linn.
Roderick Kenmouth.....	Melrose.....	Monroe.
S. A. Smith.....	Albia.....	Monroe.
Frank Hickenlooper.....	Selection.....	Monroe.
Wm. Weise.....	Mapleton.....	Monona.
W. J. Upton.....	New Sharon.....	Mahaska.
John Sanford.....	Osage.....	Mitchell.
J. Dalrymple.....	Osage.....	Mitchell.
J. B. Stratton.....	Red Oak.....	Montgom.
John Hampel.....	Grant.....	Montgom.
Wm. L. Leonard.....	Winterset.....	Madison.
H. S. Howell.....	Booneville.....	Madison.
Mrs. H. J. Managh.....	New York.....	Wayne.
Amos. A. Clark.....	New York.....	Wayne.
D. M. Clark.....	New York.....	Wayne.
C. H. Clark.....	New York.....	Wayne.
Thomas Beal.....	Corydon.....	Wayne.
Broughton Bracewell.....	Allerton.....	Wayne.
O. J. Allen.....	Allerton.....	Wayne.
Chas. H. Caldwell.....	Lewisburg.....	Wayne.
Sam. H. Moore.....	Humeston.....	Wayne.
J. H. Davidson.....	New York.....	Wayne.
J. H. Cornell.....	Correctionville.....	Woodbur.
George Tyler.....	Decorah.....	Winneshi.
A. L. Bockeray.....	Ainsworth.....	Washingt.
Benj. Eicher.....	Noble.....	
Jas. A. Hyde.....	Indianola.....	Warren.
A. Freeman.....	Lacona.....	Warren.
E. B. Pritchett.....	Milo.....	Warren.
Harlan Mills.....	Indianola.....	Warren.
D. W. Maytag.....	Laurel.....	Marshall.
John I. Taylor.....	West Liberty.....	Muscatin.
J. W. Towner.....	Towner's Lake.....	Polk.
Wm. A. Thrall.....	Grinnell.....	Poweshie.
F. S. Burkhard.....	Shenandoah.....	Page.
J. B. Black.....	College Springs.....	Page.
H. M. Pugsley.....	Redding.....	Ringgold.
John Scott.....	Kellerton.....	Ringgold.
M. R. Hoffman.....	Redding.....	Ringgold.

CARP DISTRIBUTION—CONTINUED.

NAME OF APPLICANT.	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.	COUNTY.
C. Tidrick.....	Mt. Ayr.....	Ringgold.
ro J. Griffith.....	Redding.....	Ringgold.
el Olsen.....	Roland.....	Story.
Henryson.....	Story City.....	Story.
L. John Scott.....	Nevada.....	Story.
G. Moore.....	Bedford.....	Taylor.
nn W. Wood.....	Bedford.....	Taylor.
L. Blakemore.....	Platteville.....	Taylor.
V. Hoakinson.....	Spaulding.....	Union.
H. Morton.....	Keosauqua.....	Van Buren.
H. Morrison.....	Leando.....	Van Buren.
r. Frank Goode.....	Farmington.....	Van Buren.
hn Dill.....	Birmingham.....	Van Buren.
Menge.....	Agency.....	Wapello.
F. Newell.....	Agency.....	Wapello.

*List of applicants that received carp through the U. S. Fish Commission
express from Des Moines, November 19, 1884.*

NAMES OF APPLICANTS.	P. O. ADDRESS.	COUNTY.
Jno. S. Crist.....	Weldon.....	Decatur.
Andrew Butcher.....	Weldon.....	Decatur.
Henry Buser.....	Burlington.....	Des Moines.
S. C. Main.....	Richfield.....	Fayette.
Frank Hobson.....	West Union.....	Fayette.
Legge & Conrad.....	Miles.....	Jackson.
Allan Heaton.....	Big Mound.....	Lee.
Abr. Lisey.....	Dover.....	Lee.
A. G. Williams.....	Chester Center.....	Poweshiek.
W. J. Meek.....	Doud's Station.....	Van Buren.
Smith Ball.....	Fairfield.....	Jefferson.
R. M. Brigham.....	Spirit Lake.....	Dickens.
Elgin K. Bruce.....	Thornburg.....	Keokuk.
W. J. Gaston.....	Hayesville.....	Keokuk.
C. M. Stenbarger.....	Marshalltown.....	Marshall.
J. W. Whitlock.....	Newbern.....	Marion.
John Archer.....	Shenandoah.....	Page.
J. D. Paden.....	Essex.....	Page.
J. A. Wood.....	Clarinda.....	Page.
Henry Otto.....	Clarinda.....	Page.
Dr. J. R. Standley.....	Platteville.....	Taylor.
J. O. Jones.....	Mt. Ayr.....	Ringgold.
Joseph Fellows.....	Milo.....	Warren.
E. M. Laberten.....	Indianola.....	Warren.
J. L. Remington.....	Cambria.....	Wayne.
H. B. Gaston.....	Cambria.....	Wayne.

List of applicants for carp that were distributed December 1, 1884, by A. W. Aldrich, State Fish Commissioner :

APPANOOSE COUNTY.

W. Woods Unionville.
W. Athy.....Uma.
M. Swank.....Unionville.

ALLAMAKEE COUNTY.

Ronald Sunderman.....Waukon.
C. G. Gratton.....Waukon.

BOONE COUNTY.

Colvin.....Colvin.

BLACK HAWK COUNTY.

Alford.....Waterloo.

BUENA VISTA COUNTY.

F. Bean.....Marathan.

BENTON COUNTY.

M. Terry... ..Terry.
Abner Bowers.....Watkins.

CARBOLL COUNTY.

Abner Steffer.....Roselle.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Gitchell.....Meriden.

CLAYTON COUNTY.

Aschim Baade.....Farmersburg.
Frederick Arnold.....Farmersburg.

ONDAR COUNTY.

T. Spitzer.....Mechanicsville.

CASS COUNTY.

Brackett.....Atlantic.

CLARK COUNTY.

H. Brown.....Murray.

DAVIS COUNTY.

William Plank.....
 Jacob Arney.....
 Christ. Brennerman.....
 H. S. Goddard.....
 James S. Blough.....
 J. W. Dunshee.....
 Charles Stockham.....

DELAWARE COUNTY.

B. F. Gleason.....
 William Cook.....
 Wilson H. Acres.....

DALLAS COUNTY.

A. V. Newport.....

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Ben. Ishram.....
 Sam. Wells.....
 Hobson Bros.....

GUTHRIE COUNTY.

D. S. Woods.....
 David Jordan.....

HENRY COUNTY.

Noah Johnson.....
 B. H. Linn.....
 W. B. Cole.....
 Horace L. Farr.....
 Thompson Watkins.....
 Charley T. Watkins.....
 A. M. Cromwell.....
 A. Brink.....
 John F. Luch.....

HAMILTON COUNTY.

O. S. Templar.....

IOWA COUNTY.

Amana Society.....

JASPER COUNTY.

W. H. Hall.....

JOHNSON COUNTY.

M. Bostwick	Iowa City.
Manuel S. Hess	Iowa City.
W. Pratt	Iowa City.
German A. Straub	Iowa City.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

B. McCracklin	Fairfield.
Alfred Collins	Salina.
S. Wagner	Libertyville.
M. West	County Line.

JONES COUNTY.

George S. Hickox	Anamosa.
Marion Belknap	Anamosa.
James A. Weiss	Amber.
John R. Rummell	Olin.
James Lester	Anamosa.

KEOKUK COUNTY.

W. Churchill	Keswick.
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LUCAS COUNTY.

D. Scott	Chariton.
Nathan Pulley	Chariton.
G. Curtis	Chariton.
O. McKinley	Russell.

LINN COUNTY.

S. Bennett	Cedar Rapids.
B. Campbell	Marion.
N. Cook	Marion.
P. Emerson	Cedar Rapids.
T. Gritman	Springville.
T. Bedall	Springville.

MONROE COUNTY.

Derrick Kurmouth	Melrose.
A. Smith	Selection.
Frank Hickenlooper	Selection.

MONONA COUNTY.

N. Weiss	Mapleton.
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MAHASKA COUNTY.

J. Upton	New Sharon.
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MITCHELL COUNTY.

John Sanford
J. Dalrymple.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

J. B. Stratton
John Hampel.

MADISON COUNTY.

Wm. L. Leonard.....
H. S. Howell.....

MARSHALL COUNTY.

D. W. Maytag.....

MUSCATINE COUNTY.

John S. TaylorWest

POLK COUNTY.

J. W. Towner.....Town

POWESHIEK COUNTY.

Wm. A. Thrall.....

PAGE COUNTY.

F. S. Burkhart.....Sh
J. B. Black.....Colleg

RINGGOLD COUNTY.

H. M. Pagaley.....
John Scott
M. P. Hoffman
D. C. Tedrick.....
Jetro J. Griffith.....

SCOTT COUNTY.

Abel Oelson.....
T. Henryson.....8

TAYLOR COUNTY.

R. G. Moore
John W. Wood
F. L. Blakemore.....Pl

UNION COUNTY.

J. V. Hoakinson.....8

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

I. Morton.....	Keosauqua.
H. Morrison.....	Leando.
ank Good.....	Farmington.
n Dill.....	Birmingham.

WAPELLO COUNTY.

Menge.....	Agency.
F. Newell.....	Agency.

WAYNE COUNTY.

a. H. J. Marraugh.....	New York.
os A. Clark.....	New York.
M. Clark.....	New York.
I. Clark.....	New York.
omas Beal.....	Corydon.
ughton Bracewell.....	Allerton.
G. Allen.....	Allerton.
I. Caldwell.....	Lewisburg.
uel H. Moore.....	Humeston.
L. Davidson.....	New York.

WOODBURY COUNTY.

I. Cornell.....	Correctionville.
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WINNESHIEK COUNTY.

uge Tyler.....	Decorah.
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WASHINGTON COUNTY.

L. Brockway.....	Ainsworth.
jamin Kicher.....	Noble.

WARREN COUNTY.

nes A. Hyde.....	Indianola.
Freeman.....	Lacona.
B. Pritchett.....	Milo.
rlon Mills.....	Indianola.

List of applicants for carp on file in the office of State Fish Commission and U. S. Fish Commission to be distributed this

ADAIR COUNTY.

S. M. Jacobs.....I

APPANOOSE COUNTY.

Robert WhiteI

Thomas Atkinson.....

Edwin Lowry.....G

ALLAMAKEE COUNTY.

J. H. Steele.....N

C. Peeper

William Dalton.....

BOONE COUNTY.

A. J. Campbell.....C

Robert White.....C

J. C. Campbell.....C

BENTON COUNTY.

J. Brecht.....

G. Abraham.....

Thomas Wolfe.....

W. Brock.....

H. E. Colcord.....

F. G. DeHaven.....

John Davis.....

H. R. Terry.....

F. B. Tamblyn.....

W. P. Watson.....

BREMER COUNTY.

Nathan Bent.....

BUCHANAN COUNTY.

Freeman.....	Independence.
W. McGuire.....	Independence.
Snyder.....	Independence.
House.....	Independence.
Barclay.....	Independence.
Laddison.....	Independence.

CARROLL COUNTY.

Allen.....	Derham.
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CHEROKEE COUNTY.

rd Day.....	Meriden.
Itchell.....	Meriden.

CASS COUNTY.

Crear.....	Atlantic.
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CLAYTON.

Beck.....	Elkport.
Masters.....	Elkport.
id Leighty.....	Elkport.
Teede & Co.....	Elkport.
ggerth.....	Elkport.
ggerth.....	Elkport.
ggerth.....	Elkport.
Masters.....	Elkport.

CRAWFORD.

ostwick.....	Dow City.
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CLINTON.

.....	Calamus.
.....	Bryant.
nsen.....	Wheatland.
.....	Wheatland.
.....	Wheatland.
Honighansen.....	Wheatland.
reeting.....	Wheatland.
Richards.....	Calamus.
Owen.....	Calamus.
I. Ferren.....	Calamus.
Barnes.....	Calamus.
V. Cruson.....	Calamus.
A. Huntington.....	Calamus.
Randall.....	Calamus.

DAVIS.

Steckel & Overton	Bl
Tom Davis.....	Bl
Alex. Burns.....	
J. E. Conner.....	
J. M. Donahoe.....	As
David Sigler	As

DELAWARE.

J. B. Johnson.....	Mar
Max Beeler.....	Mar
H. L. Rann	Mar
A. L. Beardalee	Mar
H. O. Harbeck	Mar

DUBUQUE.

Louis Miller.....	
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DES MOINES.

H. Hellmouth	Bur
G. E. Kemper.....	Bur

DECATUR.

J. C. Jamison	
James M. Little.....	
L. J. Jamison	

FAYETTE.

Robert White.....	Wes
F. A. Helbig	
Fred Hottpuher.....	
Hobson Bros	Wes

HENRY.

Mrs. S. J. Young	
Jno. Luch.....	Mt. I
John Bukgaler.....	Mt. I
Will Kitch.....	Mt. I

HAMILTON.

A. L. McCarthy.....	Bl
D. B. Fisher	
O. McCarty.....	
M. F. Powers.....	
Thomas Londerbach	
A. L. Fowler.....	
Robert Correnthers ...	
R. J. McVicker	

HARDIN.

Smith. Iowa Falls.

HUMBOLDT.

er E. Smith. Benwick.

HARRISON COUNTY.

ougall. Dunlap.

IOWA COUNTY.

a Leonard. Amana.
rice. Amana.

JASPER COUNTY.

uel Swihart. Newton.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

on Steiner. North Liberty.
Hanthory. Sanforth.
V. Pratt. Iowa City.
ostwick. Iowa City.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

V. Warner. Libertyville.
H. Shipler. Libertyville.

JONES COUNTY.

Vagner. Anamosa.
a. Wagoner. Anamosa.
H. Pratt. Anamosa.

JACKSON COUNTY.

McClelland. Preston.
us Legg. Miles.
les Selher. Preston.
A. Legg. Clinton.
C. Kellogg. Preston.
a. Geshler. Preston.

LUCAS COUNTY.

E. C. Post.....
 John Dickson.....
 Eickenburg & Co.....
 W. Ellis.....
 G. J. Stafford.....
 W. Harvey.....
 Vick Calvin.....
 D. Elsenburg.....
 F. W. Smith.....
 S. L. Bestow.....

LEE COUNTY.

Andy Hill
 G. W. Cordey.....
 H. J. Kirskaamp.....
 J. Townsend.....
 F. W. Caster.....
 Amos Henkle.....
 Aug. Hoffmeister.....
 John Grain.....
 Henry Alter

LINN COUNTY.

Marshall Swayne.....
 F. A. Helbig.....
 Mary W. Anderson.....
 J. W. Rae.....
 B. F. Tamblin.....
 Fred Hattpuher.....

MARSHALL COUNTY.

J. M. Rhoads.....

MONONA COUNTY.

Ferdinand C. Ross.....

MONROE COUNTY.

Albert A. Mason.....
 R. E. Robinson.....

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Henry Baum... ..

UNION COUNTY.

J. M. Joseph... ..

VAN BUREN COUNT

Ben. Forbis... ..

Whiting A. Fellows... ..

E. C. Holland... ..

WAPELLO COUNTY

J. F. DeHaven... ..

Herman Surn... ..

A. Trussell... ..

M. H. Springer... ..

J. L. Myrick... ..

W. H. Gray... ..

W. H. Day... ..

WARREN COUNTY

Joseph Fellows... ..

WASHINGTON COUNT

Jacob Dillon... ..

WOODBURY COUNTY

C. E. Greener... ..

I. H. Dressyer... ..

A. W. Hatfield... ..

Charles Groiner... ..

John Frasier... ..

D. H. Talbot... ..

WAYNE COUNTY.

Nelson Longham... ..

Martin Krouse... ..

Jacob Ault... ..

Amanda Park... ..

Daniel Kloppenstein... ..

B. Hickman... ..

M. E. Ferren... ..

H. S. Corbit... ..

James S. Alexander... ..

WINNESHIEK COUN

Peter Folstad... ..

B. F. Shaw, Commissioner.

REPORT OF STATE FISH COMMISSION.

51

IN WHOSE FAVOR.		ON WHAT ACCOUNT.		AMOUNT.
July	31	887 G. F. Slocum.....	Labor and team for July.....	\$ 50.00
July	31	888 L. Kauffman.....	Fish feed.....	1.50
July	31	889 Durr & Rugee.....	Lumber and paint.....	14.57
July	31	890 Mrs. H. R. Cone.....	Copying.....	10.00
		Requisition, July 31, 1888, for.....		\$ 76.07
September	1	891 S. A. Pope.....	Wire Doors.....	\$ 2.00
September	27	892 U. S. Ex.....	Expenses.....	5.25
September	29	893 Dussell & Gill.....	Copying book.....	2.80
September	29	894 H. Burritt.....	Labor on road and livery.....	4.50
September	30	895 B. F. Shaw.....	Cash expenses.....	17.43
September	30	896 L. Kauffman.....	Fish feed for August and September.....	3.00
September	30	897 G. F. Slocum.....	Labor.....	113.14
September	30	898 W. Vanness.....	Labor.....	12.75
September	30	899 Dwight Sigworth.....	Labor.....	6.00
		Requisition, October 2, 1888, for.....		\$ 168.87
October	25	900 L. E. Holcomb.....	Taking fish eggs.....	17.00
October	27	901 B. Heidhart.....	Cans, pans, labor, etc.....	4.70
October	29	902 Marquette Waterworks.....	Water.....	6.00
October	30	903 M. A. Volk.....	Board of three men.....	53.82
October	30	904 Tug Angler.....	Assistance taking eggs.....	6.00
October	30	905 Tug Marquette.....	Assistance taking eggs.....	7.00
October	30	906 Tug Rose.....	Assistance taking eggs.....	7.00
October	30	907 Harger & Johnson.....	Shipping boxes, etc.....	8.50

REPORT OF STATE FISH COM

DATE.	Number.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1888.				
October	908	Cudworth & Osborn	Hardware and labor.	\$ 15.04
October	909	H. Burritt.	Livery.	6.00
October	910	J. S. Perfect	Fish feed	3.00
October	911	A. Winstone.	Work on ponds.	1.50
October	912	Carter & Son.	Canton Hannel.	1.95
October	913	Anamosa Journal.	Printing.	2.00
October	914	Durr & Rugee.	Lumber.	1.52
October	915	Anamosa Eureka.	Printing.	2.50
October	916	M. P. Sigworth.	Paints, oils, &c.	4.83
October	917	G. F. Slocum.	Labor from October 1st to November 15th.	80.75
October	918	B. F. Shaw.	Cash expenses.	73.07
October	919	O. Shaw.	Copying.	4.00
October	920	D. D. Chandler.	Fish feed, November 15th.	3.75
		Requisition November 15, 1888, for.		\$ 314.93
December	921	Simon Marog.	Cutting wood.	1.25
December	922		Making tank, &c.	5.00

STATEMENT OF EXPENSE—CONTINUED.

DATE.	Number.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1884.				
April 15	967	Bettie Shaw.....	Services attending to mails 5 years.....	\$ 25.00
April 15	968	B. F. Shaw.....	Cash expenses.....	93.98
		Requisition for April 15, 1884, for.....		\$ 238.77
April 21	969	G. F. Slocum.....	Lumber, etc.....	33.65
		Requisition for April 21, 1884, for.....		\$ 36.65
April 23	2	G. F. Slocum.....	Labor.....	13.32
April 30	3	B. F. Shaw.....	Services.....	34.65
		Requisition for April 30, 1884, for.....		\$ 47.97
		Total expenses.....		\$ 1537.91

A. W. ALDRICH, COMMISSIONER.

May 8	4	Horse and wagon.....		\$ 270.00
May 5	5	Cash expenses.....		62.94
May 17	6	Harness.....		28.00
May 26	7	Printing.....		9.50
May 31	8	W. S. Barker.....	Labor, April 28 to May 31.....	53.32
May 31	9	C. C. Barker.....	Labor on ponds.....	4.50

OF STATE FISH COMMISSION.

55

April 23	Lumber for office..	.....	128.28
September 1	Labor, August 1 to	.....	45.00
April 23	Fixtures for hatch	.....	20.40
May 3	Fixtures for hatch	.....	6.50
August 6	Cash expenses	.....	21.20
	
	September 2, 1884, for	.....	\$ 215.88
	
September 19	Office furniture.....	.....	17.00
September 30	Fish feed, August and September.....	.....	6.00
September 30	Labor for September.....	.....	45.00
September 30	Cash expenses.....	.....	47.85
September 30	Hardware.....	.....	12.00
September 30	Printing and paper.....	.....	7.00
	
	September 30, 1884, for	.....	\$ 183.85
	
October 31	Coal for State house.....	.....	27.86
October 31	Blacksmithing.....	.....	10.30
October 31	Corn for horse.....	.....	8.75
October 31	Hay and work with team.....	.....	15.00
October 31	Labor for October.....	.....	45.00
October 31	Fish feed for October.....	.....	2.50
October 31	Cash expenses.....	.....	25.85
	
	October 31, 1884, for	.....	\$ 124.43

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES—CONTINUED.

DATE.	Number.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1884.				
December 1	37		Hardware, &c.	\$ 50.75
December 1	38		Cash expenses	70.51
December 1	39		Fish feed in November.	2.50
December 1	40		Labor and cash expenses.	54.80
				<u>\$ 178.56</u>
		Requisition December 1, 1884, for.		
December 31	41	S. A. Pope.		\$ 5.00
December 31	42	A. W. Aldrich.		75.88
December 31	43	Klenze & Brown.		5.87
December 31	44	J. A. Scott.		6.10
December 31	45	H. Burritt		9.10
December 31	46	M. F. Sullivan.		20.05
December 31	47	J. G. McGuire.		8.50
December 31	48	C. E. Wagoner.		22.50
December 31	49	J. F. Aldrich.		22.50
		Requisition December 31, 1884, for.		<u>\$ 174.48</u>
1885.				
January 31	51	Hakes & Waters.		21.87
January 31	52	Leo Kaufman.	ar to January	5.00
January 31	53	A. W. Aldrich.	list to January 31st.	78.18
January 31	54	J. F. Aldrich.		45.00

REPORT OF STATE FISH COMMISSION.

	Cash expenses.....	\$
January 26, 1885, for.....	Livery and feed.....	96.14
.....	Labor, February 28 to March 31.....	4.45
.....	Horse shoeing and repairing.....	45.00
.....	Fish feed for February and March.....	10.35
.....	Expressage on fish eggs.....	5.00
.....	Fish seine.....	10.25
.....	Fixing house and hatching house.....	28.35
.....	Fish eggs.....	8.50
.....	Cash expenses.....	12.80
March 31, 1885, for.....		24.25
.....		\$ 146.75
April 30.....	Labor March 30 to April 30.....	45.00
.....	Expressage on fish eggs.....	2.40
.....	Fish feed in April.....	2.50
.....	Cash expenses.....	119.00
May 30, 1885, for.....		\$ 166.90
.....	Coal for hatching house.....	12.00
.....	Livery and feed.....	4.55
.....	One one-horse wagon.....	41.50
.....	Labor April 30 to May 31.....	45.00
.....	Renses.....	47.75
.....	Harness and collar.....	7.50
.....	for hatching house.....	9.20
.....	and stationery.....	9.50
June 30, 1885.....		\$ 177.60
.....	Renses.....	42.90
.....	and fish feed.....	82.50

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES—CONTINUED.

DATE.	Number.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1884.				
June	80	81 S. A. B. Byersly.....	One-half month's labor.....	\$ 22.50
June	80	82 Arthur Ionta.....	One-half month's labor.....	22.50
June	80	83 Leo Kaufman.....	Fish feed.....	5.00
		Requisition June 20, 1885, for .....	.....	\$ 125.70
		
		Total, A. W. Aldrich.....	.....	\$ 2,238.46
		Total, B. F. Shaw .....	.....	\$ 1,537.91
		Total .....	.....	\$ 3,831.57

RECAPITULATIONS OF AMOUNTS DRAWN FROM THE STATE TREASURY.

B. F. Snow, Commissioner.

July 31, 1883	\$ 76.07
October 2, 1883	100.87
November 15, 1883	314.93
January 15, 1884	438.33
March 1, 1884	225.32
April 15, 1884	236.77
April 26, 1884	35.65
April 30, 1884	47.97
Total	\$ 1,587.91

A. W. Aldrich, Commissioner.

June 2, 1884	\$ 423.26
July 7, 1884	55.48
August 4, 1884	113.79
September 2, 1884	215.28
September 30, 1884	133.85
October 31, 1884	134.43
December 1, 1884	173.65
December 31, 1884	174.43
January 31, 1885	150.00
February 23, 1885	95.14
March 31, 1885	146.75
April 30, 1885	168.90
May 31, 1885	177.60
June 30, 1885	125.70
Total	\$ 2,293.46

Duplicate itemized bills are filed and can be found in the office of the Auditor of State, and of the State Fish Commissioner.

The original receipts for money paid out are on file in the office of the Fish Commissioner, and duplicates of same in the office of the Auditor of State.

All bills are audited and allowed by executive council before the money is drawn from the State treasury.

ANAMOSA, IOWA, August 2

A. W. Aldrich, being duly sworn, on oath says that the accounts of the Fish Commissioner with the State of Iowa as he verily believes.

A. W. ALDRICH
State Fish Commissioner

Subscribed to and sworn to before me by A. W. Aldrich,
day of August, A. D. 1885.

J. H. CHAPMAN
Clerk District Court, Jones County

REPORT OF ASSISTANT FISH COMMISSIONER.

SPIRIT LAKE, IOWA.

According to the usual custom, please find below the report of the work at the fish hatching establishment at this place.

The work under the circumstances has been very successful—more so than ever before; and could the facilities be properly developed, the benefit accruing to the State would soon be felt to the satisfaction of the people of the State.

The unprecedented success in hatching fish here fully establishes the above statements. With an unlimited supply of pure water that never fails, the work is practically without an equal anywhere. Ponds never freeze in the coldest weather, or barely skim over for a short time. For carp raising there is no better place. Could the State have had some breeding carp, there could have been enough raised to supply the whole State this season; but as I could not get them, that part (and a very important one, too,) of this industry has lain idle.

After various trials, I have succeeded in raising black bass, but, owing to the state of matters here, I have not been able to raise enough for distribution. Should the next Legislature see fit to allow the place to be fully developed, there is no doubt but that this place could be made to supply the State with these splendid game fish.

The supply of water is unlimited; ponds can be made at a very small cost, where fish can be kept the year round. Situated as this place is, and with the facilities which it has, it ought to be better developed, and should it be done there is no doubt but that it would pay for the investment.

The State ought to have the fish and game laws better protected, and I would suggest that the law be made so as to have fish and game wardens, as is now being done in various States. Give these men ample powers and reasonable remuneration—enough so that they would accept the place, and see that the laws are enforced. There have already been quite a number of prosecutions by the

REPORT OF STATE FISH COMMISSION.

68

IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
August 1	12.00
September 4	7.00
September 4	52.00
September 4	13.00
September 4	25.00
September 4	7.45
September 4	25.00
September 4	8.75
October 1	25.00
November 14	8.00
November 14	4.00
November 14	8.80
November 14	25.00
November 14	10.00
December 18	37.50
December 20	24.75
1884.		
January 15	25.00
February 16	36.28
November 9	12.00
February 16	25.04
February 16	40.00
May 5	62.50
May 5	15.00
June 1	25.00
June 1	30.39
June 1	4.50
Wart.....	ionery.....	

REPORT
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE
OF THE
TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE
STATE OF IOWA,
APPOINTED TO VISIT THE
State Hatching Houses
LOCATED AT
ANAMOSA AND SPIRIT LAKE.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
GEO. E. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER,
1886.

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES—CONTINUED.

DATE.	Number.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
June	1	53 A. A. Mosher.	Cash paid for man.	\$ 47.00
July	1	54 Ole Byorensen.	Employee.	25.00
August	1	55 Ole Byorensen.	Employee.	25.00
October	1	56 A. A. Mosher.	Cash paid coal, etc.	28.00
October	1	57 W. W. Stowe.	Hardware	5.58
October	1	58 Ole Byorensen.	Employee.	50.00
December	18	59 A. A. Mosher.	Cash expenses.	31.00
December	18	60 Ole Byorensen.	Employee.	50.00
December	18	61 A. H. Smith.	Work with team.	12.00
December	18	62 A. A. Mosher.	Board, employee	48.00
1885				
January	1	63 Ole	Employee.	25.00
March	8	64 Ole	Employee.	50.00
March	8	65 A. J.	Cash expenses.	10.45
March	8	66 Bar	Lumber.	13.43
March	8	67 W.	Hardware, etc.	5.49
March	3	68 A. A.	Cash expenses.	31.00
April	31	69 Ole Byorensen.	Employee.	50.00
April	31	70 A. A. Mosher.	Cash expenses.	\$5.89

REPORT
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE
OF THE
TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE
STATE OF IOWA,
APPOINTED TO VISIT THE
State Hatching Houses
LOCATED AT
ANAMOSA AND SPIRIT LAKE.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
GEO. E. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER.
1886.

REPORT.

to the Twenty first General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Your committee appointed by Concurrent Resolution No. 9, of the twenty-first General Assembly, to visit the State Hatching-houses at Anamosa and Spirit Lake, ask leave to submit the following reports:

That in pursuance to an agreement between the committee, we met at Anamosa, Jones county, Iowa, on Wednesday, January 20, and proceeded on the day following to visit the hatching-house under the control of Fish Commissioner A. A. Aldrich, which is located about three and one half miles southwest of Anamosa.

The property owned by the State at this place, and on which the hatching-house is located, consists of about twenty-three acres of land, lying among the bluffs of Wapsiepenicon river, and seems well adapted to the uses of the Fish Commission. The water supply is abundant and of the finest quality, being furnished from a spring on the premises.

In the basement of the hatching-house are the numerous troughs through which this water passes, and in which we found a large number of young fish ready for distribution, and many more in process of hatching, which are expected to be in readiness for distribution during the coming spring and summer.

We found various kinds of fish on hand, as follows: Rainbow trout, 11,000, weighing from a quarter to three pounds each, and of which about one half are old enough to spawn the coming season. Lake trout, of all sizes, about 1,000,000, most of which will be old enough for distribution the coming season. About 7,000 German carp, now ready for distribution.

There were also on the trays in the hatching-house about 75,000 Brook Trout spawn, for which the correspondence in the office of the Commissioner shows a large demand from parties in the northern and northeastern portion of the State, requests for not less than 300,000

coming from one county alone. There were also on file, from wishing to stock private ponds, 2,500 applications for German fish, most of which will be filled from the United States Commission, being distributed, however, through the State Commissioner.

We find, on careful examination of the books and accounts of the Commissioner Aldrich, that the appropriations made by the Twelfth General Assembly, so far as they have passed into his hands, have been judiciously and economically expended; for a more particular report of which we refer you to his report, now on file in the office of the Secretary of State.

No indebtedness has been contracted, and a sufficient amount of the appropriation yet remains unexpended to meet the wants of the Commissioner till the close of the present fiscal year.

Your committee are of the opinion, from all the information obtainable, that much of the labor expended heretofore in propagating many varieties of foreign fish and distributing them in the waters of Iowa, has proven a failure, and still as this work, both in Iowa and elsewhere, is largely experimental, we are satisfied that enough success has been achieved to warrant the State in continuing the Commission, though perhaps on a somewhat more economical basis.

The Commissioner has had in his employ one assistant, Mr. Cleveland, at \$45 per month without board.

After completing our investigation at the Anamosa Hatching-house, the committee started for Spirit Lake, to continue its work there. Owing to the snow blockade the committee was obliged, after waiting two days and nights in fruitless endeavors to reach that place, to abandon the effort for the present, and return to our duties at Ames, via McGregor and Sabula.

On the 6th day of February your committee again started for the hatching house at Spirit Lake, which we found in charge of Assistant Fish Commissioner A. A. Mosher.

This branch of the State Hatching-house is beautifully located on an isthmus lying between Spirit Lake and East Okoboji Lake, Dickinson county, and is the property of the Assistant Commissioner. Mr. Mosher, the State paying him a rental of \$300 per annum for the use of the same.

There is here a most abundant supply of clear lake water, furnished from Spirit Lake, the waters of which are about four feet higher than those of Lake Okoboji, thus giving sufficient fall for the success

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In conclusion, your committee would recommend that an appropriation of twenty-five hundred dollars be made for continuing the work of the Commission at Anamosa; and that, unless it is thought advisable for the State to purchase and own the property at Spirit Lake, the work of the Commission at that point be discontinued.

A. N. POYNTER,

On part of the Senate

A. CUSTER,

THEO. NACHTWEY,

On part of the House

NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

Iowa Industrial School,

EMBRACING REPORTS FROM THE

**SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BOYS' DEPARTMENT AT ELDORA,
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GIRLS' DEPART-
MENT AT MITCHELLVILLE, AND ALSO THE
TREASURER OF THE BOARD.**

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF IOWA,

FOR THE

FISCAL TERM ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

**DES MOINES:
GEO. E. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER.
1885.**

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

to his *Excellency*, BUREN R. SHERMAN, *Governor of Iowa*:

HONORABLE SIR—The Board of Trustees of the Iowa Industrial School, hereby submit for your consideration its ninth biennial report, ending for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SCHOOL.

The instituting and organizing an Industrial School—until recently the Reform School—of this State has exerted a progress in reformation and moral elevation amongst the wards of the State greater than could have been anticipated by the most sanguine, at its inception. Its ultimate success is now assured, and the proportion of children in whom complete reformation has been achieved, is greater than that of any other similar institution, in any State in the Union, excepting Pennsylvania.

THE CHILDREN,

who are committed to the care of this Institution are not the offspring of paupers and the lower classes of society alone, but in many cases children of excellent parentage, who are rebellious of home, or school control, truants, vicious, incorrigible, unruly, beggars, vagrants, or of hardened natures, with strong hereditary taints, who set at defiance all home discipline, and if left to follow their inclinations would early develop traits of character that would eventually lead them into habits of sensuality, selfishness, and sin; sin is not only a crime, but is also a misfortune, and, to guard against this misfortune was the inciting cause which led to the establishing of a State Reformatory.

Our Institution is not a penal institution, but a home, in every sense the word implies, for the wards of the State. Here they are cared for physically, mentally, morally, and socially, whilst they are still

young and easily impressed by good influence, and before they become callous to every finer sentiment. It is a State Institution, Owned, supported and controlled by the State, and its object is the reformation of children—not their punishment—by training them in the works of industry, morality, and the principles of hygiene, thus imbuing them with independent ideas of earning their own support by honest labor, thus making them self-supporting, and relieving the State of the obligation of caring for them in their adult life. By separating them from the influence of evil and corrupt surroundings, and the improper occupation of their time, make them fit for the respect that elevates them beyond their early surroundings.

THE PROGRESS

The progress this Institution has made in the past decade has awakened a new inquiry amongst our tax-payers, and has induced them in a measure, to consider the wants, needs and conditions of this helpless and dependent class of our population. Many of these children are orphans, half-orphans, or abandoned by one or both parents, and thus thrown upon the charity of the State. The prevailing opinion is that of caring for and educating these children should be one of the most important works of enlightened legislation. The State, as the "parent and guardian" of these children should exert every effort to increase the capacity for protection, and proper education, as far as possible, in physical, moral, mental, social and industrial training, thereby fitting them for the battle of life, and its duties, and thus making them, with rare exception, men and women, worthy to accept of their position in any sphere of life.

"It is to be remembered that the public has a paramount interest in the virtue and knowledge of its members, and that of state education the business of education belongs to it. That parents are often entrusted with it because it can seldom be put into better hands, and when they are incompetent or corrupt what is there to prevent the public from withdrawing the facilities held, as they obviously are, to its sufferance?" (Decision Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.)

CHANGE OF NAME.

The friends of this Institution, recognizing the necessity of a high standard of moral and social elevation for its inmates, memorialized at the last General Assembly to change the name of the Institution.

resources from their earliest years. This knowledge should be an answerable argument in favor of devising some suitable means of furnishing employment for these children when they cease to be under the care of the State. They are *compelled* to leave the Institution when they obtain their majority, and if they should be turned into fit subjects for the State prisons as an unfortunate few have who have left this Institution, it will be for the reasons stated. It would possibly be some method put into practical execution by which *every child* who has not a home to which he or she may go when leaving the school could be placed at once in some respectable family, and under the supervision of some responsible person, whether married or not, it would be but a brief period before the reduction in the number of tramps, vagrants, paupers, fallen women, and victims of intemperance would be perceptible.

THE HEALTH OF THE SCHOOL.

The general health of the school during the fiscal term just closed has been exceptionally good. There has not been any disease of epidemic character, and the sickness, when any has prevailed, has been such as any household may expect. Colds, sore throats, and other illnesses of this nature being the only diseases we have had to combat, with one or two exceptions. There have been six deaths in the school, but in two cases the victims were diseased when they entered the Institution. We have one accidental death to chronicle, Chas. Peck, who met his fate whilst assisting in repairing a boiler. His death was particularly sad, as he was a most worthy inmate who would have received his discharge in a few days. We feel that the excellent health of the inmates is due in a large measure to the superior sanitary regulations of the Institution, and the close observance of regular habits in diet, exercise, rest and labor. All the rules are strictly enforced, and each inmate is required to obey them. The Superintendent, with commendable zeal, has given this his personal attention, and to him and his able corps of assistants the State is indebted for many improvements that have been produced of great good.

EDUCATION.

The success that has been achieved in the educational department of this Institution in both the boys' and girls' department, is something in the extreme. The children instructed here will compare

favorably with those of our graded common schools throughout the State in the rudimentary branches of a common English education. The teachers have been unremitting in their labors in the school-room, and the result is a thoroughly systematized plan of instruction, satisfying alike to the Board of Trustees, and the teachers themselves.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The remnant of the Chaplain's fund in the hands of the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees has been used to supply regular religious services each Sunday. These services, supplemented by daily devotions in the families, and Sunday-school work, have had a very salutary effect on all engaged in them, promoting a Christian influence and religious sentiment among the inmates that will benefit them, spiritually, as long as they live. The clergy of Eldora have officiated as chaplains, with an occasional sermon from other divines.

LITERATURE OF THE SCHOOL.

The library is very limited for an institution having within its walls so many readers. The two hundred (\$200.00) dollars appropriated as library fund by the last General Assembly have been partly invested in books, but the supply is still inadequate, and the want of more reading matter greatly felt. Not any argument is needed to show the necessity for a good library in a school of this kind. There is only a fair collection of books on the shelves now, and as the inmates have access to these it is a desirable feature of their education that a more extensive field of literary work be laid before them. To place young and active minds *en rapport* with those of thinking men and women through the medium of books is a higher education than can be received through any other channel.

Children's minds often absorb that which they cannot comprehend, and in after years digest it with wonderful clearness of comprehension and thought, and the opportunity for intellectual recreation should be afforded them when they desire it, and the necessary books should be at their command. Appreciating this, we earnestly desire an appropriation of five hundred (\$500.00) dollars for the purchasing of reading matter in the shape of books, magazines, periodicals, and newspapers for the next biennial term. Aside from the few standard authors we have in the library, there are taken in the school magazines and newspapers, as shown by Superintendent Miles in his report.

Other papers and periodicals are sent to the school gratis, which the Superintendent will acknowledge in his report.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

"The importance of thorough industrial training is recognized in every State in the Union. Such being the case, the method becomes of primary importance." "Practical industrial training should receive attention, for it is a mighty factor in the improvement of the young, beginning in the habit-forming period, it comes with them, to fit them for usefulness, and to fortify them against idleness which begins with idleness."

The more progressive institutions of the country provide industries for their inmates. It is an evidence of continuing progress in this department, that a majority of the boys are desirous and anxious to learn some trade or practical industry, by which to earn a living when discharged from the School. If some measure could be inaugurated to establish a State school of design, supported and maintained by the State, and open to the children of the State upon such terms as should be prescribed for them, but providing the support and maintenance of all children graded out of the Industrial School, as reformed, it would be a consummation much to be desired. In a few years such an institution by judicious management could be made self-supporting and add to the revenue of the State, by employing skilled artisans who would be self-sustaining, and by the sale of well-manufactured articles produced in the school. In the absence of such an institution in our State it will not be a difficult or expensive undertaking to introduce some of the lighter mechanical arts into the Industrial School. Among the initiatory should be cane work, cane chairs, manufacturing brooms—the straw for which should be cultivated on the school farm; chair making, paper box making, growing for flower and vegetable culture, manufacturing tiles, and various other light industries, such as carpentering, knife making, hand, type-writing, etc., etc., all of which could be profitably and successfully introduced. To be sure there are some trades taught in the School, but the boys do not become expert workmen in any particular avocation they choose because the opportunity is not afforded them. The absence of competent and experienced men as instructors compels the boys to receive such instruction as can be inculcated by an experienced workman, or by one whose duties in the Industrial

so multifarious that he cannot devote his time to any one occupation. There are continually many and necessary repairs to be made on articles in daily use, consequent upon the general wear and tear, which could just as well be accomplished by the inmates as by some paid workman, thereby saving to the State an unnecessary expenditure of money if the proper appliances were provided them for executing the work, and a competent director placed over them.

NEW BUILDINGS.

In the boys' department there are at this date June 30th, 1885, two hundred and ninety inmates. These are divided into families under the care and control of family managers. Were it not for the excellent sanitary arrangements of these family buildings the detriment to the general health would be incalculable by crowding so many into one building. There are congregated in some of these buildings sixty inmates, where the maximum should be not over forty or forty-five, so crowded are we for family building accommodations to satisfy the increasing demands upon us. Should the number of children increase in the next five years in the same ratio they have in the past five it will be essential to erect a family building each biennial term. There are now four family buildings connected with this department. The new building completed in April is now occupied and is constructed on the same uniform plan as the others. For this building the last General Assembly appropriated ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars for construction and furnishing, which was accomplished within the appropriation.

HOSPITAL.

The appropriation of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars for an hospital for this Institution was a most judicious movement in the right direction. During the entire existence of this School, the necessity of having any building *exclusively* as an hospital has never arisen. But the large number of persons in, and around, this Institution has made the necessity of such a building apparent for some time past. Should any epidemic visit the School in its present unprovided hospital condition, it would prove most disastrous. The hospital building is now in process of erection, and will be completed as speedily as practicable. It is so situated, in reference to the other buildings, as to be occupied as a family building should the necessity arise, or for what-

ver purpose may seem best in the judgment of the Superintendent, let it be far enough removed from the surrounding buildings, so that if any contagious disease should exist, to isolate the infected and prevent all danger of contact by the healthful children.

EAST WING.

The dining room, chapel and detail hall are inadequate, and no longer serve the purpose for which they are used. The rooms are too small by far, and the crowded conditions of the benches and tables when the inmates are at their meals, render any other arrangement they may require at the table almost impossible.

CHAPEL

It is a misnomer for the room used as a sanctuary. It is an unimproved apartment, having formerly been an upper room in a shop building, and is devoid of every appearance of a place of worship. Doubtful if even the Puritans would have worshipped in it in its present uncomfortable and cheerless condition.

DETAIL HALL.

The apartment used as a detail hall is a long, dark passage in the basement of the main building, where the boys form in line and are detailed to their studies and various duties. It is necessary to have lamps burning, unless the day is exceptionally bright, in order to see what is being done. In former years the boys were detailed in the open air—forced to stand in line in the yard until assigned to their places. This required time and patience. In inclement weather the children, as well as the officers in charge, were exposed to the elements, and ran the risk of contracting serious illnesses. To avoid this exposure the present arrangement was made, as a *dormitory* to have the children under shelter during the detail hour. The much needed relief required in these three departments; and the plan which suggests itself as the most inexpensive would be to erect the most necessary improvements under one roof, and let them occupy an *east wing* to the main building—two stories and basement. The upper story to be used for a chapel, the lower story to be used for a kitchen and dining room, and basement to be used for detail hall. Size of building, 50x80.

ROOF MAIN BUILDING.

At the last session of the Legislature, \$2,000 was appropriated for the purpose of changing the mansard roof on the main building, it being deemed insecure. Upon further reflection and examination it was found that \$2,000 was not sufficient for that purpose, and it was deemed advisable by the Board of Trustees to take the advice of the Hon. R. S. Finkbine as to changing or strengthening the roof. He examined it and made report, which is as follows:

HON. W. J. MOIR—At the request of your Board I made an examination of the roof of the main building of the Reform School at Eldora. In my judgment you would detract much from the appearance of your building by taking off the mansard story and lowering your roof. It would give the building a squatty look. I presume your object in making the change is to make your building secure. This can be attained by strengthening the roof framing as it now is, at less than one-third of the cost of removing the mansard and putting on a new roof. I would recommend putting in new ceiling joist on the central post and at the corners, of 2x10 joists, well bridged, nailing them to the roof-framing and together on the corridor walls, and filling in brick to the top of the joist. Complete the studding of the rooms next to the sloping part of the roof, bridging and bracing them thoroughly, and board them up from floor to deck post of roof with good, sound ship boards. Make the returns to the dormer windows in the same way, anchoring the brick work of the dormers well to this framing; spike pieces of 1x6 from the foot of the mansard rafter to the vertical studding, and at the centre of the rafter to the studding; truss your deck rafters to the ceiling joist in the same way by 1x6 stuff. By doing as above indicated you will make your mansard roof entirely secure. The trouble with it is not that it is a mansard roof, or that the building is high, but that all the work above the upper floor line was done in the poorest and most "shoddy" way possible, not having half enough timber in, and not being completed.

Respectfully yours,

R. S. FINKBINE.

Adopting the advice of Mr. Finkbine, the Board of Trustees have ordered that steps be taken, as soon as practicable, to strengthen the said roof in conformity with the suggestions made in the said report.

SUNDAY SUITS.

An appropriation of twelve hundred (\$1,200) dollars was made for Sunday suits for the boys. The cloth was purchased and the suits made by the inmates who are working in the tailor shop. They are

nade of blue cloth, trimmed with brass buttons, and are made in the style of the regulation suits of the military cadet.

CONTINGENT AND REPAIR FUND.

A portion of this fund is still in the hands of the Treasurer, and the entire three thousand (\$3,000) dollars appropriated will have been expended for repairs before another appropriation can be received.

FENCE FUND.

One hundred and fifty (\$150) dollars were appropriated for the purpose of fencing in front of the school grounds. This amount has been expended, and the result is a handsome fence across the front grounds, adding much to the pleasing appearance of the grounds and enhancing the general effect.

FUND FOR FENCING PASTURE LANDS.

Since our last biennial report there has been two hundred and forty acres of pasture land fenced, making it secure from the depredations of roaming stock. The four hundred (\$400) dollars appropriated for this purpose have been expended.

FUND FOR EFFECTING CHANGE OF LAND.

There is an unexpended balance of twenty dollars and fifty cents (\$20.50) of this fund, which we ask to have transferred to the general fund.

ENGINE AND STEAM HEATING FUND.

This fund is not all expended at the present time. There is a balance of \$976.76 remaining in the hands of the Treasurer and Board of Trustees, which will be applied to putting in some of the needed heating apparatus. The steam heating of this institution is not as successful as that of the Girls' Department. The machinery is not so new, or perfect, and the steam supplied is not adequate to properly heat the building in which it is consumed. This difficulty could be overcome, in a large measure, by introducing steam through the entire Institution instead of heating it, as is now done, partially by steam and partially by stoves.

APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR (BOY'S DEPARTMENT).

The Trustees knowing the great benefit this Institution is to the State, and the wonderful work it is effecting for good, feel justified in asking for the following appropriations to further the work of reform and moral elevation among its less fortunate children, and the pressing need of enlarged capacities to carry out this work successfully:

For east wing to main building, including chapel, dining hall, kitchen and detail hall ..	\$ 27,000
For steam heating for wing.....	3,500
For contingent and repair fund.....	4,000
For laundry machinery.....	700
For cooking range.....	300
For two steam kettles.....	300
For rotary bake oven.....	650
For furnishing chapel.....	550
For chaplain's fund	500
For library	500
For salaries for officers for two years.....	20,000

For the financial condition of both departments on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1885, we respectfully refer to the report of W. J. Moir treasurer, with this explanation, that where it appears in some of the funds that the Treasurer has overpaid, that a portion of the appropriation still remains undrawn in the State treasury.

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

The object of this Institution has so often been set forth, in reports to your Excellency, that we will dwell only on such topics as are less familiar and of general public interest. In looking at the reports of various State reformatories, where boys and girls are confined under the same auspices, it is a noticeable fact that the report of the Girls' Department is always circumscribed. It is due, no doubt, to the excess of boys in point of number in the reformatories, as compared with the girls, thus claiming more attention and necessitating larger appropriations for their maintenance. Consequently, the necessities of the Girls' Department demand the same attention and serious consideration as do those of the boys. It is worthy of attention that the progress made in our country in the last few years by the girls in all the arts and sciences has so impinged upon that made by the boys that the avenues of labor are no longer closed to them. The females of this epoch have an equal opportunity with the males, and if properly directed in their labors and co-education, can make just as skilled artizans and successful teachers. The time has come, in the near future—is now—when sex will not be taken into consideration when an application is made for a situation. Every avenue of labor is open to each alike; every profession reaches out its arms to them, and every classical college, with rare exception, has thrown its doors to them without distinction. The "open sesame" has been permitted to girls of this age that a few years since was denied to the most educated and enlightened of women.

In the Iowa Industrial School the same discipline and the same method of teaching is observed in each department, and every available means employed alike, to subserve their best interest and education.

NEW MATRON.

By the death of Mrs. Angie Lewelling, the necessity was felt for appointing a new Matron, which was done by appointing Miss Mary Marshall to fill the vacancy. Miss Marshall has been occupied

with the School for over five years, and the Board of Trustees considered it the part of wisdom to appoint a person to this position who was familiar with the work of the Institution. In the death of Mrs. Jewelling, the school has lost an invaluable officer, the State one of its most faithful and efficient servants, and the children of this Department a friend whose virtues they can emulate, and the Board of Trustees a most worthy co-laborer.

EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES.

There are at this date, June 30, 1885, one hundred inmates in this Department. The older, and in many particulars, most objectionable girls have been graded out of the school, either from having obtained their majority or were considered sufficiently reformed to be again intrusted to their parents or guardians. It is to be regretted some have not proven themselves reformed, but so far as we can ascertain the larger number of discharged girls are leading virtuous and useful lives. By sending out these older girls, those remaining are more evenly graded in age, size, degree of criminality, and intellectual capacity. We do not claim *entire* reformation for all the girls who leave the Institution, but are conscious the good work done will influence them to lead better lives, and that the seed sown amongst them has not "all fallen on barren ground."

Each day the inmates are detailed to work, the house being so divided that every child is in school one half the day, and the older ones are engaged in some domestic employment the other half. The inmates are required to perform the ordinary household duties, and each girl is confined for three months to one occupation, that she may be qualified to discharge her duty satisfactorily in every branch of domestic economy. The routine of housework is sometimes onerous, and in order to relieve the monotony, sewing, fancy work, fancy knitting by hand, and some of the lighter accomplishments are taught. If there could also be introduced into this Department some of the lighter mechanical arts, of which the inmates could acquire sufficient knowledge to earn their living, many of these young girls could render themselves self-supporting by some other employment than housework.

EDUCATION.

The advancement some of these children have made in the room is phenomenal. Girls and boys who were entirely uneducated when entering the school are now experts in mental arithmetic, reading and those branches taught in our graded schools. Many of these children had never been in a school of any kind until they were admitted to this Institution. It was a revelation to them.

The moral atmosphere surrounding them is so different from anything they have ever known before. They submit with cheerfulness to the rules, regulations, and discipline of the school. A few months of physical cleanliness; a few months systematic training in habits of industry; a few months absolute subordination of their own wills to the dictates of sound moral sense, in surroundings where they have no association with the scenes they have left, and where the language they used, even the thoughts they breathed as a matter of course, in those scenes, are in these, among things forbidden. It has worked a marvelous change in many instances."

CHAPLAIN FUND.

The last General Assembly failed to make any appropriation for a chaplain fund for this department. The boys department has a surplus fund with which to defray the expense of their religious services, whilst the girls have had to depend upon gratuitous services given by some minister of the State, or, upon such services as the Superintendent could offer them. It seems an imperative duty to urge upon the Assembly the necessity of an appropriation for this purpose. The youth in this Institution are at that tender age when religious impressions are received and retained, in most cases for life. Early religious education is essential in every walk of life, especially is it necessary for those young children who have been in this respect, entirely neglected at home, whose religious sensibilities have never been stimulated by either precept or example, who have never known the strength of the invitation, "suffer little children to come unto me".

Our State certainly has religious enthusiasm enough to forward the teachings of the gospel, and the "word without guile and without price."

It cannot reasonably be expected that, out of their poverty

ergy of the State can give their time and talent to the State wards without any financial remuneration, and it is earnestly hoped the appropriation we ask for this purpose will be granted.

PURCHASE OF LAND.

The necessity for the purchase of another eighty (80) acres of land, has been rendered imperative by the fact that complaint has been made against the overflow of the sewerage of the Institution. By the purchase of the land adjoining, we would be relieved of all further trouble in this direction, as there is a good running stream on the side and we wish to purchase that would carry off all the sewerage. Of course it would not be necessary to purchase so large a tract for this purpose only, but the owner of the land declines to sell, unless the entire tract is taken. Besides this fact, the needs of the Institution require more land. We now have one hundred girls in the Institution, and milk and butter should be staple articles of food, but we only have twelve cows, and not sufficient land for their support.

FAMILY BUILDINGS.

One of the greatest needs of this department will be another family building. The \$11,000 appropriated by the last General Assembly for erecting and furnishing a family building, will be consumed before another appropriation can be reached.

This building will be completed and occupied by the early fall. After mature deliberation the cottage plan for this building was adopted. It is the experience of older institutions that the cottage plan subserves the wants of an Institution more perfectly than any other that has been adopted. It brings the children more immediately under the home influences of the Institution, and teaches them those household duties that can only be acquired by coming in direct contact with them. Those duties taught *only* by experience and observation—not by proxy. "For the attainment of the greatest good, and to enable the reforming, elevating spirit of the officers to influence the children," they should be brought into the closest possible association, which can only be effected by the cottage plan of family management, and never successfully by the congregated plan. There are too many obstacles to overcome, too many interruptions, both for teacher and pupil, to effect much good when so many are thrown together.

"The delinquent child must be regarded and treated as one diseased, needing in a certain sense the same attention that by the physician to his sick patient. Its condition must be and watched at every stage of its progress, and classification from time to time so as to reach the best results."

The appropriation asked for the next building will be in that granted for the present one by about one thousand (\$1) lars. In the plan adopted we have been compelled, in order within the appropriation, to dispense with many conveniences and necessary additions. It was the intention to make this for all subsequent buildings, but owing to the smallness of the appropriation the basement was dispensed with, which will be no store room, and should contain a play room for the smaller children in inclement weather.

In selecting a plan for this building the Board of Trustees used every means in their power to guard against all danger from fire in construction, and have introduced an extra stairway as a means of escape from the upper floor should such an emergency arise.

The congested system of dormitories is now regarded as detrimental alike to health and morals, and in the construction of the new building individual sleeping apartments will be built. All other charities are introducing in their modern building the cell block system as more conducive to health, tidiness of surroundings and convenience.

LAUNDRY.

The incompleteness of this department in its proper application in carrying on its work, is observable to any one who visits it. The work in this department of the Institution has grown to such proportions that "washing by hand" is a task too great for contentment, much less essaying. The absence of stationary washing tubs necessitates much unnecessary lifting and carrying of water, and exposes these young girls, who are still growing, and many of them not robust, to the consequent physical ailments generally resulting from such over-exertion. It is particularly essential an appropriation should be made to furnish the laundry with proper machinery for executing all work in this line in the most approved style. Another advantage it will be in a healthful respect to the inmates. According to the State should also be considered. The Industrial School for Girls at Milwaukee has an income of over twelve

dollars per annum from their laundry and sewing-room work. The work is accomplished by the inmates, and is ordered from the city. As the girls' department of the Iowa Industrial School is situated so far from the capitol city we doubt not much work could be procured here there better facilities for executing it, and the laundry be made almost if not entirely self-supporting, and we will add here that plain sewing could also be made remunerative.

CONTINGENT AND REPAIR FUND.

We cannot too strongly urge upon you the importance of a generous contingent and repair fund for this department. The main building must certainly receive attention before the Legislature convenes again or suffer serious damage from the elements. Appropriations have been repeatedly asked for this purpose, but we have been granted only the most meagre sums, barely sufficient to meet such exigencies as are constantly arising; and this building has been necessarily neglected. It should be thoroughly painted. The interior has already suffered to considerable extent on account of the leaking roof, which should be at once renewed, and the building thoroughly painted inside and out. The necessity of a contingent fund is apparent to all. Many contingents arise in which money is needed, and for which no appropriation has been made. As an example: at the present time, and for a number of months past, one hundred girls bathe once a week in the ordinary wash-tubs used in the laundry. Iron bath-tubs would cost, perhaps, \$25 each, with the necessary plumbing, and yet they cannot be purchased unless we have a fund upon which we can draw to pay for them, as we are strictly prohibited by law from using funds which have been appropriated for other purposes.

LIBRARY FUND.

There is a balance of \$201.50 of this fund yet unexpended, which will be invested in books and periodicals as soon as the Superintendent thinks proper. The room now used as a library is being more comfortably arranged, and when fitted especially for library purposes will be inviting and restful.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

The fifty dollars (\$50.00) appropriated for the purchase of trees and small fruits, have been expended, and the result is so acceptable. There should be more attention paid to the trees and fruits. It should not be overlooked that the trees are an adornment to the place, and fruit culture an industry that can be pursued by girls as well as by boys.

COW-STABLE AND OUT-BUILDINGS.

With the one thousand dollars (\$1,000) appropriated for the purpose to build cow stable and out-buildings, it was decided to erect a new building, and place a substantial stone foundation under the old barn, and place a substantial stone foundation under the old structure. This was done, and the building now measures forty-eight feet, accommodating six horses, fourteen cows, a carriage house, and an abundance of room for storing hay, etc. This barn, as now arranged, will answer for many years, and all demands of this department for stable and barn accommodation.

WATER SUPPLY.

The most vexatious question of this department is the water supply. At the Boys' Department the supply of pure water is abundant, whilst here the want of it has at times almost produced a famine. The appropriation of \$1,500 for a water fund has almost been exhausted, and yet the problem how water will be obtained in sufficient quantities, for the needs of the Institution, is not solved. In two places have been made for water, in one of which a well was reached at a depth of one hundred and forty feet, but it did not supply sufficient quantity to supply the necessity. After digging and boring the remaining ninety feet, most excellent drinking water was obtained, which rises slowly in the well, a depth of about ten feet. Finding this supply exhausted at the close of each day, as a sort the reservoir system was adopted, by draining the surface of the land into a small, natural basin that lies just east of the office building. This promises an abundant supply of water for all purposes, excepting cooking. If this reservoir must be depended on for a continuous supply of water, then the basin must be lined with stone and the bottom laid with rip rap, and a wall of shale or stone to prevent any washing of the sides. To accomplish this will

outlay of at least two thousand dollars (\$2,000). This cost would probably be less than to bore for an artesian well. It can be demonstrated that the only practical solution of the water problem, in this case, will be the reservoir system. By this an unlimited supply of soft water can be obtained, and experimental well digging and boring abolished.

STEAM SUPPLY.

The steam heating of this department is as near perfection, in its results, as such a system can be made. We are convinced that by this system of heating there is great economy, as from one central boiler house all buildings are heated, and steam is supplied for cooking and laundry purposes, and also furnishing hot water where it is needed.

ORDINARY FUND.

For many years past there has not been an appropriation for replenishing furniture. Whenever a chair, table, clock or carpet is purchased, the purchase price of the articles is taken from the support fund, which means just so much food and clothing taken from the children.

Ten dollars per month is not an exorbitant amount with which to furnish every necessary of life for one individual, and whenever any article is purchased and paid for, from the support fund, this amount must be deducted from the bread and butter supply of the children, which means every comfort these children have.

There should be some provision by which each department could have an independent fund which could be used to pay salaries, purchase furniture, replenish school desks, carpets, chairs, etc.

The Visiting Committee appointed by the last General Assembly recommended the advisability of such a fund, and its necessity cannot be too strongly urged.

TO PAY THE TREASURER.

It is also desired that the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees shall receive some compensation for his services. He has been connected with the School for the past thirteen years, and in his position as Treasurer has never received the slightest remuneration. His duties are onerous and responsible, much of his time must be devoted to

the business of the Institution, thus detracting from his interests, and it is not asking too much of the State, to recognize the value of his services by paying him at least a nominal salary.

APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

New family building and heating the same.....	\$ 12,
Furnishing same.....	1,
Contingent fund.....	2,
Repair fund.....	2,
Chaplain fund.....	
Library and school books.....	
Heating new building	1,
Completing water supply.....	2,
New roof, new floors, etc., on and in main building.....	1,
Furniture fund.....	1,
Sewer and drainage.....	
Trees and small fruits.....	
Laundry machinery.....	1,
Bath tubs and plumbing.....	
Purchase of 80 acres of land.....	4,

THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

under its present management, is in a most encouraging development, successful and effective in all its work. There is not any reason why it should not continue in. And in its present position its condition has become one of the foremost charities of the State. The fact that the commonwealth of Iowa is to be congratulated that it has had so able and efficient superintendents at the head of this Institution, and that the tax-payers and citizens of the State generally exhibit more respect for it, by visiting the School and familiarizing themselves with its work and management, many erroneous impressions would be removed. They would see the green fields, and open doors, the freedom of movement in, and go out, the unrestricted intimacy existing between teacher and pupil, and the home atmosphere that pervades the entire Institution. The idea of its being a prison with barred doors, and harsh discipline, would give place to the truth, that it is a *home* for unfortunate children, where kind encouragement inspires them to exert every effort to become better, and to realize that "everybody's hand is not against them, or theirs against everybody."

It is an open secret that almost without exception, State legislatures ask for appropriations largely in excess of their needs.

at an economic administration of the finances of the State will not grant the requests, and reduce the amount to a proper minimum. The Industrial School has avoided as much as possible asking excessive appropriations, appreciating the onerous burden imposed on the taxpayers to support so many public charities. The estimates for this Institution are made as closely as possible, and what we ask is fully sufficient for our support and maintenance.

Trusting the next General Assembly will appreciate the efforts made in behalf of this Institution by former legislative bodies and grant the appropriations asked, we respectfully submit this report.

J. A. PARVIN.

THOS. E. CORNHILL.

THOS. MITCHELL.

W. J. MOIR.

MRS. LOUISE HALL.

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF BOY'S DEPARTMENT.

to the *Board of Trustees*:

I have the honor to present to you the following as the Ninth Biennial Report of the Boy's Department of Iowa Industrial School:

STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

Whole number of boys committed to the School since its opening, September 21, 1888, to June 30, 1895	1,095
Number discharged and otherwise released from the School	805
Number remaining in School June 30, 1895.	290

TABLE II.

Number of boys in School July 1, 1888.....	240
Number received from July 1, 1888 to June 30, 1895.....	168
Whole number in School for the two years.....	408
Number released by Board of Trustees.....	97
Number pardoned by Governor....	2
Number escaped.....	9
Number died.....	6
Number released on writ of habeas corpus.....	4
Whole number released, pardoned, died and escaped.....	118
Increase for the two years.....	50
Whole number in School June 30, 1895.....	290
Average age of those received for two years	13½
Average age of boys in School June 30, 1895	14

TABLE III.

Showing number of commitments each month.

July, 1883.....
August, 1883.....
September, 1883.....
October, 1883.....
November, 1883.....
December, 1883.....
January, 1884.....
February, 1884.....
March, 1884.....
April, 1884.....
May, 1884.....
June, 1884.....
First year.....
July, 1884.....
August, 1884.....
September, 1884.....
October, 1884.....
November, 1884.....
December, 1884.....
January, 1885.....
February, 1885.....
March, 1885.....
April, 1885.....
May, 1885.....
June, 1885.....
Second year.....
Whole number for two years.....

TABLE IV.

Showing counties from which commitments were made.

Appanoose.....
Adams.....
Boone.....
Buena Vista.....
Black Hawk.....
Benton.....
Bremer.....
Cedar.....
Calhoun.....
Clarke.....

lay	1
linton	5
herokee	1
layton	1
ass	4
ecatur	4
es Moines	9
allas	4
ubnque	5
elaware	1
ayette	1
loyd	1
runklin	1
uthrie	1
amilton	1
umboldt	2
enry	2
arrison	1
ardin	2
da	1
ones	9
asper	8
ohnson	2
ackson	2
ackuk	1
inn	8
ee	17
Monroe	2
Monona	3
Mahaska	3
Madison	1
Marshall	3
Muscatine	4
Marion	1
Pottawattamie	1
Polk	8
Poweshiek	1
Page	3
Shelby	2
Scott	3
Tama	3
Taylor	1
Union	1
Van Buren	2
Winneblesh	4
Wapello	3

Woodbury.....	
Wayne	
Washington	
Whole number.....	

TABLE V.

Showing by whom committed.

District court	
Circuit court.....	
Superior court	
Police court.....	
Total.....	

TABLE VI.

Showing cause of commitment.

Larceny.....	
Incorrigibility.....	
Vagrancy	
Burglary	
Manslaughter	
Highway robbery	
Assault and battery.....	
Carrying concealed weapons	
Obtaining goods under false pretense.....	
Grand larceny.....	
Malicious mischief	
Robbery.....	
Arson	
Attempt commit rape.....	
Total.....	

TABLE VII.

Showing at what age committed.

Eight years old.....	5
Nine years old.....	8
Ten years old.....	7
Eleven years old.....	15
Twelve years old.....	21
Thirteen years old.....	20
Fourteen years old.....	22
Fifteen years old.....	47
Sixteen years old.....	9
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Total.....	168

TABLE VIII.

Showing nativity.

Iowa.....	115
Illinois.....	14
New York.....	12
Ohio.....	5
Pennsylvania.....	4
Missouri.....	3
Kansas.....	2
Wisconsin.....	3
Denmark.....	1
Michigan.....	1
Minnesota.....	1
California.....	1
Montana Territory.....	1
Tennessee.....	1
Kentucky.....	1
Dakota Territory.....	1
Unknown.....	2
<hr/>	
Total.....	168

TABLE IX.

Showing parentage.

American
German
Irish
Colored American
English
Bohemian
Norwegian
Unknown
Dane
Scotch
Sweden
French
Total

TABLE X.

Showing social condition.

Father dead
Mother dead
Both parents dead
Parents separated
Both parents living
Father in State's prison
Total

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

760 acres of land
Main building
Four family buildings
Shop building
Barn
Carpenter and blacksmith shop
Ice house
Wood house
Steam heating and cooking apparatus

LIVE STOCK.

10 head of horses.....	\$ 750.00
8 head of mules	600.00
1 bull	75.00
17 head of cows	940.00
6 head of three year old cattle.....	320.00
10 head of two year old cattle.....	300.00
7 head of one year old cattle	170.00
9 head of calves.....	95.00
8 head of hogs.....	228.00
4 head of pigs and shoats	88.00

MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.

8 sets harness	\$ 120.00
2 saddles	10.00
1 spring wagon.....	50.00
1 carriage	200.00
5 farm wagons	200.00
5 pair of bob sleds.....	50.00
1 pair of light bobs.....	30.00
5 corn plows.....	75.00
5 stirring plows	60.00
1 grain drill	20.00
5 harrows	40.00
1 field roller.....	10.00
1 mowing machine	10.00
1 combined reaper and mower.....	100.00
1 corn planter	30.00
3 road scrapers.....	15.00
1 hay scales	40.00
1 hay rake and fork	30.00
Cross-cut saws, pitchforks, spades, shovels, scythes, hoes, etc.	100.00

LIBRARY AND SCHOOL FURNITURE.

100 volumes books	\$ 450.00
2 book cases and 230 school desks.....	435.00
Globes, maps and school books.....	300.00

HOUSE FURNITURE.

2	cooking ranges
38	heating stoves.....
8	farm boilers.....
30	dining hall tables.....
295	dining hall stools.....
80	chairs
200	pair iron bed steads
50	wooden bed steads.....
14	walnut bed steads.....
	Mattresses, bedding and blankets
	Carpets and window fixtures
5	chamber sets
	Parlor furniture.....
	Secretaries, wardrobes, etc
10	couches.....
	Chandeliers, lamps, etc.....
	Office furniture.....
4	sewing machines
7	clocks.....
	Dining hall and kitchen ware.....
	Shoeshop tools
	Carpenter tools.....
	Blacksmith tools.....
	Laundry apparatus.....

SUPPLIES ON HAND JUNE 30, 1885.

5	tons soft coal.....
100	cords wood
	Groceries and provisions
	Leather and shoe findings
	Medicines, surgical and dental instruments
400	bushels corn.....
500	bushels wheat.....
100	bushels oats.....

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.
1888.	
Aug. 31	Charles Koester, meat
Aug. 31	Pay roll of officers for August, 1888
Sept. 8	Shenerman Bros., clothing
Sept. 10	Wemott, Howard & Co., chinaware
Sept. 11	J. F. Cady, fugitive
Sept. 13	L. D. Lewelling, Girls' Department
Sept. 30	Allen Meader, repairs
Sept. 30	L. P. Bowes, coal
Sept. 30	John S. Hadley, hardware
Sept. 30	Alword & Forker, groceries
Sept. 30	E. F. Gaines, groceries
Sept. 30	J. H. Smith & Son, sundries
Sept. 30	Central Iowa Railway Company, freight
Sept. 30	C. M. Lee, plow
Sept. 30	F. M. Petty, clothing
Sept. 30	George Staley, sundries
Sept. 30	J. H. Hammond, medicines
Sept. 30	S. E. Whitney, hardware
Sept. 30	Sawen & French, plow
Sept. 30	Meader & Van Voorhis, flour
Sept. 30	Iowa and Minnesota Telephone Co., res
Sept. 30	United States Express Co., expressage
Sept. 30	Officer's pay roll for September, 1888
Oct. 10	Ellis Cheese Manufacturing Co., provis
Oct. 16	H. C. Sweet, stoneware
Oct. 16	J. W. Stephens, labor
Oct. 22	Bradley & Hubbard, leather
Oct. 22	J. T. Robinson & Co., notions
Oct. 22	L. D. Lewelling, Girls' Department
Oct. 31	Ellen Piel, provisions
Oct. 31	L. P. Bowes, coal
Oct. 31	E. F. Gaines, groceries
Oct. 31	F. A. Narum, groceries
Oct. 31	I. O. Narum, sundries
Oct. 31	F. M. Petty, sundries
Oct. 31	Alword & Forker, groceries
Oct. 31	Charles Koester, meat
Oct. 31	J. C. Moorman, sundries
Oct. 31	S. G. Winchester, sundries
Oct. 31	Meader & Van Voorhis, flour
Oct. 31	J. E. Hulbert, sundries
Oct. 31	S. E. Whitney, hardware
Oct. 31	Officers' pay roll for October, 1888
Nov. 2	Gilman Terra Cotta works, terra cotta
Nov. 6	M. W. Molr, posting books
Nov. 9	S. D. Dye, provisions
Nov. 15	L. D. Lewelling, Girls' Department
Nov. 21	Shaver Wagon Co., carriage and shop w
Nov. 21	M. E. Wood, sewing machine
Nov. 26	J. T. Robinson & Co., notions
Nov. 26	Woodman's Wind Mill Co., repairs
Nov. 30	A. E. Smith, sundries
Nov. 30	Allen Meader, repairs
Nov. 30	I. O. Narum, groceries

MENT—CONTINUED.

IN WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
.....	\$ 65.66
.....	87.12
.....	202.17
.....	872.81
.....	19.65
.....	49.65
.....	154.94
o., telegraphing.....	6.29
rices.....	35.00
.....	26.40
.....	18.25
.....	27.72
.....	277.00
.....	4.85
.....	14 86
ber, 1883.....	725.00
artment.....	845.00
ns.....	10.50
.....	22.80
.....	30.45
repairs.....	35.60
visions.....	18.50
.....	28.60
.....	19.03
.....	125.00
.....	19 03
.....	14.79
.....	5.85
.....	74.50
.....	117.62
.....	3 84
.....	11.20
.....	13.92
.....	42.00
.....	3.56
.....	219.50
.....	3.42
.....	88 55
.....	23.40
.....	27.48
.....	48.33
ns.....	95 12
., rent.....	6.00
expressage.....	3.35
essage.....	5.75
.....	11.64
ber, 1883....	719.50
artment...	855 00
g.....	6.90
.....	15.00
ap.....	51.00
ap.....	55.55
.....	6.60
.....	242.60

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM ISSUED AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.
1884	
Jan. 31	S. E. Whitney, hardware
Jan. 31	F. M. Petty, clothing
Jan. 31	J. E. Hulbert, sundries
Jan. 31	Meador & Van Vorhis, flour
Jan. 31	Chas. Koester, meat
Jan. 31	E. F. Gaines, groceries
Jan. 31	J. H. Smith, sundries
Jan. 31	Alvord & Forker, groceries
Jan. 31	J. W. Zieger, agent, coal
Jan. 31	Officers' pay roll for January, 1884
Feb. 6	J. Dolph, printing
Feb. 6	M. W. Moir, posting books
Feb. 8	Peter Henderson & Co., garden seeds
Feb. 11	Sayre & Alison, meat
Feb. 11	C. W. Strothers, wood
Feb. 16	L. D. Lewelling, Girls' Department
Feb. 18	A. S. Barnes & Co., books
Feb. 19	David C. Cook, notions
Feb. 19	C. I. & D. B'y Co., freight
Feb. 29	J. Edgington, coal
Feb. 29	Lathrop & Dickey, wood
Feb. 29	E. F. Gaines, groceries
Feb. 29	John S. Hadley, hardware
Feb. 29	I. O. Narum, groceries
Feb. 29	Allen Meador, repairs
Feb. 29	Charles Koester, meat
Feb. 29	J. W. Zieger, coal
Feb. 29	S. G. Winchester, drugs
Feb. 29	John Hall, coal
Feb. 29	J. C. Moorman, sundries
Feb. 29	Meador & Van Voorhis, flour
Feb. 29	Alvord & Forker, groceries
Feb. 29	George Staley, sundries
Feb. 29	Officers' pay-roll for February, 1884
March 15	L. D. Lewelling, Girls' Department
March 15	E. J. Johnson, labor
March 15	Allen Meador, repairs
March	g.
March	l.
March	.....
March	wood
March	coal
March	ceries
March	es
March	andise
March	ugs
March	ware
March	es
March	tur e.
March	his, flour
March	ithing
March	at
March	is Co., expressage
March 31	Norman Lienty, drugs
March 31	J. D. Seeberger, hardware

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.
1884.	
June	3 W. S. Preston, provisions
June	23 M. C. Dixon, livery
June	27 W. Chassell, cheese
June	28 J. Edgington, coal
June	30 L. D. Lewelling, Girls' Department
June	30 S. G. Winchester, drugs
June	30 Allen Meader, repairs
June	30 M. W. Moir, stamps
June	30 Alvord & Forker, groceries
June	30 C. M. Lee, implements
June	30 Meader & Vanvoorhis, flour
June	30 E. F. Gaines, groceries
June	30 Ezra Nuckolls, goods
June	30 S. E. Whitney, hardware
June	30 H. E. Bemis, meat
June	30 M. Frisbie, repairs
June	30 John S. Hadley, hardware
June	30 D. O. Loy, tiling
June	30 Western Union Telegraph Co., telegraphing
June	30 United States and American Express Cos., express
June	30 J. G. McElroy, furniture
June	30 Charles Koester, meat
June	30 J. W. Zeiger, coal
June	30 B. J. Miles, sundries
June	30 Officers' pay roll for June, 1884
July	9 B. F. Frederick & Co., hardware
July	9 Engle & Co., provisions
July	9 A. L. Clock, fugitive
July	10 James S. Ross, printing
July	11 Wm. Chassell, cheese
July	12 R. Billings, provisions
July	14 W. B. Tompkins, books
July	16 S. R. Findley, fugitive
July	17 L. D. Lewelling, Girls' Department
July	17 American Express Co., express
July	19 Central Iowa Railway Co., freight
July	19 Richard Johnson, labor
July	31 L. P. Bowes, coal
July	31 E. F. Gaines, groceries
July	31 F. M. Petty, sundries
July	31 S. G. Winchester, drugs
July	31 Allen Meader, repairs
July	31 Meader & Vanvoorhis, flour
July	31 S. E. Whitney, hardware
July	31 Western Union Telegraph Co., telegraphing
July	31 I. O. Narum, groceries
July	31 Alvord & Forker, groceries
July	31 H. E. Bemis, meat
July	31 Officers' pay roll for July, 1884
Aug.	16 O. Gleason, threshing
Aug.	16 Gaston & Quinn, garden seeds
Aug.	16 R. F. Ripley, provisions
Aug.	16 F. A. Norris, merchandise
Aug.	30 S. G. Winchester, drugs
Aug.	30 J. H. Smith & Son, merchandise

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1884		
Aug.	\$ 14.98
Aug.	9.95
Aug.	7.00
Aug.	157.99
Aug.	118.65
Aug.	189.98
Aug.	.....t.....	890.00
Aug.	145.05
Aug.	52.24
Aug.	245.12
Aug.	22.45
Aug.	35.07
Aug.	58.00
Aug.	774.00
Sept.	40.00
Sept.	10.50
Sept.	8.00
Sept.	.....lise.....	51.32
Sept.	10.35
Sept.	15.00
Sept.	281.06
Sept.	182.32
Sept.	.....t.....	900.00
Sept.	19.90
Sept.	45.00
Sept.	15.00
Sept.	106.01
Sept.	12.40
Sept.	56.91
Sept.	.....y, telegraphing.....	8.80
Sept.	19.32
Sept.	19.33
Sept.	206.63
Sept.	.....mpany, rent.....	11.00
Sept.	97.17
Sept.	282.05
Sept.	54.10
Sept.	51.00
Sept.	4.50
Sept.	44.80
Sept.	13.84
Sept.	742.00
Oct.	11.45
Oct.	2.50
Oct.	79.10
Oct.	22.05
Oct.	20.00
Oct.	.....es.....	44.00
Oct.	.....t.....	900.00
Oct.	824.53
Oct.	35.32
Oct.	82.40
Oct.	448.17
Oct.	100.00
Oct.	13.40

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.
1884.	
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FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM ISSUED AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1885.		
May 30	Pitkin & Thomas, clothing.....	\$ 259.78
May 30	Peter .. en seeds.....	89.85
May 30	Pay-rol Boys' Department.....	828.50
June 18	L. D. Department.....	975.00
June 18	have: cksmithing.....	72.40
June 18	B. E. ice.....	10.00
June 27	John f are.....	11.48
June 27	C. M.	54.17
June 30	H. E. Bemis, meat.....	200.88
June 30	E. F. Gaines, groceries.....	80.61
June 30	James S. Ross, printing	10.00
June 30	S. E. Whitney, hardware.....	24.77
June 30	A. E. Smith, harnessware.....	94.89
June 30	I. O. Narum, groceries.....	7.48
June 30	F. A. Norris, merchandise.....	15.70
June	lick & Doan, repairs.....	85.00
June	ldy Bros., merchandise....	18.81
June	vord & Forker, groceries.....	187.00
June	ra Nuckols, silverware.....	10.00
June	G. McElroy, furniture....	5.10
June	H. Hammond, drugs.....	14.27
June	G. Winchester, drugs.....	83.28
June	llen Meader, blacksmithing.....	4.10
June	eadar & Van Voorhis, flour.....	263.05
June	entral Iowa R'y Co., freight.....	68.94
June	I. & D. R'y Co., freight.....	18.28
June	wa and Minnesota Telephone Co., rent..	12.00
June	. W. Moir, stamps.....	65.08
June	nited States Express Co., express.....	3.50
June	andard Coal Co., coal.....	12.00
June	estern Union Telegraph Co., telegrams.....	9.69
June 30	J. W. Zelger, coal.....	10.62
June 30	Pay-roll for June, 1885, Boys' Department.....	795 00
		\$ 78,488.44

DISBURSEMENTS.

The foregoing vouchers are classified as follows:

Provisions	\$
Current expense.....	
Girls' Department.....	
Farm	
Library.....	
Fuel	
Stationery.....	
Fugitive.....	
Clothing.....	
Medical	
Salary	
Repairs and improvements	
Labor	
Lights	
Kitchen furniture	
Interest and discount.....	
House furniture.....	
School expense	
Live stock.....	
Balance in hands of Superintendent June 30, 1885	
Total.....	\$

RECEIPTS.

Cash receipts for two years ending June 30, 1885:

Balance in hands of Superintendent July 1, 1883.....	\$	808.42
Hogs sold		321.80
Cattle sold.		651.28
Paper rags sold.....		24.80
Onions sold.....		6.00
Board of boys		59.00
Shoe shop		64.20
Tailor shop.....		11.00
Sand sold		2.25
Hay sold		11.25
Sundries.....		15.06
W. J. Moir, Treasurer, boys support		50,972.00
W. J. Moir, Treasurer, girls support		21,065.00
Total.....	\$	78,512.08

GARDNER'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of Iowa Industrial School:

The products of the garden for the years 1888 and 1889 follows, with their approximate market value attached:

FOR YEAR 1888.

200 bushels green peas, at 50 cents	
150 bushels beets, at 50 cents	
1,100 heads early cabbage, at 5 cents	
75 bushels carrots, at 50 cents	
100 bushels sweet corn, at 40 cents	
150 buckets lettuce, at 20 cents	
40 bushels cucumbers, at \$1	
500 watermellons, at 5 cents ..	
800 muskmellons, at 8 cents	
250 bushels onions, at \$1	
20 bushels peas, at \$1	
200 bushels early potatoes, at 50 cents	
40 bushels radishes, at \$1	
200 Hubbard squash, at 8 cents	
150 bushels tomatoes, at 50 cents	
100 bushels turnips, at 25 cents	
300 gallons sour kraut, at 15 cents	
Total	

FOR YEAR 1884.

11 buckets asparagus, at 20 cents.....	\$ 81.20
10 bushels green beans, at 50 cents	115.00
10 bushels beets, at 50 cents	88.00
1000 heads early cabbage, at 5 cents.....	150.00
500 heads late cabbage, at 3 cents.....	105.00
10 bushels carrots, at 50 cents.....	75.00
220 plants celery, at 2 cents	64.40
10 bushels sweet corn, at 50 cents.....	70.00
10 bushels cucumbers, at \$1.00.....	40.00
10 buckets lettuce, at 20 cents	72.00
100 water melons, at 5 cents	80.00
10 musk melons, at 3 cents	27.00
1000 bunches green onions, at 2 cents.....	40.00
10 bushels onions, at \$1.00.....	290.00
1 bushel onion sets, at \$3.00	3.00
10 bushels parsnips, at 50 cents..	55.00
5 bushels peas, at \$1.00.	55.00
10 bushels peppers, at \$1.00.....	10.00
78 bushels early potatoes, at 50 cents.	189.00
10 sweet pumpkins, at 3 cents.....	9.00
300 bunches radishes, at 2 cents.....	26.00
10 gallon rhubarb, at 10 cents.....	20.00
3 buckets spinach, at 10 cents.....	7.80
10 Hubbard squash, at 3 cents.....	4.20
10 bushels sweet potatoes, at 50 cents.....	25.00
50 bushels tomatoes, at 50 cents	125.00
54 bushels turnips, at 25 cents.....	38.50
100 quarts raspberries, at 5 cents.....	15.00
100 quarts currants, at 5 cents.....	10.00
Total	\$ 1,787.00

Very respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM CRAWFORD, *Gardener.*

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of Iowa Industrial School:

Herewith I hand you report of products of farm for two years
and 1884; being simply a statement of the products grown
on farm.

FOR YEAR 1883.

Corn.....	8,000
Oats.....	1,000
White beans.....	200
Potatoes.....	1,000
Hay.....	200
Broom corn.....	0

FOR YEAR 1884.

Corn.....	4,500
Oats.....	1,000
Potatoes.....	1,000
White beans.....	100
Hay.....	200
Broom corn.....	0

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. S. SHAFER, J.

THE FARM ACCOUNT.

The following account is designed to show approximately the financial relation which the farm sustains to the Institution. If there was no revenue derived from it we would still insist that it would be a necessary adjunct to a reformatory institution. No branch of industry is more congenial and healthful to the growing boy than the farm and garden. We have tried to make a fair estimate of the income on account of the farm, and have surely not overrated anything, and some items are rated very low, as for instance, milk at ten cents per gallon. The grain and hay raised on farm are not credited to farm account, for they are consumed by stock, and farm gets credit for stock sold and used and use of teams in hauling. We credit farm account with only such grading and hauling done by farm teams as would have to be hired if done in case we had no farm and farm teams. The broom corn we make into brooms for home use.

MONEY PAID OUT ON ACCOUNT OF FARM.

To salary of farmer for 24 months, at \$80	\$ 720.00
To salary of gardener for 24 months, at \$30	720.00
To one span mules	250.00
To one thoroughbred bull	100.00
To one thoroughbred boar	25.00
To four farm wagons, at \$45	180.00
To one pair light bobs	65.00
To fencing lumber	175.00
To barb wire	75.00
To fence posts	100.00
To harness	100.00
To corn plow	22.00
To stirring plow	16.00
To putting up hay scales	25.00
To repairs on wagons, farming implements, garden tools, shoeing horses, all kinds of blacksmithing, farm and garden tools, and all incidental expenses of the farm for two years	1,283.90
To balance profit on farm	6,271.16
	<hr/>
	\$ 10,078.06

RECEIVED BY SCHOOL ON ACCOUNT OF FARM.

by stock sold.....	
by hay sold	
by sand sold.....	
by 38 head hogs butchered, 14,350 pounds, at 4 cents.....	
by 5 head cattle slaughtered, 5,580 pounds, at 8 cents	
by 350 bushels white beans, at \$1.50.....	
by 2,800 bushels potatoes, at 40 cents.....	
by broom corn, 4 tons, at \$50.....	
by hauling 1,350 tons coal from depot, at 50 cents	
by hauling 385 cords wood from timber, from three to five miles away, at \$1.....	
by 60 days teaming, grading and improving grounds, with 5 teams at \$2 per day per team.....	
by 15 days teaming with 5 teams, making good road, at \$2.....	
by hauling 40 cords stone for family buildings, at \$5.....	
by hauling 140,000 brick, at 50 cents.....	
by hauling 80,000 feet lumber from depot, for family buildings, at 50 cents.....	
by sash, doors, mouldings, etc.....	
by hauling 2 cars lime... ..	
by 5 days hauling sand for family building, with 5 teams, at \$2 per day per team	
by hauling 40 cords rock for hospital building, at \$5	
by hauling 20,000 feet lumber, at 50 cents	
by hauling sash and doors	
by hauling sand for same	
by 400 bushels corn used in making corn meal for School, at 25 cts.....	
by 10,950 gallons milk, at 10 cents.....	
by 2,100 pounds butter made, at 10 cents.....	
by keeping one team driving horses for use of School, two years, at 25 cents per day.....	
by garden vegetables, as per gardener's estimate for 1883	
by garden vegetables, as per gardener's estimate for 1884	

LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES AND THEIR SALARIES.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	SALARY PER ANNUM.
B. J. Miles and wife.....	Superintendent and matron.....	\$ 1,500
D. M. Crouse and wife.....	Asst. supt. and assistant matron...	900
W. F. Hewett and wife.....	Manager and teacher, No. 1 family.	780
Wm. E. Whitney and wife..	Manager and teacher, No. 2 family.	680
C. H. Waterman and wife...	Manager and teacher, No. 3 family.	600
D. J. Dickinson and wife...	Manager and teacher, No. 4 family.	720
Joe Hardin and wife.....	Manager and teacher, No. 5 family.	600
J. O. Floyd.....	Engineer.....	540
F. E. Evans.	Stockman.....	420
J. F. Shaffer.....	Farmer.....	360
O. A. McDonald.....	Shoe-maker.....	360
Will.....	Gardener.....	360
Geo.....	Night watch.....	300
Mrs.....	In charge of laundry.....	240
Mrs.....	In charge of bake shop.....	240
Mrs.....	In charge of tailor shop.....	240
Mrs.....	In charge of dining hall.....	180
Mrs.....	In charge of dining hall.....	180
Mrs.....	In charge of kitchen.....	180
Mrs.....	In charge of kitchen.....	180
Mrs.....	In charge of dining hall.....	180

The foregoing statistical tables are approximately correct. In instances it is impossible to get positive information in our statistics, as the boy himself does not always know his age, parentage, etc.

The funds coming into my hands have been paid out as a "financial statement," and no debts are outstanding. The money could be used to good advantage in the better support of the School.

HEALTH.

The health of the boys has been generally good. Last year mumps were epidemic for a few weeks among the boys, but with no serious results. There has been during the two years six deaths from an accident, one from meningitis, two from pneumonia and one from consumption. The mortality is small, when we take into consideration that our population is nearly three hundred.

SCHOOLS.

The progress and improvement in our schools has been very marked. Each grade has been supplied with all necessary apparatus and presided over by a first class teacher. Any one to see what has been done, in this particular line of work, must be struck with the class of humanity that we have for pupils, and the progress in their illiteracy, when they are sent to us.

Many of the boys cannot read nor write when they come to us. They are immediately put into school and required to attend regularly. This, to them, is at first irksome, but they soon fall into the ways of the school and become interested, and make very considerable progress in their studies.

These boys, left to themselves and their surroundings, would remain illiterate. Some plan, therefore, for their education that is farther reaching than our public school system must be able to bear on them, or their education is not accomplished. So we have here, inasmuch as a prompt attendance every day of our school grades is positively required.

The moral improvement and work of the two years has been very satisfactory. The number of escapes has been less in proportion to the population than any preceding biennial period. There is a cheerful obedience to the rules and regulations of the Industrial School on the part of most of the boys, and the tasks and duties re-

them quite willingly performed; all of which is good evidence of the moral reform which we hope to bring about in the lives and character of all the boys who are intrusted to our care.

Not all the boys do well while here, and some of them leave the Institution after being here two, three or four years, to do worse than before they came. These belong to the "criminal class," who have an hereditary predisposition to crime. They soon get into the penitentiary, and their career is pointed to as an evidence of the failure of this Institution to do its work. This judgment is wrong, for where there is one boy who goes the "crime class road," there are five who make good law-abiding men. The mistaken judgment comes from the fact that the "five" who move along quietly in the common avocations of life are overlooked by those rendering judgment. We are frequently in receipt of letters from boys who are full of gratitude for what the Institution has done for them. They say they find a much more pleasant way of life in the quiet, honest pursuit of the avocation or trade which they learned while here, than they formerly knew in their ways of idleness and crime.

There has been the past winter a remarkable religious experience among the boys, some seventy-five of them having professed conversion. Revs. Thomas Simmons and E. Adams, of Eldora, have been largely instrumental in this work of grace. They have preached regularly here, with but little pay or reward other than the consciousness of having performed what they have regarded as one of their duties. We hope you will see fit to ask the Legislature to make an appropriation for such services for the coming two years. There are great possibilities in this child-saving business, and we believe that any investment made in this line will not have been done in vain.

THE MANUAL WORK OF THE TWO YEARS.

The manual work of the period has been none the less satisfactory. We have finished grading the front yard; built an ornamental fence in front of the grounds; made 1,160 rods of farm fence; laid 7,000 feet tile drain; built a mile of gravel road; planted out two hundred forest trees, twenty-five ornamental trees, two hundred fruit trees and six acres of willow grove; have hauled the lumber, brick, lime, sand and stone for the two buildings that have been erected, and done our ordinary farm, garden and shop work. The farm and garden work is a great blessing to the boys, for they need and enjoy just

her rest, and we know not why, so young in years. But the good works of her noble life lives after her to do us good and encourage us in our efforts to rescue the perishing.

We are very thankful to the clergy of Eldora for their kindness in rendering gratuitous services, and to many friends throughout the State who have sent us boxes of papers and books for distribution among the boys, and to the publishers of the Des Moines Register, Eldora Herald, Eldora Ledger, Trade News, Iowa Falls Sentinel, Muscatine Journal, Marengo Republican, Mt. Pleasant Journal, Vinton Eagle, Marshall Times-Republican, Marshall Statesman, Marshalltown Electric Light, Mitchell Republican, Mitchell D. T., and the Deaf Mute Hawkeye, for their kindness in sending us their papers. We enjoy and are very grateful for the kindly and favorable mention that has been made of our work by the press of the State.

We are under special obligations to the newspapers and good people of Hardin county for their good will and hearty co-operation.

In closing, I wish to express our appreciation of the faithful services rendered by the Assistant Superintendent, the Assistant Matron, the teachers, and all of our co-workers who are associated with us here in the daily and hourly care of the School, and to you, Mrs. Hall and gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, I am very grateful for your uniform kindness, for your wise and timely counsel, and for your continued confidence in my good wife and myself as your Superintendent and Matron. Trusting that we shall continue to merit your confidence and have your counsel, and with the hope that God shall add His blessings, this report is

Very respectfully submitted.

B. J. MILES,
Superintendent.

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

to the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Iowa Industrial School:

MRS. HALL AND GENTLEMEN—The labors of another biennial term in this department have closed. Its years have brought to this household much labor, some joys, and the greatest of earthly sorrows. I do not desire, in this report, to awaken emotions which seem to me too sacred for so formal a paper, but it is, perhaps, fitting that I should pay brief tribute to the exalted character of the late matron, my dearly loved wife. Her soul was so full of tenderness and pity that she yielded up her sweet life in motherly devotion to the best interests of the unfortunate children of the State. She was taken from our midst in the early prime of womanhood, but the fragrance of her sweet life still lives like the perfume of some lovely flower, crushed while in fullest bloom.

More than husband and children could desire, as the best and truest wife and mother, she yet had much to give to the poor in spirit from other households.

Many humble lives have been pervaded by the influence of her exalted character, and the full measure of her great soul-wealth can never be known, until those whom she has won to a better life shall be numbered by the stars in the crown of her rejoicing.

AGES.

Seven years old	
Nine years old	
Ten years old	
Eleven years old	
Twelve years old	
Thirteen years old	
Fourteen years old	
Fifteen years old	
Eighteen years old	
Ages not given	
Total	

CAUSE OF COMMITMENT.

Incorrigibility	
Vagrancy	
Prostitution	
Larceny	
Manslaughter	
Lewdness	
Cause not given	
Total	

PARENTAGE OF COMMITTED.

American	
African	
German	
Irish and German	
Irish	
English	
Scotch and English	
French	
French and English	
Scotch and American	
English and Norwegian	
Not known	
Total	

BY WHOM COMMITTED.

Judge Circuit Court.....	17
Judge Police Court.....	4
Judge District Court.....	29
Judge Superior Court.....	6
Judge Supreme Court.....	1
<hr/>	
Total.....	57

NATIVITY.

Iowa.....	32
Illinois.....	7
Wisconsin.....	5
Missouri.....	4
Kentucky.....	2
Nebraska.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	1
Virginia.....	1
Mississippi.....	1
Michigan.....	1
Arkansas.....	1
Massachusetts.....	1
<hr/>	
Total.....	57

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE DEPARTMENT.

Eighty acres of land
 Main building.....
 Steam heating apparatus.....
 Boiler-house
 Laundry building
 Wood-house.....
 Barn, including cow stables, etc.....
 Superintendent's residence.....

LIVE STOCK.

Four head of horses.....
 Thirteen cows.....
 One bull
 Hogs and shoats

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Two sets of harness.....
 One saddle
 Spring wagon
 Farm wagon
 Field mower
 Plows, hoes, rakes, etc.....

LIBRARY.

Book-cases.....
 Volumes of books.....
 School books and supplies.....

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Detailed statement of expenditures from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1885.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
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FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.
1888.	
Aug. 22	Giant Coal Company, coal.....
Aug. 22	H. P. Brown, corn.....
Aug. 22	F. A. Dunham, chairs.....
Aug. 23	C. L. Henney, assignee, provisions and groceries.....
Aug. 25	L. D. Lewelling, returning truant.....
Aug. 25	L. D. Lewelling, current expenses.....
Aug. 24	L. D. Lewelling, sending girl home.....
Aug. 25	P. C. Kenyon, printing.....
Aug. 25	S. J. Oldfield, postage stamps.....
Aug. 26	L. D. Lewelling, paid hands for threshing.....
Aug. 26	Ada J. Platt, returning girl.....
Aug. 28	Miss Eva Fay, millinery for girls.....
Aug. 28	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegraph account.....
Aug. 28	Express charges.....
Aug. 28	W. L. White, shoes.....
Aug. 28	Willis & Fuller, fruit.....
Aug. 28	L. W. Cannon, hardware.....
Aug. 29	Perkins & Perkins, coal.....
Aug. 31	W. C. Wells, livery hire, returning girl.....
Aug. 31	Pay roll for August.....
Sept. 1	Gus Smith, provisions and groceries.....
Sept. 14	S. Walsh, flower stand.....
Sept. 11	E. A. Price, vegetables.....
Sept. 12	S. S. Moore & Son, provisions and groceries.....
Sept. 12	S. S. Moore & Son, provisions and groceries.....
Sept. 13	Flower & Hickok, provisions and groceries.....
Sept. 13	Jas. A. Brennau, provisions.....
Sept. 14	Will R. Stewart & Company, queensware.....
Sept. 14	L. Trepanier, dry goods.....
Sept. 30	Pay roll for September.....
Oct. 11	Charles Ferguson, work.....
Oct. 14	Williams & Martin, mileage book.....
Oct. 22	E. H. Collins & Son, steam pipe.....
Oct. 22	S. S. Moore & Son, provisions and groceries.....
Oct. 23	Frank Laraller, brooms.....
Oct. 25	Ben O. East, ladders.....
Oct. 27	F. C. Tyler, molasses.....
Oct. 29	O. K. Carr, oats.....
Oct. 29	D. P. Clayton, tomatoes.....
Oct. 30	L. D. Lewelling, current expenses.....
Oct. 30	Pay roll for October.....
Nov. 1	Murray & Mullen, steam fixtures and pipe.....
Nov. 5	H. F. Brown, corn.....
Nov. 5	Webb & Prouty, groceries and provisions.....
Nov. 5	Giant Coal Company, coal.....
Nov. 6	E. A. Shackelford, mending shoes.....
Nov. 8	Mrs. P. A. Guenther, oysters.....
Nov. 8	E. L. Marmon, printing.....

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1883.		
Nov.	9 J. W. Morse, carpenter work	\$ 2.00
Nov.	9 John Fry, affidavits on account	3.00
Nov.	9 Cyrus Henney, clerical work	6.75
Nov.	10 A. J. Thompson, molasses	28.00
Nov.	10 Eclipse Mining Co., coal	28.25
Nov.	17 G. W. Hay, carpenter work	31.75
Nov.	17 G. W. McConnell, potatoes	5.13
Nov.	17 A. G. Nye, Wood	35.62
Nov.	17 J. DeLong, Straw	2.00
Nov.	19 Holland & New, glass and painting	10.08
Nov.	19 Holland & New, kalsomining	17.00
Nov.	20 L. Trepanier, dry goods	184.58
Nov.	20 Flower & Hickok, provisions and groceries	235.37
Nov.	20 A. J. Kibby, agent, express charges	7.55
Nov.	20 Will R. Stewart & Co., queensware	9.40
Nov.	20 D. H. Reichard, drugs, medicine and glass	43.25
Nov.	20 Willett Barlow, molasses	28.00
Nov.	21 Gus Smith, fruit	2.50
Nov.	21 Reynolds & Gonden, apples	3.00
Nov.	21 Comparet & Stark, stove castings	8.40
Nov.	21 Freight bills	17.70
Nov.	21 J. M. Hatcher, butter, eggs, and groceries	51.05
Nov.	21 Adsit & Litzhne, coal	37.87
Nov.	21 A. M. Morrison, smithing and repairing	18.25
Nov.	30 L. D. Lewelling, current expenses	7.14
Nov.	30 Pay roll for November	233.38
		<hr/>
		\$ 1,176.84
Dec.	8 Howard Gannett & Co., Sunday-school quarterlies	15.70
Dec.	5 Charles Ferguson, work	2.25
Dec.	7 Ben. O. East, making step-ladder	2.00
Dec.	7 Webb & Prouty, provisions and groceries	78.20
Dec.	10 J. L. Eaton, Christmas toys	1.00
Dec.	10 Willis & Fuller, table supplies	7.75
Dec.	10 Weaver & Maish, drugs	2.25
Dec.	10 Crescent planing mill	1.00
Dec.	10 T. P. Daniels, work	11.50
Dec.	15 M. Frink, painting	10.75
Dec.	15 Mills & Co., printing and stationery	14.00
Dec.	18 Comparet & Stark, hardware	1.05
Dec.	18 J. M. Craig, plastering	20.00
Dec.	18 J. Smith, keys and key-checks	2.07
Dec.	18 J. Smith, keys and key-checks	67.47
Dec.	18 J. Smith, keys and key-checks	25.30
Dec.	18 J. Smith, keys and key-checks	10.45
Dec.	18 J. Smith, keys and key-checks	30.12
Dec.	18 J. Smith, keys and key-checks	5.62
Dec.	18 J. Smith, keys and key-checks	4.65
Dec.	18 J. Smith, keys and key-checks	5.50
Dec.	18 J. Smith, keys and key-checks	55.20
Dec.	18 J. Smith, keys and key-checks	21.48
Dec.	18 J. Smith, keys and key-checks	28.60
Dec.	18 J. Smith, keys and key-checks	16.00
Dec.	31 S. S. Moore & Son, grocers' supplies	72.78

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1884.		
March	.....	\$ 3.00
March	.....	24.75
March	.....	10.25
March	penses	16.61
	.....	238.83
		<hr/>
		\$ 614.55
April	.....	78.14
April	and queensware	34.90
April	eat	46.56
April	drugs	10.28
April	pairs	3.50
April	bor	18.20
April	.....	4.50
April	is	58.77
April	.....	6.00
April	nd repairs	4.15
April	.....	1.20
April	es	6.10
April	shoes	25.80
April	.....	2.50
April	.....	2.80
April	nd milk	20.85
April	ific R'y Co., freight bills ..	29.14
April	and crockery	6.15
April	.....	16.85
April	irs	6.10
April	.....	20.00
April	.....	6.70
April	d	34.50
April	ork	2.00
April	pples	280.40
April	and crockery	21.80
April	ces	7.25
April	.....	8.00
April	ific R'y Co., freight bills ..	5.90
April	t expenses	12.02
April	.....	238.83
		<hr/>
		\$ 968.69
May	coal	102.10
May	aper	12.00
May	nite ware	7.88
May	ap	15.00
May	.....	78.89
May	ompany, coal	47.98
May	.....	186.23
May	d supplies	53.72
May	ilk	44.77
May	.....	3.00
May	y goods	145.25
May	.....	18.75
May	s and lemons	1.90

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM ISSUED AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1884.		
Dec.	27 G. Sherwood & Co., school books	\$ 7.04
Dec.	27 Reynolds & Reynolds, perforated bill books	7.40
Dec.	30 Eva Fay, dry goods	8.55
Dec.	30 Arch Williams, paid for labor	5.00
Dec.	31 Leightner & Duncan, flour and feed	168.12
Dec.	31 S. J. Oldfield, stamps	18.00
Dec.	31 S. J. Oldfield, repairing clock	1.00
Dec.	31 D. P. Clayton, provisions	2.75
Dec.	31 G. T. Stapleton, blacksmithing and repairs	18.90
Dec.	31 Harry Hay, sugar	24.60
Dec.	31 James M. Hatcher, provisions and groceries	52.09
Dec.	31 D. H. Richard, drugs and medicines	58.97
Dec.	31 Quaintance & Knowlton, meat	72.21
Dec.	31 L. D. Lewelling, current expenses	5.74
Dec.	31 H. Hanson, Christmas toys	4.10
Dec.	31 Jas. S. Plumbly, provisions	1.15
Dec.	31 J. M. Craig, labor	4.00
Dec.	31 Pay roll for December	250.88
		\$ 884.02
1885.		
Jan.	1 Sunday School Times	2.00
Jan.	1 C. T. Martin, work	1.00
Jan.	2 A. Carson, Repairing	31.65
Jan.	2 W. D. Monnett, medical services	18.00
Jan.	3 G. F. Stapleton, work	18.50
Jan.	3 T. Seems, medical services	20.25
Jan.	4 Express charges	10.70
Jan.	.....	81.18
Jan.	.....	88.08
Jan.	.....	27.72
Jan.	.....	1.50
Jan.	.....	41.50
Jan.	1 ware	7.75
Jan.	1 bills	10.08
Jan.	1 n, fruit	18.50
Jan.	1	7.70
Jan.	1 boes	144.50
Jan.	1 s' work	16.65
Jan.	1 are	17.55
Jan.	1 fire-place	4.50
Jan.	1 ids and envelopes	21.00
Jan.	1 shoes	10.10
Jan.	1 e rent	9.00
Jan.	1 ds	251.06
Jan.	1 idise	7.25
Jan.	1 ie month	35.00
Jan.	1	23.98
Jan.	1 bills	30.24
Jan.	1	4.00
Jan.	1 ng carpet	4.98
Jan.	1 ' work	1.25
Jan.	1	258.33
		\$ 1,107.07

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1885.		
April	1.65
April	2.20
April	14.64
April	9.00
April	inery	4.50
April	1.51
April	15.00
April	7.20
April	8.69
April	10.00
April	5.50
April	27.00
April	67.50
April	2.00
April	6.90
April	5.00
April	1.70
April	2.06
April70
April	1.00
April	60.00
April	1.50
April	110.52
April	14.00
April	18.50
April	10.86
April	25.94
April	1.00
April	6.00
April	278.88
		<hr/>
		\$ 724.29
May	8.88
May	1.70
May	18.70
May	6.00
May	84.65
May	12.87
May	100.70
May	1.50
May	116.69
May	18.25
May	26.20
May	89.87
May	20.10
May	21.48
May	11.00
May	78.50
May	1.60
May	17.00
May	17.87
May	18.10
May	5.00

The expenses of the biennial term are summarised as follows:

Books and stationery.....	\$ 412.68
Clothing.....	2,506.80
Building and improvements.....	866.97
Contingent fund.....	148.61
Fuel and lights.....	719.29
Furnishing goods.....	486.95
Implements and tools.....	120.55
Live stock.....	110.00
Salaries.....	5,987.81
Support.....	10,428.67
	<hr/>
	\$21,187.78

SOURCES OF RECEIPTS.

The receipts for the biennial term are as follows:

Balance on hand.....	\$ 65.55
State warrants.....	81,074.20
Stock and produce sold.....	159.22
Interest on warrants.....	9.59
	<hr/>
	\$ 81,302.56
Total receipts for the biennial term....	81,302.56
Total expenditures for biennial term.....	21,187.78
	<hr/>
Cash balance on hands July 1, 1885	\$ 114.78

But notwithstanding what has been done, there is much which yet remains; and even now, it is a pressing necessity that we have another family building, to accommodate the children who are rapidly increasing in number. The original building which was purchased from the State should be made the permanent headquarters of the Institution, affording store room, work rooms, office, library and chapel. At present we really have no store rooms at all, neither have we a place where all the girls can assemble and be comfortably seated. But if all the girls were removed from this building into family buildings or homes, we could then seat the present school-room as a chapel, removing the cumbersome school desks, and we should then have a chapel which would be sufficient for all time to come, and abundant room for the other purposes designated. If this idea is carried out in the future, it will add greatly to the appearance, as well as the convenience of the School. The present fine brick building, would then become the main or administrative building, standing at the entrance to the Institution, and the family homes would be ranged in an oblong square to the south. The school-house would stand at the extreme south of the inclosure, opposite the main building, and the boiler in the center of the square, supplying heat, steam for cooking, and also hot and cold water to every building on the premises.

I have given much thought to this plan, and I would respectfully suggest that you authorize some proper person to prepare a sketch or drawing of the plan I have suggested, and if it should meet your approval, it might be very useful hereafter, in determining the location of buildings, so as to insure the best effect, as well as the greatest convenience and economy in building and administration.

It is perhaps unnecessary for me to dwell upon the needs of this department as they are already well understood by you and will doubtless be set forth in your report to the legislature without any suggestion of mine. But I cannot refrain from emphasizing the importance of repairing the present main building. The meagre appropriations for repairs heretofore have scarcely been enough for current demands, and nothing has ever been appropriated for generally improving this building, though it was in great need of a thorough overhauling when first purchased by the State. It will be necessary to have an entire new roof before the legislature convenes again, and if the wood work is not painted before two or three years more

USTRIAL SCHOOL.

indow frames will have to be replaced. The building will sustain much damage.

ORDINARY FUND.

It is requested that the legislature provide a fund for the ordinary expenses of the Institution, including the payment of salaries. At the present time the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars is received, which amounts to two dollars and twenty cents per capita. To pay for subsistence alone, and for the purchase of clothing, is purchased, all fuel and light, for the dining room, school room and laundry furnished, and the salaries of the employees paid, and it is plain to be seen that the salaries must be paid, fuel must be purchased, and furniture must be purchased, and the balance must be taken from what is left.

The fund with which to pay salaries and for the purchase of clothing, to relieve the support fund and enable the Institution to care for the girls, as well as the quality of the education, all of these now depend on the fluctuating amount of aid from the support fund for the ordinary expenses.

CONCLUSION.

I express my gratification at the progress made during the year, and the existence of the friendly relations which have existed between your honorable body and the Institution. We have attained a fair measure of success, and the credit which is due to the unanimity with which we have acted, while endeavoring not to shirk the duties of the office, I have sought earnestly to perform in the affairs of the Institution. I am seconded by Miss Mary Marshall, and the teachers and employees to whom the management of the Institution is so important in the details of the School. I am confident that the biennial term meets your approval, and I am confident that I will continue to administer the affairs of the Institution.

APPENDIX

TO THE

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

APPENDIX.

IS THE SCHOOL DOING ANY GOOD?

We are sometimes asked this question by persons who seem to be in earnest. But those who are familiar with such institutions it may seem superfluous to adduce evidence to show that, when properly conducted, they are a source of great and lasting good to society and a blessing to the children who come under their control. This is the testimony of all philanthropists of modern times.

It is true there are girls sent to this School who make little, if any, progress toward a better life. They are those who come from vicious parentage, from the most unfortunate conditions; from the mire and the clay. They have been conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity. Their lives are controlled by one overwhelming propensity for self gratification. They are the victims of inherited tendencies, and they cannot be transformed into good citizens. But if such as these are too bad to be reformed, it is still possible that they may be improved by good food and kind influences. If they do not become good citizens they may at least become better animals.

But the chief good which arises from the commitment of such a class is the protection which is thus secured to more innocent girls, by removing the vicious ones from their midst. But there are those in whom there is no innate tendency to vice, or in whom it is only the result of outward causes.

It is this class that the Industrial School can and does save, and the results are beyond question. To give this statement weight, I would publish in this report the names and circumstances of many girls who have graded out of this School, and who are leading upright and industrious lives. But should this be done, the very fact that they have been children of such an institution would forever

in the School she made some reputation for writing poetry, several poems being published in the Mt. Pleasant Journal. We are in frequent communication with her. She has received a legacy, is happily married, and lives in Brooklyn, N. Y.

No. 44—Was committed from the city of Des Moines, for disorderly conduct. Was released on Christmas day, 1876, after being in the School a little over one year. After her release she learned dress-making. She worked near the School for several years, until her eyes became weak, when she obtained work in a private family as a domestic, and has continued ever since. She is faithful and conscientious in her labors, and is highly respected by all who know her.

No. 50—A colored girl who had a bad record. She is married, is an excellent cook, is popular with her friends, honorable in her conduct, and was a paper folder in the last General Assembly.

No. 52—Is a domestic in the city of Des Moines, and often visits the School.

No. 53—A bright girl; married a printer, and has a delightful family of little girls. We are familiar with her record since she left the School, and she is a good wife and mother.

No. 55—Released five years ago; is still working as a domestic in the village where the School is located, and visits us every Sunday.

No. 59—Married a blacksmith, who conducts business for himself. They have one or two children, and live in Mt. Pleasant.

No. 88 and 84—Were sisters, colored girls. They are leading quiet and industrious lives in the city of Des Moines.

No. 70—One of our brightest girls; graduated at a female seminary in Illinois, and now lives with her family, and enjoys in a high degree the confidence and respect of the community.

No. 71—This girl is married, and has visited us a number of times. She has one or two children, and is doing well, as shown by affidavits from a prominent attorney in her town.

No. 74—Committed for disorderly conduct at the age of fourteen, has lived in one family a number of years as a domestic, and is much esteemed by her employers.

No. 75—With her husband, is employed in a responsible position in one of the large public institutions of the State, and gives excellent satisfaction.

No. 91—Lives with her husband, who is a merchant in Boulder

noon when the bell rings each family will return to its own home for dinner, and after the noon hour they will again be assembled by the ringing of the bell to be detailed as in the morning, except that those who were in school in the forenoon will change places with those who worked. In this manner each girl will receive four hours schooling and four hours instruction in some kind of work each day.

This plan of detailing, so as to change from work to school, and from school to work, has already been practiced for a number of years.

The family buildings will be very convenient for the purposes for which they are designed. The girls in each are accommodated with a large, well ventilated sitting-room, with two open fire-places, and sliding doors opening into a room at one end, which is ordinarily used for a reception room, but which may be quickly converted into a stage for theatricals, such as tableaux, charades, etc. This dining-room and kitchen are also on the first floor, and the girls' bed-rooms on the second and third floors. Here each girl has her own little room, six by ten, with single bed, cabinet wash-stand (which also serves for a bureau), wash-bowl, pitcher and other conveniences. At the ringing of the bell in the morning, each girl is expected to rise, put her room in order and be ready for breakfast at the proper signal, and after breakfast she enters upon the duties of the day.

THE DISCIPLINE

of the School is simple, but effective, and chiefly consists in a system of credit marks for good conduct. The law provides that all girls committed to the Institution may be released on probation after the lapse of one year, provided they show evidence of improvement sufficient to warrant such release.

The degree of improvement is indicated by certain credit marks for good conduct, together with proficiency in work and study. A "credit" consists of the aggregate of good marks obtained at roll-call each evening for one month. Credit twelve is the last and highest which can be obtained, but every girl must obtain credit twelve, and in every way give evidence of real reformation, before she can be released. One hundred marks may be obtained by a girl in one month, but only sixty marks each are necessary to obtain credit one, two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight. Sixty-five marks are required for credit nine, seventy-five for credit ten, eighty-five for credit eleven, and ninety-five for credit twelve.

HOW CHILDREN ARE COMMITTED.

We often receive letters from parents or friends asking what legal process is required to send girls to this School. In reply, we would say all that is necessary to be done is to make formal complaint to any judge in your district of the child's conduct. This may be done in open court, at the private residence of the judge, or elsewhere, provided he is willing. It then becomes his duty to hear the evidence in the case; and if in his judgment the complaint is sustained by the evidence in the case, he may issue a writ commanding the sheriff of the county to deliver the child to the Superintendent of the Industrial School.

□ Complaint may also be made before a justice of the peace; but he cannot commit the child. He can only hear the evidence in the case, and forward it to the judge, who, if he may think best, will issue the order for commitment upon the written evidence submitted to him by the justice of the peace. For further information on the subject, see chapter five of the Code of 1878.

F W. J. MOIR, TREASURER.

ST OF W. J. MOIR, TREASURER.

ERVIN, *President of the Board of Directors of the
School:*

herewith present my report as Treasurer of said
1883, to June 30, 1885, inclusive.

r, in account with the Iowa Industrial School:

SUPPORT FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
.....	.....	\$ 541.19	\$
.....	.....	2,765.00	
't.....	1		825.00
't.....	2		1,500.00
.....	.....	2,780.00	
't.....	3		880.00
't.....	4		1,800.00
't.....	5		1,500.00
't.....	6		810.00
't.....	.....	2,698.00	
't.....	7		1,200.00
't.....	8		805.00
1883.....	.....	2,717.00	
't.....	9		912.00
't.....	10		1,000.00
't.....	11		820.00
3.....	.....	2,800.00	
't.....	12		1,800.00
't.....	13		400.00
't.....	14		845.00
883.....	.....	2,857.00	
't.....	15		1,000.00
't.....	16		800.00

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	SUPPORT FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT
1884.			
Jan. 11	To State warrants for Dec., 1883		\$ 2,863
Jan. 12	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't	17	
Jan. 24	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't.....	18	
Jan. 31	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't.....	19	
Feb. 11	To State warrants for Jan., 1884.....		2,901
Feb. 12	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't....	20	
Feb. 16	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't....	21	
Feb. 29	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't.....	22	
March 15	To State warrants for Feb., 1884		2,952
March 15	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't....	23	
March 31	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't.....	24	
April 4	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't....	25	
April 12	To State warrants for March, 1884		2,998
April 12	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't....	26	
April 17	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't....	27	
April 30	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't....	28	
May 9	By paid B. S. Miles, for Boys' Dep't....	29	
May 10	To State warrants for April, 1884		3,025
May 10	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't....	30	
May 29	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't	31	
June 26	To State warrants for May, 1884.....		3,000
June 28	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't.....	32	
June 28	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't....	33	
July 1	By paid exchange		
July 5	To State warrants for June, 1884.....		2,968
July 8	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't....	34	
July 31	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't....	35	
Aug. 18	To State warrants for July, 1884		2,994
Aug. 18	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't....	36	
Aug. 28	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't....	37	
Sept. 15	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't....	38	
Sept. 16	To State warrants for August, 1884		3,025
Sept. 19	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't....	39	
Sept. 25	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't....	40	
Sept. 30	By paid Hardin Co. B'k, dis't on war'ts.	41	
Oct. 18	To State warrants for September, 1884 ..		3,032
Oct. 23	By paid exchange		
Oct. 24	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't....	42	
Oct. 24	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't....	43	
Nov. 4	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't....	44	
Nov. 10	To State warrants for October, 1884.....		3,060
Nov. 14	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't....	45	
Nov. 14	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't	46	
Dec. 6	To State warrants for November, 1884....		3,110
Dec. 8	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't....	47	
Dec. 18	By paid discount on warrants	48	
Dec. 24	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't....	49	
1885.			
Jan. 10	To State warrants for December, 1884 ..		3,151
Jan. 10	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't	50	
Jan. 12	By paid discount on warrants	51	
Jan. 14	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't....	52	
Feb. 8	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't....	53	
Feb. 12	To State warrants for January, 1885		3,130
Feb. 12	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't....	54	

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	SUPPORT FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1885.				
Feb. 12	By paid B. J. Miles, for Girls' Dep't....	55	\$	\$ 870.00
Feb. 19	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't....	56		1,500.00
March 3	By paid B. J. Miles, for Boys' Dep't....	57		500.00
March 7	To State w	58	8,171.00	
March 7	By paid B.	58		895.00
March 9	By paid B.	59		800.00
March 31	By paid B.	60		2,000.00
April 10	To State w	61	8,288.00	
April 10	By paid B.	61		925.00
April 30	By paid B.	62		2,000.00
May 14	To State w	63	8,264.00	
May 14	By paid B.	63		940.00
May 30	By paid B.	64		2,000.00
June 10	To State w	65	8,319.00	
June 15	By paid B.	66		975.00
June 15	By paid B.	66		1,000.00
June 29	By paid B.	67		1,900.00
June 30	Balance ca			229.67
	Total.....		\$ 72,802.19	\$ 72,802.19

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

DATE.	WATER FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1883.				
July 1	To balance cash on hand.....		\$ 295.94	\$
1884.				
May 28	To State warrant.....		250.00	
Oct. 29	By paid Smith & Tower, for brick..	1		75.00
Oct. 29	By paid F. A. Buse, labor.....	2		17.50
June 30	Balance cash on hand.....			453.44
	Total.....		\$ 545.94	\$ 545.94

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	STEAM HEATING FUND.	Number voucher	CRED.
1883.			
July 1	E		
1884.			
Jan. 15	E		
Feb. 18	E		
May 26	T		
May 29	E		
Oct. 29	E		
Oct. 29	E		
Oct. 29	E		
Dec. 19	E		
Dec. 19	E		
1885.			
Jan. 10	E		
April 11	E		
May 29	E		
June 30	E		

DATE.	REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND.	Number voucher	DEB.
1883.			
July 1	To balance cash on hand		\$ 30
Oct. 31	By paid Hauser & Rew, lumber	1	
Oct. 31	By paid Rew & Greef, lumber	2	
Dec. 19	By paid J. D. Conger, painting	3	
1884.			
Jan. 25	By paid F. B. Wakeman, labor	4	
Feb. 1	By paid S. E. Whitney, glass	5	
Feb. 1	By paid F. B. Whitney, glass	6	
Feb. 8	By paid G. B. Whitney, glass	7	
May 26	To State		1,50
July 8	By paid J. B. Whitney, glass	8	
July 8	By paid E. B. Whitney, glass	9	
July 30	By paid T. B. Whitney, glass	10	
Oct. 29	By paid E. B. Whitney, glass	11	
Oct. 29	By paid S. B. Whitney, glass	12	
Oct. 29	By paid S. B. Whitney, glass	13	
Oct. 29	By paid H. B. Whitney, glass	14	
Oct. 29	By paid C. B. Whitney, glass	15	
Oct. 29	By paid V. B. Whitney, glass	16	
Oct. 29	By paid F. B. Whitney, glass	17	
Oct. 29	By paid Henry Shafer, rock	18	
Nov. 6	By paid J. H. Hammond, oil, etc.	19	
Nov. 8	By paid L. Dobbins, labor	20	
Nov. 18	By paid C. M. Lee, lime, etc.	21	
Nov. 18	By paid S. E. Whitney, hardware	22	
Nov. 22	By paid Rew & Greef, lumber	23	

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1884.				
Dec. 9	By paid D. S. Trass, labor.....	24		\$ 8.25
Dec. 9	By paid J. P. Jones, labor.....	25		185.25
Dec. 9	By paid Geo. T. Washburn, labor....	26		48.00
Dec. 20	By paid Hew & Greef, lumber.....	27		85.74
1885.				
April 11	By paid D. S. Trass, labor.....	28		10.50
April 25	By paid C. E. Smith, labor....	29		14.00
May 7	By paid Hew & Greef, lumber.....	30		190.29
May 16	By paid Jno. S. Hadley, hardware.....	31		44.85
June 23	By paid Hew & Greef, lumber.....	32		154.68
June 27	By paid S. E. Whitney, hardware.....	33		91.01
June 27	By paid J. H. Hammond, paints.....	34		77.16
June 27	By paid J. P. Jones, labor.....	35		100.00
June 27	By paid G. T. Washburn, labor.....	36		128.00
June 27	By paid D. S. Trass, labor.....	37		128.00
June 27	By paid Jared Flagg, fire extinguisher..	38		50.00
June 27	By paid G. E. Fannon, labor.....	39		6.00
June 27	By paid J. D. Conger, labor.....	40		23.00
Jan. 30	To State warrant.....		\$ 1,000.00	
June 30	By paid Hew & Greef, lumber.....	41		657.92
June 30	By paid W. J. Moir, building committee	42		88.75
June 30	Amount over-paid by treasurer.....		487.26	
	Total.....		\$ 3,808.51	\$ 3,808.51

DATE.	TOOL FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1883.				
July 1	To balance cash on hand.....		\$ 248.26	
1884.				
Aug. 26	By paid L. M. Bumsey Manuf. Co....	1		\$ 24.62
1885.				
June 30	By balance cash on hand.....			223.64
	Total.....		\$ 248.26	\$ 248.26

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	CHAPLAIN FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1883.				
July 1	By cash on hand			
Sept. 17	By paid Rev. John Dolph			15.00
Dec. 11	By paid Rev. John Dolph			15.00
1884.				
Jan. 24	By paid C. A. Stevens....			10.00
Feb. 9	By paid E. Adams			25.00
Feb. 18	By paid C. A. Stevens....			5.00
March 14	By paid E. Adams			25.00
March 27	By paid C. A. Stevens....			5.00
April 21	By paid C. A. Stevens....			5.00
June 12	By paid J. Dolph.....			30.00
Aug. 1	By paid E. Adams			25.00
Oct. 29	By paid J. Dolph.....			20.00
Dec. 30	By paid E. Adams			25.00
1885.				
May 9	By paid T. Simmons			15.00
May 13	By paid E. Adams			20.00
	Total.....		\$ 240.00	\$ 240.00

DATE.	FRONT YARD FENCE FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1884.				
May 26	To State warrant.....		\$ 75.00	
Sept. 27	By paid S. E. Whiting, sundries.....	1		146.10
1885.				
Jan. 30	To State warrant.....		75.00	
June 30	By paid B. Hopkins.....	2		3.90
	Total.....		\$ 150.00	\$ 150.00

DATE.	SUNDAY SUIT FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1884.				
May 27	To State warrant		\$ 600.00	
Nov. 18	By paid Pitkin & Thomas, cloth	1		\$ 668.81
1885.				
Jan. 30	To State warrant.....		600.00	
April 29	By paid Pitkin & Thomas, caps, etc.....	2		231.87
May 29	By paid Pitkin & Thomas, cloth, etc....	3		299.82
	Total....		\$ 1,200.00	\$ 1,200.00

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	PASTURE FENCE FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.
1884.			
May 28	To State warrant.....		\$ 200.00
Oct. 29	By paid W. J. Young & Co., fencing...	1	
Oct. 29	By paid J. S. Hadley, wire.....	2	
Dec. 4	By paid John Perkins, posts.....	3	
1885.			
Jan. 30	To State warrant.....		200.00
June 30	Balance cash on hand.....		
	Total		\$ 400.00

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	FAMILY BUILDING AND FURN. FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1884.				
Sept.	C. E. Smith, labor	36		\$ 22.00
Sept.	F. A. Buse, labor	37		276.55
Sept.	A. Meader, labor	38		17 00
Oct.	I. B. Holt, labor	39		54.10
Nov.	.....	40		42.15
Nov.	.....	41		185.25
Nov.	.....	42		159.75
Nov.	.....	43		215.00
Nov.	.....	44		104.40
Nov.	.....	45		59.40
Nov.	.....	46		118.40
Nov.	.....	47		449.88
Nov.	.....	48		474.08
Dec.	.....	49		9.54
Dec.	.....	50		348.95
Dec.	.....	51		107.50
Dec.	.....	52		17.00
Dec.	re	53		9.90
Dec.	.....	54		29.25
Dec.	.....	55		18.52
1885.				
Jan.	J. H. Hammond, oil, etc.....	56		80.22
Jan.	J. S. Hadley, stoves, etc.....	57		248.71
Jan.	J. D. Conger, labor	58		69.90
Jan.	A. H. Andrews & Co., desks, etc.	59		294.90
Feb.	Shuerman Bros., blankets.....	60		617.19
March	Union Wire Mattress Co.....	61		530.85
March	C., I. & D. B'y Co., freight.....	62		61.72
March	L. Harbach, furniture, etc.....	63		439.96
Jan.	warrant.....		\$ 5,000.00	
June	Arnold Bros. & Co.....	64		57.04
Total ..			\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00

TREASURER'S REPORT-CONTINUED.

DATE.	HOSPITAL FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.
...		...	\$ 2,500.00
...		...	2,500.00
...		1	
...		2	
...		3	
...		4	
...		5	
...		6	
...		7	
...		8	
...		9	
...		10	
...		11	
...		12	
...		13	
...		14	
...		15	
...		16	
...		17	
...		18	
...		19	
...		...	
...		...	\$ 5,000.00

DATE	ROOF FUND—MAIN BUILDING.	Number voucher.	DENIT.
1884.			
May 6	To State warrant.....		\$ 1,000.00
June 30	Balance cash on hand.....		
	Total.....		\$ 1,000.00

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

DATE.	WATER SUPPLY FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1883.				
July 1	To balance cash on hand.....		\$ 9.57	
1884.				
May 22	To S		750.00	
May	By p bor.....	1		\$ 9.57
July	By p	2		9.00
July	By p	3		110.00
Oct.	By p	4		5.51
Oct.	By p	5		362.50
Oct.	By p	6		11.25
Oct.	By p	7		14.00
Oct.	By p id.....	8		50.78
Oct.	By p	9		1.00
Oct.	By p	10		7.00
Oct.	By p	11		22.87
Oct.	By p	12		98.00
Oct.	By p	13		99.85
Oct.	By p	14		8.90
Oct.	By p	15		4.00
Oct.	By p	16		14.25
1885.				
Jan. 28	By paid Regan Bros. & McGorrick	17		26.00
Jan. 28	By paid S. B. Tuttle & Corey	18		68.40
Jan. 28	By paid Ewing, Jewett & Chandler	19		25.00
Jan. 28	By paid Wm. Grinstead	20		14.00
Jan 30	To State warrant.....		750.00	
March 11	By paid Frank Smith, labor	21		47.80
March 11	By paid R. J. Polley, labor	22		148.75
May 1	By paid C. M. Braden, materials	23		45.00
May 1	By paid F. C. Tyler, brick.....	24		17.50
May 1	By paid R. J. Polley, labor	25		5.00
May 1	By paid M. S. Kimball, pumps	26		4.00
May 1	By paid L. D. Lewelling, paid W. H. R.	27		10.00
May 1	By paid L. D. Lewelling, paid sundries	28		22.11
May 1	By paid Robert Patterson, labor.....	29		12.75
May 26	By paid Ewing, Jewett & Chandler	30		45.00
May 26	By paid Ralph L. Storm, labor	31		20.00
May 26	By paid F. E. Wilson, pipe, etc.....	32		56.25
June 30	Balance cash on hand			109.08
	Total		\$ 1,509.57	\$ 1,509.57

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	STEAM HEATING FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1884.				
May 26	To		\$ 2,194.00	
Oct. 29	By	1		\$ 745.00
Oct. 29	By	2		125.16
Oct. 29	By	3		189.50
Oct. 29	By	4		504.25
Oct. 29	By	5		70.00
Oct. 29	By	6		2.50
Oct. 29	By	7		54.04
Oct. 29	By	8		29.18
Oct. 29	By	9		96.19
Oct. 29	By	10		26.00
Oct. 29	By	11		25.00
Oct. 29	By	12		46.50
Oct. 29	By	13		7.50
Oct. 29	By	14		88.50
Oct. 29	By	15		7.50
Oct. 29	By	16		10.00
Oct. 29	By	17		4.00
Oct. 29	By	18		8.75
Oct. 29	By	19		228.23
Oct. 29	By	20		21.76
Oct. 29	By	21		1,896.98
1885.				
Jan. 28	By paid Chas. Peryison	22		20.00
Jan. 28	By paid Tuttle & Corey	23		142.60
Jan. 28	By paid Collins & Son	24		.96
Jan. 28	By paid Geo. F. Stapleton	25		88.80
Jan. 28	By paid Regan Bros. & McGorriak	26		18.50
Jan. 28	By paid S. Daniels	27		12.75
Jan. 28	By paid M. S. Kimball	28		14.58
Jan. 28	By paid C. T. Martin	29		16.28
Jan. 28	By paid C. S. Satchell	30		14.25
Jan. 28	By paid M. P. Smith	31		40.00
Jan. 28	By paid G. F. Fry	32		12.16
Jan. 28	By paid N. Ball	33		8.50
Jan. 28	By paid C. K. I. & P. R'y Co., freight.	34		1.50
Jan. 28	By paid S. H. Daniels	35		9.50
Jan. 28	By paid Perkins & Perkins	36		24.40
Jan. 30	To State warrant		2,194.00	
April 30	By paid Crane Bros. M'f'g Co.	37		2.41
April 30	By paid Crane Bros. M'f'g Co.	38		59.68
April 30	By paid Crane Bros. M'f'g Co.	39		250.00
April 30	By paid F. E. Wilson	40		109.74
April 30	By paid Jas. B. Clow & Son	41		0.00
Total			\$ 4,389.00	\$ 4,388.00

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	PURCHASE OF LAND FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1884.				
May 28	To State warrant.....		\$ 1,200.00	
May 28	By paid Thomas Mitchell.....	1		\$ 1,200.00
Oct. 29	By paid Thomas Mitchell.....	2		1,200.00
1885.				
Jan. 30	To State warrant		1,200.00	
			\$ 2,400.00	\$ 2,400.00

DATE.	REPAIR FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1884.				
May 28	To S.....		\$ 250.00	
July 30	By p.....ne.....	1		\$ 158.60
July 30	By p.....r.....	2		58.46
July 30	By p.....Co.....	3		21.10
July 30	By p.....lea, pipe.....	4		18.35
July 30	By p.....r.....	5		10.70
Oct. 29	By p.....ill labor.....	6		7.50
Oct. 29	By p.....1.....	7		22.50
Oct. 29	By p.....Co., freight.....	8		8.75
Oct. 29	By p.....	9		42.72
Oct. 29	By p.....	10		51.75
Oct. 29	By p.....	11		24.00
Oct. 29	By p.....g Mill Co.....	12		15.80
Oct. 29	By p.....	13		58.18
Oct. 29	By p.....	14		7.06
Oct. 29	By p.....	15		10.80
Oct. 29	By p.....	16		6.00
Oct. 29	By p.....Co.....	17		98.87
Oct. 29	By p.....r.....	18		69.07
Nov. 5	To S.....		195.00	
1885.				
Jan. 30	To State warrant.....		375.00	
June 30	Balance cash on hand			68.86
	Total		\$ 750.00	\$ 750.00

DATE.	COW PURCHASE FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1884.				
May 28	To State warrant.....		\$ 250.00	
Oct. 29	By paid Lyman & Knowlton, cows..			\$ 72.00
Oct. 29	By paid O. K. Carr, cows.....	1		105.00
Oct. 29	By paid J. Blyler, cows.....	2		60.00
Oct. 29	By paid James Barrett, cows.....	3		100.00
Oct. 29	By paid E. Leonard, cows	4		70.00
1885.				
Jan. 28	By paid William Ellison, cow.....	5		88.00
Jan. 30	To State warrant		150.00	
	Total.....		\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	LIBRARY AND SCHOOL FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1884.				
May 28	To State warrant.....	1	\$ 250.00	
July 30	By paid Geo. Scherwood & Co.....	2		\$ 15.00
July 30	By paid Redhead, Wellslager & Co.....	3		24.75
July 30	By paid L. B. Abdill.....	4		72.48
Oct. 30	By paid O. H. Ray, books.....	5		5.25
Oct. 30	By paid Mills & Co., books.....	6		48.80
1885.				
May 1	By paid Hotel World Publishing Co.....	6		5.00
June 18	By paid Perry, Mason & Co.....	7		7.68
June 18	By paid Howard Garnett.....	8		13.12
June 18	By paid John B. Allen, trustee.....	9		102.92
June 30	Overpaid.....		48.50	
	Total.....		\$ 298.50	\$ 298.50

DATE.	COOKING RANGE FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1884.				
May 28	To State warrant.....	1	\$ 100.00	
July 30	By paid Excelsior Mfg. Co.....	2		\$ 109.35
Oct. 30	By paid L. W. Cannon, stove, etc.....	3		5.60
Oct. 30	By paid C. R. I. & P. R'y, freight.....	4		7.62
Oct. 30	By paid C. M. Braden.....	5		14.75
1885.				
May 27	By paid A. Carson.....	6		6.00
Jan. 30	To State warrant.....		100.00	
June 3	By paid C. M. Braden.....	6		30.00
June 30	Balance cash on hand.....			26.68
	Total.....		\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00

DATE.	BAKE OVEN FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1884.				
May 28	To State warrant.....		\$ 50.00	
1885.				
Mar. 11	By paid C. M. Braden.....	1		\$ 100.00
Jan. 30	To State warrant.....		50.00	
	Total.....		\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE

OF THE

12TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF IOWA,

POINTED TO VISIT THE

LESLIE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

LOCATED AT

ELDORA.

ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER.
1886.

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REPORT.

To the Twenty first General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Your committee to visit the Industrial School for Boys at Eldora, Iowa, beg leave to submit to you their doings under concurrent resolution number nine of this Assembly:

First—That the \$10,000 appropriated for the purpose of erecting a family building and furnishing thereof has been expended judiciously and economically for that purpose.

The \$2,000 appropriated for repairing the roof has not been expended by advice of the Governor and Robert Finkbine, architect, it having been considered injudicious to expend it for the purpose for which it was appropriated.

The \$1,200 appropriated for Sunday suits for the boys has been so expended, and add greatly to their appearance and self respect.

The \$3,000 appropriated for repair fund has been expended.

The amount appropriated for fencing-fund—\$400 for pasture, and \$150 for front fence has been properly expended.

The \$240 appropriated for the difference in pieces of land has been expended, except the sum of \$20.50, and that balance is asked to be transferred to the contingent and repair fund.

The amount for steam-heating purposes has been expended only in part, and the balance is in hands of treasurer.

The amount for library, \$200, has been expended, and the \$5,000 appropriated for building a hospital has been very judiciously and economically expended, and a very fine building has been constructed.

Second—Said appropriations, we believe, have all been expended for the purposes for which they were appropriated, and in accordance with law, except as stated heretofore.

Third—As far as we have been able to ascertain no indebtedness has been contracted not in accordance with law and within the letter and spirit of chapter 7, Laws of the Seventeenth General Assembly.

mates. One only of said patients being at all dangerous, and from the best information we could get this number is far above the average.

After investigating the needs of the Institution we have come to the conclusion that there is needed for

Contingent and repair fund	\$ 4,000
Laundry machinery.....	600
Cooking range.....	300
Two steam kettles.....	300
Rotary bake oven.....	650
Chaplain fund.....	250
Steam pump.....	250
Library.....	200
Digging cellar, walling same, and frame house over same for storing seeds, etc.....	1,200
Furnishing hospital building so it can be occupied by inmates of In- stitution, when not needed for hospital ...	1,000

And would recommend the above sums for the purposes therein set out, and would recommend the transfer of the \$2,000 appropriated by the last Assembly for "changing mansard roof on main building" to strengthening and repairing roof on same. There is undoubtedly more room badly needed as requested by the trustees of this Institution, and we would willingly recommend the same to the General Assembly if the State finances were such as would justify, but refrain from doing so for this reason.

Your committee further states that a great many of the children in the Institution are of tender years and confined here for no crime of their own.

That the quality of their food is not such as is suitable to their condition, it consisting of bread without butter, meat once a day, and vegetables of some variety at each meal, and cold water to drink.

We would therefore recommend the following proposition: That The support fund be increased to \$10 per capita per month.

In conclusion we feel like commending the ability and efficiency with which the Superintendent has handled this Institution, morally and financially. That his choice of employes seems to have been governed by good judgment and humanity. The discipline seems almost perfect, and the superintendent and managers of the various families seem to have the good will of the inmates of the Institution.

The graded schools are under good management and instruction,

REPORT
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE
OF THE
TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY
APPOINTED TO VISIT THE
GIRLS' DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
AT
MITCHELLVILLE.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
GEO. H. BOHNETS, STATE PRINTER.
1886.

MONDAY.

Breakfast—Hot cakes, butter and syrup, potatoes and coffee.

Dinner—Bread, pork and baked beans, gravy and potatoes.

Supper—Bread and milk, tomatoes and ginger bread.

TUESDAY.

Breakfast—Bread and molasses, fried mush and coffee.

Dinner—Bread, beef soup, stewed onions, rice pudding.

Supper—Bread and milk, sauce.

WEDNESDAY.

Breakfast—Bread and butter, coffee, hominy, hash from previous days' dinner.

Dinner—Bread, pork and beans, steamed apple dumplings with dressing.

Supper—Bread, baked potatoes and gravy.

THURSDAY.

Breakfast—Bread, coffee, fried bacon, apple sauce.

Dinner—Soup, corn bread, butter, pickles, fried onions.

Supper—Bread and milk, fruit.

FRIDAY.

Breakfast—Bread, coffee, rice with sugar, salt fish.

Dinner—Vegetable soup, meat stew with dumplings, corn bread.

Supper—Bread and molasses, baked potatoes and gravy.

SATURDAY.

Breakfast—Bread, coffee, fried potatoes and sauce.

Dinner—Biscuit and butter, mashed turnips, apple roll.

Supper—Bread and butter, fish, dried apple sauce, and milk.

The Board of Trustees have urged the necessity of purchasing an adjoining eighty acres of land, and your committee after having thoroughly examining the land, believe that it would be an advantage to the Institution and would probably settle a question with the adjoining owners in reference to the sewerage of the Institution, as great complaint is made by reason of the sewerage flowing over this adjoining land, but owing to the condition of the finances of the State at present, your committee do not feel warranted in making any recommendation of purchase.

The trustees also urge the necessity of a new building similar to the one just built. Your committee believe the same is needed for the purpose of securing the best results from the Institution. At present there are one hundred and twelve inmates, and with the present

provision as many as twenty-five girls are compelled to sleep in one room, thus placing the comparatively good with the vicious, and make it impossible to secure such results as are desirable.

Thus far your committee think the appropriations made by the General Assembly have been wisely and economically expended, and they have been expended for the objects for which appropriated. And that the acts of the Seventeenth General Assembly have been complied with, and no contracted indebtedness in excess of appropriation. Your committee would, however, say that in the appropriation for new building, no provision has been made for heating apparatus. The trustees have placed in the said new building new steam heating apparatus to cost one thousand dollars, with the understanding that if the General Assembly fails to make appropriation for the same, the same can be removed without expense to the State. Your committee would recommend an appropriation to pay for the same.

We believe there has been no diversion of any money appropriated for specific purposes for which appropriated.

The buildings are all so constructed that in case of fire it is very easy to escape from them, and the inmates are in less danger than are persons who live in ordinary farm or city houses, and no extra means of escape are required.

No sufficient means have yet been provided for furnishing water supply. An appropriation made by last General Assembly has been expended, and it will require an amount equal to fifteen hundred dollars to finish the reservoir in process of construction, and your committee recommend an appropriation for that purpose.

The health of the inmates is good, and the sanitary condition of the Institution is excellent.

In addition to the foregoing your committee desire to make the following closing remarks of a former visiting committee and would recommend the new the same suggestions:

Whether the suggestions made are in the direct line of improvement may be doubted by some, but we will venture just one more suggestion. Not done in the spirit of criticism of the officers or managers, but the field of labor is a hard one indeed and we believe they are doing faithful and efficient work, and work that they might well be proud of if no higher motives actuated them than the mere desire to earn their salaries. Nor do we believe that the State is paying too much for the worthy Superintendent, Matron and other employees. We think that these salaries, amount paid for books and

fuel and lights and other current expenses should be provided for by appropriations for these specific purposes. And that the support of the inmates be they many or few, should be by such allowance per month to each as will surely furnish her with all necessary food, clothing and other matters required for her comfort and support, after contributing her own labor thereto when not engaged in her school work.

The thickness of the slices of bread they eat should not be conditioned or made to depend upon the price paid for coal to keep them warm, or upon the general running expenses of the Institution, or the number of bad girls in Iowa that may find their way into this school.

Under the present system there is paid for each inmate ten dollars per month, and out of this fund salaries, current expenses as above, and support of inmates are all paid. Salaries and expenses will not grow less, so it is easy to see that there is a minimum number of inmates, whose presence in the school is absolutely necessary to preserve its very life. And should the number be lessened at any time by death, or escape of very bad girls, or by the discharge or release of reformed ones, just to the extent that this vital number is so lessened will the condition of those remaining tend toward absolute want or starvation.

Again, we believe girls, when reformed, should graduate out of this school, and there should be no obstacle in the way, however slight.

But if the life of the Institution and the support of the other inmates at that very time should depend upon their longer stay, may it not happen that the reformatory period of the life of some poor Iowa girl, committed to the school, may extend far beyond the reformatory period and assume the form of involuntary servitude, or indeed imprisonment? If so, the system of support is wrong. And while there may never have been any abuse of this kind (and we distinctly aver that we know of none), yet your committee feel that this Institution to which our girls may be sent for a period of eleven years of their young lives, should in its system of support be at once put upon the most humane and liberal basis.

P. M. SUTTON,
Committee on part of Senate,

OLEY NELSON,
W. W. KLINE,
Committee on part of House.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

OF THE PENITENTIARY

AT

PORT MADISON,

TO THE

Governor OF IOWA.

JUNE 30, 1885.

ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
E. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER.
1885.

OFFICERS.

WARDEN,
G. W. CROSLY.

DEPUTY WARDEN,
J. TOWNSEND.

CLERK,
J. G. BERSTLER.

CHAPLAIN.
W. C. GUNN.

PHYSICIAN,
A. W. HOFFMEISTER.

HOSPITAL STEWARD.
WM. MOORE.

TURNKEY.
A. SCHERFE.

GUARDS.

A. E. WHITNEY,
C. H. JAMIESON,
JOSEPH MOORE,
ANDY YOUNG,
P. L. CARBUGH,
T. STONE,
S. C. BERSTLER,
T. P. HOLLOWELL,
JAMES EVERST,
D. KENT,
I. B. SNYDER,
W. S. GILMER,
W. H. GARNER,
L. L. THERME,
B. EVANS,
J. L. PLEASANTS,
G. W. YOCUM,
A. R. RAVENSCHROFT,
J. H. SMITH,
R. J. RATHBUN,

M. L. TRACY,
M. L. LANE,
L. B. JONES,
C. W. BOWER,
J. J. WALLACE,
A. B. PARISH,
B. F. CARTER,
L. SIMMONS,
J. F. MCKAIG,
A. PATTERSON,
H. C. TOWNSEND,
J. L. FERRELL,
ETHAN ALLEN,
A. B. THAYER,
G. B. CROSLY,
W. S. GLASGOW,
D. S. SNYDER,
A. J. POWELL,
W. L. RAY,
W. A. SMITH,

A. EDWARDS,

WARDEN'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE WARDEN OF THE
PENITENTIARY OF THE STATE,
Fort Madison, Iowa, June 30, 1885. }

To His Excellency, BUREN R. SHERMAN, Governor of Iowa:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to herewith submit my report of this Institution for the biennial period, from July 1, 1883 to June 30, 1885, inclusive. That portion of this report covering the time intervening between the date of my predecessor's last report and the date of my taking charge being made up from the books and records of the Institution turned over to me by him.

I took charge of the Penitentiary April 1, 1884, and receipted to my predecessor, Hon. E. C. McMillan, for the convicts then in confinement, and the property belonging to the State as shown by inventory hereto annexed, and appointed the following officers: J. Townsend, Deputy Warden; J. G. Berstler, Clerk, Dr. A. W. Hoffmeister, Physician, and Rev. W. C. Gunn, Chaplain, all of whom are still with me. These gentlemen have discharged the duties of their respective offices in the most satisfactory manner, and I call your attention to their very full and complete report to me herewith submitted. In the appointment of guards I have exercised great care in the selection of men possessing the requisite qualifications of intelligence, good judgment, unflinching courage and good physical ability, combined with power of self-control, and a keen sense of justice and humanity that will at times secure fair and just treatment of the prisoners placed under their charge, and at the same time keep them under their discipline. The statistical and financial tables carefully prepared by my clerk and deputy, together with the report of Dr. Hoffmeister, and Chaplain Gunn, constitute an exhibit of the operations of the Iowa Penitentiary for the past two years. In the discharge of my duty as Warden, I have given close attention to every department of the prison.

BY OF THE STATE.

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prevailing low prices on a
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all-buckets.....
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Of the foregoing appropriations there has been expended the following amounts:

To complete steam-heating, the sum of.....\$	2,341.18
For transportation of convicts.....	1,014.89
For furniture.....	206.72
For repairs.....	2,004.88
For iron bed-steads.....	1,392.75
For porcelain-lined cell-buckets.....	800.00
Total.....\$	7,258.42

The unexpended balance of the funds for transportation of convicts and repairs will all be needed before appropriations for the coming biennial period will be available. A portion of the unexpended balance for the completion of steam-heating will also be needed, while the amount expended for iron bed-steads and cell-buckets was sufficient for those purposes. Many needed repairs were being made at the close of the biennial period, and the demands upon this fund are constant, hence the amount unexpended does not represent a surplus, as the entire fund will have been exhausted in much needed repairs during the coming fall and winter. In asking for an increase in the appropriation for repair fund I wish to call attention to the fact that most of the buildings in the Penitentiary are old, and repairs which will become absolutely necessary within the next two years will require the full amount of my estimate for this purpose. The expenditure of funds as above shown have been strictly for the purposes for which they were appropriated. There was also appropriated by the last General Assembly the sum of two thousand dollars to the Iowa Prisoner's Aid Association, one thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars of the appropriation to be placed in the hands of each of the wardens of the penitentiaries of the State, to be paid out by them on the order of the president and secretary of said Association, the wardens to keep vouchers for the payment of the same. Of this sum I have drawn and paid out on the order of the president and secretary of said Association the sum of five hundred and eighty-five and fifty one-hundredths dollars (\$585.50).

In submitting my estimates for the necessary appropriations for this Institution for the biennial period ending June 30, 1887, I shall make no estimate for permanent improvements except for putting in an electric plant similar to that now in use at the Anamosa Penitentiary, which is a much needed improvement both as a measure of

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this Institution:

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strict discipline so neces
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has been fully accomplished without the exercise of what could justly be called inhumanity in the infliction of punishment for the violation of prison rules, and the internal management of the prison may well be compared to that of a well regulated household. I found upon taking charge of this prison three contracts for prison labor on file in the Warden's office, entered into by my predecessor and the executive council on the part of the State, copies of which are given in the appendix to this report. It will be seen that these contracts have several years to run and my duty is to see that they are strictly complied with both on the part of the State and the contractors. When the General Assembly comes to consider the question, whatever information I can give in regard to the practical working of prison labor under these contracts will be most cheerfully given.

In conclusion, I wish to thank your excellency and all the members of the executive council for the cordial support given me in the discharge of my official duties.

Very respectfully,

G. W. CROSLY,

Warden.

STATE OF IOWA, }
COUNTY OF LEE, } ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of July, A. D.
1885.

WILLIAM O. GUNN,

Notary Public.

[SEAL.]

(10), number eleven (11), number twelve (12), number thirteen (13), and number fourteen (14).

Third—It is agreed and understood that for said labor the party of the second part shall pay at the rate of forty-five (45) cents per day for each convict.

Fourth—The said party of the second part, shall have the privilege of going to and from said shops, at all proper times to instruct the convicts in the manufacture of said articles, and take in and out materials and manufactured articles. Said party may also employ suitable persons to perform whatever is authorized to be done by this article, and generally to superintend the work under this contract. Said contractors and employes being whilst within the walls of said prison yard subject to all the rules and regulations now or hereafter established by the proper State authorities.

Fifth—The convicts so to be employed shall be able bodied men, by which term is meant those who are capable of performing a reasonable day's work, and in case of any disagreement between the party of the second part and the Warden of the Penitentiary in regard to the physical ability of any convict, the same shall be conclusively determined by the physician of the Penitentiary.

Sixth—The convicts shall be guarded and kept in good discipline at the expense of the State; but the State of Iowa shall in no case be liable to the party of the second part for any loss by fire or other casualties.

Seventh—It is further agreed that the shops shall be properly warmed by the party of the first part, and the fixtures thereof shall be made reasonably secure against fire.

Eighth—The party of the first part further agrees to furnish the party of the second part with sufficient water for the use of this contract. The party of the first part further agrees to furnish five lumpers or runners, for the purpose of cleaning shops, making and taking care of fires, bringing water and performing the necessary running for this contract; and it is hereby agreed that when said lumpers are not engaged in discharging the above mentioned duties they shall be subject to the order of the party of the second part.

Ninth—In estimating the per diem as aforesaid to be paid for each convict, the usual term for estimating a day's work, to-wit: ten hours average through the year shall be computed.

Tenth—It is further agreed that after the Warden shall have selected such number of the convicts as he may deem necessary for

cooking, cleaning, sanitary and other purposes pertaining to the care of the prison, and also for shoemaking and tailoring as specified in articles, the remaining convicts shall be apportioned by the Warden among the contractors according to the number to which each is entitled, reference being had to the skill and value of convicts in the several trades carried on by the different contractors. The State shall not be liable for any deficit under this contract, provided the State shall not transfer convicts to the Additional Penitentiary so as to diminish the number actually employed under this contract below the maximum at the time of such transfer.

Eleventh—If at any time the convicts assigned to the party of the second part within the number hereinbefore specified shall remain idle for the want of any materials or tools, or for any fault of the party of the second part, the party of the second part shall still be liable to pay said sum of (45) forty-five cents per day for each convict so employed.

Twelfth—No charge is to be made for such time as a convict may be employed in learning to read and write, or when he does not from sickness or other causes beyond the control of said party of the second part, perform his ordinary labors.

Thirteenth—In the case of loss of the shops hereinbefore specified, or material damaged to the same by fire or other casualty, by reason of which they cannot be occupied, then the party of the second part shall not be liable to pay for any labor of the convicts during the time for which the State shall not furnish other or rebuild said shops, nor shall the State of Iowa be liable for any damages for such unemployed labor until such shops can, within reasonable diligence, be rebuilt.

Fourteenth—It is further agreed that the State of Iowa shall not carry on any of the trades hereinbefore specified within the walls of said prison, nor contract or lease convict labor for the same during the continuance of this lease, without the consent of the party of the second part.

Fifteenth—All machinery, tools and implements are to be furnished by the party of the second part for the use of the hands employed on this contract.

Sixteenth—All manufactured articles shall be removed from the shops as soon as practicable when finished, and no article shall be stored in the shop in a partial or unfinished condition an unreasonable length of time. The Warden shall have full power to remove, at

the expense of the party of the second part, all articles stored or kept in the shops in violation of this provision, and also all shavings or other rubbish that will endanger the safety of the buildings.

Seventeenth—The time of the convicts herein leased shall be kept by the Warden of the prison or his deputy, and his books shall be presumptive evidence of the correctness thereof; and in written statement shall be given to the party of the second part, or his foreman, each day.

Eighteenth—The party of the second part shall account to the Warden of the Penitentiary on the first Monday in each month for the labor of the convicts under this contract for the preceding month, and shall execute his promissory note for the amount due which shall be made payable to the State of Iowa, and the sureties shall be liable on their bond for the amount of said note or notes, as upon an original undertaking by them and each of them. Said notes shall be payable three months after date, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum after maturity.

Nineteenth—It is further agreed that in case the party of the second part shall refuse to make settlement as aforesaid, or in case any note or notes given for convict labor as aforesaid shall remain unpaid thirty days after the same shall become due, then the party of the second part shall, at the option of the party of the first part, forfeit all rights and privileges under this agreement, and the State may resume absolute control over the labor of said convicts, and re-let the same as though this contract had not been executed.

Twentieth—It is further agreed that no tinkering shall be permitted in the shops by officers, foremen or convicts, nor shall any material or tools be carried from the shops to convicts' cells for said purpose.

Twenty-first—It is further agreed that the party of the second part shall have assigned to them so far as practicable, convicts skilled in the work to be done under this contract, and no convict shall be assigned to this contract whose term of servitude shall be less than one year when so assigned. No convict shall be transferred from this contract to another without the consent of the Warden and the contractors, except as provided in article ten (10).

Twenty-second—It is further agreed that this contract shall not be assigned by said party of the second part without the consent of the Warden, with the approval of the Executive Council.

Twenty-third—It is further agreed that this contract may be ter-

minated at the option of the said party of the second part by giving five months notice thereof in writing to said Warden and the Executive Council; *Provided*, that such termination shall take effect only on payment of all sums and amounts due from the party of the second part, by virtue of this contract.

In witness whereof, the said parties have hereunto set their hands, this 26th day of November, 1881.

E. C. McMILLAN, *Warden.*

HERMAN J. HUISKAMP.

HENRY C. HUISKAMP.

Approved Dec. 27th, 1881.

JNO. H. GEAR.

J. A. T. HULL.

E. H. CONGER.

Filed in office of Secretary of State, December 27th, 1881.

J. A. T. HULL,

Secretary of State.

STATE OF IOWA, }
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I, J. A. T. Hull, Secretary of State, of the State of Iowa, hereby certify that the papers hereto attached, contain a true copy of contract by and between the State of Iowa and Herman J. Huiskamp and Henry C. Huiskamp, entered into on the 26th day of November, 1881, as shown by the original contract on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines this 28th day of March, A. D. 1883.

J. A. T. HULL,

Secretary of State.

CONTRACT WITH THE IOWA FARMING TOOL CO.

By articles of agreement entered into this twenty-fourth day of July, 1880, between E. C. McMillan, Warden of the Iowa Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa, and acting for the State of Iowa of the first part, and the Iowa Farming Tool Company at Fort Madison, Iowa, party of the second part.

WHEREAS, Certain proposals have been made by the party of the second part for the convict labor hereinafter mentioned, which proposals have been accepted by the party of the first part for and in the name of the State of Iowa ; now, therefore, be it agreed:

First—That the party of the first part doth hereby let and hire to the party of the second part for the term of ten years from the first day of April, 1881, the labor and services of (75) seventy-five convicts. Also for the term of nine years and six months from the first day of April, 1881, the labor and services of (40) forty additional convicts, all of said (115) one hundred and fifteen convicts now or hereafter to be confined in the Iowa Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa (if so many there may be under the specifications hereafter contained), to be employed by said party of the second part in manufacturing agricultural implements.

Second—It is agreed by the party of the first part that for the use of said labor during the term of this lease or any part thereof, the party of the second part shall use the following shops now situated in said prison yard, viz.: Shops numbers (3) three, (4) four, (5) five, (6) six, (7) seven, (8) eight, and (9) nine, together with the yard room and fixtures thereon standing north of same (except the eastern division of the west dry kiln) also the north ($\frac{3}{4}$) three fourths of cellar under shop number (1) one, also grounds outside of prison walls, commencing at the southeast corner of prison land (corner of Fourth and Olive streets) running east (100) one hundred feet, thence north (300) three hundred feet, thence west (100) one hundred feet, thence south (300) three hundred feet, to place of beginning.

It is further agreed and understood that for said labor the party of

the second part shall pay at the rate of (50) fifty cents per day until the expiration of this contract for each convict actually employed.

Third—The party of the first part further agrees that the said Iowa Farming Tool Company shall have the privilege of going to and from said shops at all times to instruct said convicts in the manufacture of said articles, and carry in and out all materials and manufactured articles, or they may employ to do the same such person or persons as the Warden of the Penitentiary may approve, said contractors and employes being, whilst within the walls of said prison yard, subject to all the rules and regulations now or hereafter established by the proper State authorities.

Fourth—It is further agreed that the party of the second part shall have assigned it as far as practicable convicts skilled in the work to be done under this contract, and shall not be bound to take under this contract any convict whose term of service is less than one year from the time he is assigned, and no convict shall be transferred from this contract to another without the assent of the Warden and contractor.

Fifth—The convicts so to be employed shall be men who are capable of performing a reasonable day's work. In case of any disagreement between the Warden of the Penitentiary and the party of the second part in regard to the physical ability of any convict, the same shall be conclusively determined by the physician of the Penitentiary.

Sixth—The convicts shall be guarded and kept in good discipline at the expense of the State, but the State of Iowa shall in no case be liable to the party of the second part for any loss by fire or other casualties.

Seventh—It is further agreed that the party of the first part shall furnish water for shops and for the use of this contract, also several runners, whose duty it shall be to build fires, clean shops, and do the necessary running for this contract, and when not engaged in necessary shop duties shall be subject to the control of the contractors.

Eighth—It is further agreed that said shops shall be warmed at the expense of the party of the first part, and the fixtures for heating said shops shall be made reasonably secure against fire.

Ninth—In estimating the per diem as aforesaid to be paid for each convict, the usual time for estimating a day's work, viz.: (10) ten hours average through the year shall be computed.

Tenth—It is further agreed that if at any time the number of prisoners in the Penitentiary shall not be sufficient to supply the full number specified on this and other prison accounts now or hereafter let by authority of the State—also cooking, cleaning, and other necessary matters which in the judgment of the Warden it may be for the interest of the State to employ them—the number of able-bodied convicts not so employed by the Warden shall be apportioned according to the number contracted to each contractor, reference also being had to the skill and value of convicts in the several trades carried on by the different contractors.

Eleventh—If at any time the convicts assigned to the party of the second part (within the number hereinbefore specified) shall remain idle for the want of any material or tools, or for any fault of the party of the second part, the party of the second part shall be liable to pay for the same as if same labor were employed.

Twelfth—No charge shall be made by the State for such time as a convict may be employed in learning to read or write, or does not, from sickness or other cause beyond the control of the party of the second part, perform his ordinary labor.

Thirteenth—In case of the loss of the shops hereinbefore specified, or material damage to the same by fire or other casualty, by reason of which they cannot be occupied, then the party of the second part shall not be liable to pay for any labor of the convicts during the time for which the State shall not furnish another or rebuild said shops. Nor shall the State of Iowa be liable for any damages for such unemployed labor until said shops can with reasonable diligence be rebuilt.

Fourteenth—It is further agreed that the State of Iowa shall not carry on any of the trades hereinbefore mentioned within the walls of said prison, or contract, nor lease convict labor for the same during the continuance of this lease without the consent of the party of the second part.

Fifteenth—All tools and implements are to be furnished by the party of the second part for the use of the hands so employed by them.

Sixteenth—All manufactured articles shall be removed from the shops soon as finished, and no articles shall be stored in the shops in a partial or unfinished condition an unreasonable length of time. The Warden shall have full power to remove, at the expense of the

party of the second part, all articles stored or kept in shops in violation of this provision, and also all shavings and other rubbish that will endanger the safety of the buildings.

Seventeenth—The time of the convicts herein leased shall be kept by the Warden of the prison or his deputy, and his books shall be presumptive evidence of the correctness thereof, and a written statement shall be given to the party of the second part, or their foreman, each day.

Eighteenth—The party of the second part shall account with the Warden of the Penitentiary on the second Monday of each month for the labor of the convicts under this contract for the preceding month, and shall execute their promissory note for the amount due, which shall be made payable to the State of Iowa, and the sureties shall be liable on their bond for the amount of said note or notes as upon an original undertaking by them and each of them. The said notes shall be payable three months after date, and bear interest at the rate of (6) six per cent per annum after maturity.

Nineteenth—It is further agreed that in case the party of the second part shall refuse to make settlement as aforesaid, or in case any note or notes given for convict labor as aforesaid shall remain unpaid after the same shall become due, and after specific written demand thereof, the party of the second part shall, at the election of the Executive Council of the State of Iowa, forfeit all rights and privileges under this agreement, and the State of Iowa shall have the right to resume absolute control over the labor of said convicts and re-let the same as though this contract had not been executed.

Twentieth—It is further agreed that no tinkering shall be permitted in the shops by officers, foremen or convicts, nor shall any material or tools be carried from the shops to the convict's cell for said purpose.

Twenty-first—It is further agreed that this contract shall not be assigned by said party of the second part without the consent of the Warden with the approval of the Executive Council.

Twenty-second—It is hereby agreed that this contract may be terminated at the option of said party of the second part by giving five months' notice thereof in writing to said Warden and the Executive Council, provided that such termination shall take effect only on payment of all sums and amounts due from the party of the second part by virtue of this contract.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands this twenty-fourth day of July, 1880.

E. C. McMILLAN, *Warden*.

IOWA FARMING TOOL COMPANY.

By W. H. KIESLINGER, *Supt.*

Approved this December 15, 1880.

JOHN H. GEAR.

J. A. T. HULL.

GEORGE W. BEMIS.

CONTRACT WITH FORT MADISON CHAIR COMPANY,
APRIL 2, 1880.

By articles of agreement entered into this 12th day of April A. D. 1880, between E. C. McMillan, Warden of the Iowa Penitentiary at Ft. Madison, Iowa, and acting for the State of Iowa, party of the first part, and the Fort Madison Chair Company of Fort Madison, Iowa, party of the second part.

WHEREAS, Certain proposals have been made by the party of the second part for the convict labor hereinafter mentioned, which proposals have been accepted by the party of the first part for and in the name of the State of Iowa; now, therefore, be it agreed:

First—That the party of the first part doth hereby let and hire to the party of the second part for the term of nine years from the first day of May, 1880, the labor and service of fifty convicts; also, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1880, the labor and services of fifty additional convicts, all of said one hundred convicts now or hereafter to be confined in the Iowa State Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa (if so many there may be under the specifications hereinafter contained), to be employed by said party of the second part, at the following trades and occupations, viz.: manufacturing chair furniture and coffins.

Second—It is agreed by the party of the first part, that for the use of labor during the term of this lease or any part thereof, the party of the second part shall use the following shops, now situated in said prison yard, viz.: numbers one, two, sixteen and fifteen, the latter containing two rooms and the addition to the south end of shop num-

ber fifteen, formerly used as a cook-room. All the ground to the width of twelve feet on the west side of shop number one, at present occupied by the said Fort Madison Chair Company, and containing two dry-kilns and boiler house, built and owned by them. The east half of the west dry-kiln situated north of shop number seven, one-quarter of cellar under shop number one, at south end of same, and now partly occupied by the party of the second part for foundations to engine, etc. About twenty-eight hundred square feet of the cellar under shop number fifteen, commencing at the north wall of the cellar and extending the full width of the cellar to the south wall (the already existing division-wall) and grounds outside the prison walls, commencing sixty feet north of the northeast corner of the grounds, leased to the Iowa Farming Tool Company, running east one hundred feet, north one hundred and thirty feet, thence west one hundred feet, thence south one hundred and thirty-five feet to place of beginning.

It is further agreed and understood that for said labor the party of the second part shall pay at the rate of forty-three (43) cents per day until October first (Oct. 1st), 1882, and at the rate of forty-five (45) cents per day after October 1, 1882, until the expiration of this contract for each convict actually employed.

Third—The party of the first part further agrees that the said Fort Madison Chair Company shall have the privilege of going to and from said shops at all times to instruct said convicts in said trades, and carry in and out all materials and manufactured articles; or they may employ to do the same such person or persons as the Warden of the Penitentiary may approve; said contractors and employes being, whilst within the walls of said prison yard, subject to all the rules and regulations now or hereafter established by the proper State authorities.]

Fourth—It is further agreed that the party of the second part shall have assigned to it, as far as practicable, convicts skilled in the work to be done under this contract, and no convict whose term of service is less than one year shall be assigned on this contract.

Fifth—The convicts so to be employed shall be men who are capable of performing a reasonable day's work. In case of any disagreement between the Warden of the Penitentiary and the party of the second part in regard to the physical ability of any convict, the same shall be conclusively determined by the physician of the Penitentiary.

Sixth—The convicts shall be guarded and kept in good discipline at the expense of the State, but the State of Iowa shall in no case be responsible to the party of the second part for any loss by fire or other casualties.

Seventh—It is further agreed that the party of the first part shall furnish water for shops and for the use of this contract; also, six runners, whose duty it shall be to build fires, clean shops, and do the necessary running for this contract, and when not engaged in necessary shop duties shall be subject to the control of the contractors.

Eighth—It is further agreed that said shops shall be warmed at the expense of the party of the first part, and the fixtures for heating said shops shall be made reasonably secure as to fire.

Ninth—In estimating the per diem as aforesaid to be paid for each convict, the usual time for estimating a day's work, viz.: ten hours average through the year shall be computed.

Tenth—It is further agreed that if at any time the number of prisoners in the Penitentiary should not be sufficient to supply the full number specified on this and other prison contracts now or hereafter let by authority of the State; also, cooking, cleaning, and other matters necessary, which, in the judgment of the Warden it may be for the interest of the State to employ them—the number of able-bodied convicts not so employed by the Warden shall be apportioned according to the number contracted to each contractor, reference also being had to the skill and value of convicts in the several trades carried on by the different contractors.

Eleventh—If at any time the convicts assigned to the party of the second part (within the number hereinbefore specified) shall remain idle for the want of any material or tools, or for any fault of the party of the second part, the party of the second part shall be liable to pay for the same as if said labor were employed.

Twelfth—No charge shall be made by the State for such time as a convict may be employed in learning to read and write, or does not, from sickness or other cause beyond the control of the party of the second part, perform his ordinary labor.

Thirteenth—In case of the loss of the shops hereinbefore specified; or material damage to the same by fire or other casualty, by reason of which they cannot be occupied, then the party of the second part shall not be liable to pay for any labor of the convicts during the time for which the State shall not furnish another or rebuild said shops. Nor shall the State of Iowa be liable for any damages for

such unemployed labor until said shops can with reasonable diligence be rebuilt.

Fourteenth—It is further agreed that the State of Iowa shall not carry on any of the trades hereinbefore mentioned within the walls of said prison on contract, nor lease convict labor for the same during the continuance of this lease without the consent of the party of the second part.

Fifteenth—All tools and implements are to be furnished by the party of the second part for the use of the hands so employed by them.

Sixteenth—All manufactured articles shall be removed from the shops as soon as finished, and no articles shall be stored in the shops in a partial or unfinished condition an unreasonable length of time. The Warden shall have full power to *remove*, at the expense of the party of the second part, all articles stored or kept in shops in violation of this provision, and also all shavings and other rubbish that will endanger the safety of the buildings.

Seventeenth—The time of the convicts herein leased shall be kept by the Warden of the prison or his deputy, and his books shall be presumptive evidence of the correctness thereof, and a written statement shall be given to the party of the second part or their foreman each day.

Eighteenth—The party of the second part shall account with the Warden of the Penitentiary on the second Monday of each month for the labor of the convicts under this contract for the preceding month, and shall execute their promissory note for the amount due, which shall be made payable to the State of Iowa, and the sureties shall be liable on their bonds for the amount of said note or notes as upon an original undertaking by them and each of them. The said notes shall be payable three months after date and bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum at maturity.

Nineteenth—It is further agreed that in case the party of the second part shall refuse to make settlement as aforesaid, or in case any note or notes given for convict labor as aforesaid shall remain unpaid after the same shall become due, and after specific written demand thereof, the party of the second part shall, at the election of the Executive Council of the State of Iowa, forfeit all rights and privileges under this agreement, and the State of Iowa shall have the right to resume absolute control over the labor of said convicts, and re-let the same as though this contract had not been executed.

Twentieth—It is further agreed that no tinkering shall be permitted in the shops by officers, foremen, or convicts, nor shall any material or tool be carried from the shop to the convict's cell for said purpose.

Twenty-first—It is further agreed that this contract shall not be assigned by said party of the second part without the consent of the Warden with the approval of the Executive Council.

Twenty-second—It is hereby agreed that when this contract is signed by the Warden and approved by the Executive Council, all prior contracts with said Fort Madison Chair Co. shall be void and of no effect.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands this 12th day of April, A. D. 1880.

{ FORT MADISON CHAIR CO., SEAL. }	E. C. McMILLAN, <i>Warden.</i> FORT MADISON CHAIR CO., BY JOSIAH A. SMITH, <i>President.</i> J. M. JOHNSON, <i>Vice-President.</i> W. E. HARRISON, <i>Superintendent.</i> JOHN H. KINSLEY, <i>Secretary.</i>
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The above contract to take effect on the — day of May, A. D. 1880, is approved and confirmed by the Executive Council this twenty-first day of April, 1880.

JOHN H. GEAR.
 J. A. T. HULL.
 B. R. SHERMAN.
 GEORGE W. BEMIS.

Filed in the office of Secretary of the State of Iowa, this twenty-second day of April, 1880.

J. A. T. HULL, *Secretary of State.*

COPY OF ADDITIONAL CONTRACT FORT MADISON CHAIR
COMPANY, NOVEMBER 2, 1878.

It is hereby understood and agreed by and between E. C. McMillan, Warden of the Iowa Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa, and acting for the State of Iowa, party of the first part, and the Fort Madison Chair Co., of Fort Madison, Iowa, party of the second part, as follows, viz.:

First—The State of Iowa hereby lets and hires to the party of the second part the labor and services of twenty (20) able-bodied convicts, now or hereafter confined in the Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa, in addition to the convicts already contracted for, making ninety-five (95) in all.

Second—The rate per day (of 10 hours) per man, and time and terms of payment for same shall be the same as under the already existing contract between the above parties and all its stipulations, provisions and conditions, shall apply to this contract, except in so far as they are herein modified.

Third—The party of the second part hereby agrees to resign their rights to shop number eleven (11) which they possess under the already existing contract so soon as the State shall give them in lieu thereof, on this contract, an equal number of superficial feet on the floor of the room now used as a dining-room.

Fourth—The State hereby agrees to furnish to the party of the second part the remainder of the present dining-room not mentioned above and in addition thereto the rooms now used as kitchens; also, about 2,800 square feet of the cellar room below, commencing at the north wall of the cellar and extending the full width of the room; south wall, to the already existing division wall.

Fifth—The State hereby agrees to furnish one (1) lumper free of charge on this contract.

Sixth—This contract shall be in force so soon as the State shall occupy the new dining-room now in process of erection. And it shall expire four (4) years from the first day of October, 1878.

E. C. McMILLAN, *Warden*.

FORT MADISON CHAIR CO.

J. M. JOHNSON, *Superintendent*.

W. E. HARRISON, *Secretary*.

JOSIAH A. SMITH, *President*.

Fort Madison, Iowa, November 2, 1878.

Approved, December 6, 1878.

JOHN H. GEAR.

JOSIAH T. YOUNG.

B. R. SHERMAN.

GEORGE W. BEMIS.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

COL. G. W. CROSLY, *Warden of the Penitentiary of the State:*

SIR—I herewith present to you in detail my first biennial report of the finances of this Institution, commencing July 1, 1883, and ending June 30, 1885. Also a statement of various kinds of provisions on hand, with cost of same, paid for out of general support fund, with an inventory of all property on hand, and the customary prison statistics.

Very respectfully,

J. G. BERSTLER, *Clerk.*

INVENTORY

Of sundry articles on hand paid out of support fund.

PROVISIONS.

20 barrels mess pork, at \$11.90.....	\$	345.11
22 barrels sirup.....		224.40
1 barrel vinegar.....		5.75
½ barrel mustard.....		7.00
4 barrels salt.....		5.40
3 barrels pickles.....		7.50
1½ barrels coffee.....		17.00
7 barrels oat meal.....		35.00
1 barrel rice.....		12.71
½ barrel pepper.....		22.20
12 barrels white flour.....		57.00
½ barrel tea.....		5.00
4 sacks rice.....		34.25
2½ sacks beans.....		11.25
1 barrel currants.....		5.00
250 pounds graham flour.....		6.47
136 pounds cheese.....		7.50
70 pounds corned beef.....		7.70
6 pounds sage.....		1.20
26 pounds malt.....		1.00
3½ pounds hops.....		.87
270½ pounds chewing tobacco.....		70.40
154 pounds smoking tobacco.....		21.56

4 boxes tea.....	\$ 48.00
51 head hogs.....	450.00
20 head pigs	40.00
8 barrels cement.....	5.25
5 barrels lime.....	4.75
½ barrel coal tar	2.50
1 barrel linseed oil.....	28.40
½ barrel copperas	1.35
½ barrel chloride of lime.....	2.75
½ barrel plaster paris	1.00
½ barrel alabastine.....	6.50
½ barrel rosin.....	2.00
40 pounds raw amber .....	.40
60 pounds white lead	4.20
50 pounds tallow.....	2.50
150 pounds nails.....	4.12
25 pounds fence wire.....	.75
½ gallon sperm oil.....	1.25
8 gallons carbolic acid	1.95
30 gallons cylinder oil	18.00
26 gallons mineral paint	18.20
27 water pails.....	4.05
5 dozen brooms.....	15.00
1,000 feet of lumber	14.00
150 feet window glass.....	12.75
2 gross screws .....	.70
2½ tons hay	17.50
2 ton straw	10.00
30 bushels corn	12.00
50 bushels oats.....	16.00
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\$ 1,657.74	

CLOTHING AND BEDDING.

663 yards Chicago stripe, 6-4, at 75 cents	\$ 497.25
470 yards Sterling stripe, 3-4, at 60 cents.....	284.40
22½ yards Wasson stripe, 6-4, at \$1.20.....	27.00
987½ yards Indian-head shirting, at 7 cents.....	69.12
437½ yards Amoskeag ticking, at 9 cents.....	41.20
154 yards Montauk ticking, at 11 cents.....	16.95
313½ yards Marine shirting, at 9 cents.....	28.20
35½ yards Sterling wool shirting, at 28 cents	10.00
132½ yards canton flannel, at 13 cents	17.15
254 yards toweling.....	17.80
27½ yards calico	1.90
19½ yards coat lining.....	9.00

1½ yards farmers satin.....	\$.65
19 yards cambric.....	2.28
4½ yards paper cambric .....	.45
64½ yards silecia	6.65
25 yards canvas.....	7.50
7½ yards mosquito bar .....	.40
18 sheets wadding.....	1.00
9½ dozen Coats' cotton.....	10.75
3 dozen Barber's flax thread.....	2.10
2 dozen large combs	3.00
5½ dozen fine combs.....	8.25
2 dozen darning needles .....	.20
4 dozen citizens' coat buttons	1.00
2 dozen citizens' vest buttons.....	.50
3 dozen pants buckles.....	.11
9 balls wrapping twine.....	.45
13 balls shoe thread.....	1.30
4 bars ivory soap ...	.25
8 papers pins .....	.40
128 machine needles .....	.64
1,500 needles.....	2.62
1½ great gross shirt buttons.....	1.25
2 gross pant buttons.....	.20
3 gross bone coat buttons.....	9.00
209 pounds woolen yarn	121.22
80 pounds cotton yarn	14.80
50 pairs brogans, at \$1.60	80.00
141 straw hats	16.62
2 suits turn out clothes, at \$5.10.....	10.20
4 dozen suits turn out under clothes, at \$5.00.....	20.00
4 dozen turn out hats, at \$7.00.....	28.00
3 1-6 dozen turn out shirts, at \$4.00.....	12.66
34 dozen turn out hose, at \$1.10.....	37.40
40 pairs turn out shoes, at \$1.25.....	50.00
2 pairs boots, at \$2.50.....	5.00
48 pairs suspenders (turn out), at 5 cents	2.30
286 collars	3.70
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	\$ 1,482.82

HOSPITAL.

4½ gallons cod liver oil, at \$2.25	\$ 10.12
9 gallons castor oil, at \$1.15.....	10.25
1 gallon olive oil.....	1.15
4 gallon turpentine, at 43 cents	1.72
2 gallons whisky, at \$2.00.....	4.00

1 gallon alcohol.....	\$ 2.18
12 pounds glycerine.....	3.00
28 pounds spirits of nitre, at 86 cents	10.80
10 bottles beer.....	.75
8 bottles wine	1.00
Medicine bottles and fixtures.....	200.00
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	\$ 244.25

FUEL AND LIGHTS.

8 tons slack, at \$1.10.....	\$ 8.80
15 tons coal, at \$2.12½... ..	31.87
10½ tons coke, at \$6.00	63.00
26 barrels residuum, at \$3.75.....	97.50
8 barrels coal oil.....	41.60
59 cords wood, at \$3.00.....	177.00
130 No. 2 lamp chimneys.....	5.45
52 No. 0 lamp chimneys	1.56
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	\$ 428.78

SUMMARY.

Provisions.....	\$ 1,657.74
Clothing and bedding	1,482.84
Hospital.....	244.25
Fuel and lights.....	428.78
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	\$ 3,811.59
Due from contractors on account for convict labor.....	3,883.05
Due from contractors on notes given for convict labor.....	11,624.51
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	\$ 19,319.15

EXHIBIT "A."

Statements of Cash Receipts at the Iowa State Penitentiary during two years commencing July 1, 1883, and ending June 30, 1885.

RECEIPTS.	GENERAL SUPPORT FUND.								Total of general support fund.
	Bills received—able—contractors' notes paid.	Provisions.	Fuel and lights.	Grease and waste.	Convict labor not on contract.	United States prisoners.	Safe keepers.	General expense.	
1883—July	\$ 3,689.75	\$ 6.85	\$	\$	\$ 8.25	\$	\$ 22.35	\$..	\$ 3,727.20
August	3,462.55	9.25	6.80	.....	3.25	247.22	.....	.....	3,729.09
September	3,678.41	16.45	.....	7.30	4.00	.....	.....	.....	3,706.16
October	3,489.29	15.90	4.25	.....	5.85	.....	.....	.....	3,515.29
November	3,252.42	10.50	1.00	62.40	7.70	.....	.....	.....	3,384.02
December	3,408.65	23.47	.....	6.25	10.75	.....	141.00	.....	3,590.12
1884—January	3,168.00	27.25	3.40	7.06	1.05	.....	56.20	.....	3,262.96
February	3,466.20	9.45	2.25	.....	7.40	.....	69.50	.....	3,554.80
March	3,150.80	88.88	10.20	205.21	13.50	.....	.....	.....	3,418.09
April	3,066.80	13.03	6.00	1.50	1.45	.....	.....	.....	3,068.28
May	3,393.45	17.64	3.00	.....	4.40	.....	.....	.....	3,418.49
June	3,533.80	10.27	14.38	.....	2.35	.....	.....	.....	3,560.80
July	3,899.65	12.78	4.50	.....	2.15	.....	.....	.....	3,919.08
August	3,872.95	11.86	.....	10.07	2.25	.....	.....	.....	3,897.13
September	3,960.50	9.96	.....	15.00	4.35	.....	.....	.....	3,989.81
October	3,704.80	11.50	.....	1.50	1.90	.....	.....	.....	3,719.70
November	3,640.05	15.90	26.40	34.29	5.60	.....	.....	.....	3,722.24
December	3,594.70	19.74	.....	2.00	3.25	.....	.....	.....	3,619.69
1885—January	3,521.10	18.82	6.40	25	3.45	.....	.....	.....	3,550.02
February	3,665.00	19.95	.....	12.22	2.25	.....	.....	.....	3,699.42
March	3,091.35	18.71	.....	5.00	6.26	212.82	.....	18.00	3,352.14
April	3,104.05	30.50	.....	1.25	3.00	319.28	74.40	.....	3,532.48
May	3,366.95	16.50	.....	12.86	3.60	.....	.....	.....	3,399.91
June	3,389.13	21.29	.....	68.45	4.65	.....	.....	.....	3,483.52
Total	\$83,569.35	\$ 406.45	\$ 88.58	\$ 452.61	\$ 112.66	\$ 779.34	\$ 363.45	\$ 18.00	\$ 85,780.44

EXHIBIT "A"—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.	FUNDS.											Total Receipts.
	Salary fund.	Convicts' deposits.	Visitors' receipts at gate.	Repair fund.	Warden's house fund.	Transportation fund.	Iron bedstead fund.	Porcelain bucket fund.	Prison aid fund.	Steam heating fund.	Water works fund.	
1883—July 1, bal. on h'd.	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$ 2,701.67
July.....	2,356.67	374.18	15.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,478.80
August.....	2,308.67	237.12	443.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,715.98
September.....	2,256.67	284.51	68.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,295.59
October.....	2,256.67	657.69	38.75	195.98	.....	246.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	382.69	7,273.37
November.....	2,256.67	223.24	24.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,838.18
December.....	2,256.67	296.31	22.25	.....	.....	142.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,307.95
1884—January.....	2,256.67	243.98	17.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,780.86
February.....	2,356.67	189.81	14.50	702.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,817.74
March.....	4,963.34	186.68	11.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,579.66
April.....	.....	200.45	28.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,317.23
May.....	2,506.67	331.24	62.40	2,000.00	200.00	900.00	1,500.00	\$375.00	.....	.....	.....	11,293.80
June.....	2,456.67	203.41	95.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,316.23
July.....	2,456.67	219.32	38.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,633.99
August.....	2,456.67	253.75	212.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800.00	.....	.....	7,119.90
September.....	2,406.67	230.02	82.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,658.75
October.....	2,406.67	245.59	31.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,294.11	.....	8,697.07
November.....	2,406.67	187.72	21.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,337.88
December.....	2,506.67	298.08	13.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235.50	.....	.....	6,673.69
1885—January.....	2,506.67	271.51	19.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900.00	.....	7,247.40
February.....	2,556.67	143.43	14.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,414.02
March.....	2,556.67	205.00	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,133.81
April.....	2,506.67	279.87	16.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,835.77
May.....	2,556.77	283.28	29.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	.....	.....	6,299.71
June.....	2,606.67	296.28	114.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,500.57
Total.....	\$58,160.08	\$6,901.97	\$1,405.82	\$2,898.44	\$200.00	\$1,288.90	\$1,500.00	\$375.00	\$585.50	\$3,184.11	\$382.69	164,764.62

EXHIBIT "B."
Statement of cash expenditures of the Iowa State Penitentiary during two years commencing July 1, 1883, and ending June 30, 1885.

EXPENDITURES.	GENERAL SUPPORT FUND.											Total of general support fund.
	Provisions.	General expense.	Discharged convicts' gifts.	Clothing and bedding.	Hospital expense.	Fuel and lights.	Turn out clothing.	Postage.	Warden's expense.	Repair account.	Transportation account.	
1883—July.....	\$ 2,257.29	\$ 431.56	\$ 52.00	\$ 341.07	\$ 50.50	\$ 137.75	\$ 52.50	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 3,322.67
August.....	2,080.68	266.69	62.00	481.21	77.98	150.50	85.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,204.71
September.....	1,263.16	285.10	51.00	22.34	76.55	280.25	361.26	60.58	.....	.....	.....	2,400.22
October.....	1,776.81	477.09	45.00	477.83	60.60	146.53	146.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,190.38
November.....	1,709.20	514.43	84.00	143.56	57.20	621.97	167.65	10.15	.....	.....	9.70	3,317.86
December.....	849.89	245.87	62.00	147.35	25.65	407.26	83.05	7.50	104.50	.....	58.55	1,991.62
1884—January.....	1,543.72	234.02	78.00	93.90	57.23	587.85	.....	5.00	.....	79.18	57.90	2,726.20
February.....	1,362.75	193.14	50.00	169.35	17.65	209.37	39.15	.....	.....	95.13	85.40	2,171.94
March.....	1,452.82	600.16	98.00	360.19	69.92	126.00	60.35	13.35	68.80	126.11	114.55	3,080.25
April.....	2,985.52	384.23	41.00	109.75	43.16	237.64	83.00	26.40	.....	.....	72.61	3,983.31
May.....	2,134.24	534.11	56.00	6.75	26.86	72.60	90.00	10.08	.....	.....	.....	2,930.64
June.....	1,177.86	438.64	71.00	240.05	171.67	137.20	171.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,407.67
July.....	2,721.78	265.52	39.00	538.02	4.14	115.79	118.50	3.50	.....	.....	.....	3,906.25
August.....	1,269.30	412.16	47.00	352.79	22.00	293.18	100.50	29.90	.....	.....	.....	2,546.83
September.....	2,731.06	477.08	43.00	637.13	13.50	253.97	111.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,267.21
October.....	1,563.60	264.74	30.00	284.78	7.30	398.92	70.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,599.59
November.....	995.78	378.42	19.00	498.66	22.12	366.99	64.30	27.40	.....	.....	.....	2,372.67
December.....	1,481.42	393.66	101.00	985.18	205.99	471.25	160.00	7.00	88.50	.....	.....	3,854.00
1885—January.....	2,265.37	359.79	80.00	346.93	2.25	820.13	212.72	29.90	.....	.....	.....	4,117.09
February.....	1,045.31	397.78	45.00	.....	1.55	590.15	130.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,210.34
March.....	726.28	444.98	55.00	149.73	.80	580.46	188.95	31.40	.....	.....	.....	2,177.08
April.....	1,764.71	470.13	43.00	460.25	87.35	295.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,121.34
May.....	924.57	432.10	65.50	725.69	.80	157.99	146.33	5.00	.....	.....	.....	2,457.98
June.....	1,165.41	290.02	33.00	.....	17.35	39.55	132.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,677.73
Total.....	\$89,268.51	\$9,291.37	\$1,350.50	\$7,502.61	\$1,119.62	\$7,499.20	\$2,776.85	\$267.14	\$211.80	\$300.42	\$348.11	\$69,935.53

EXHIBIT "C."

Recapitulation of the receipts and expenditures.

	RECEIPTS.	EXPEND-ITURES.
Balance on hand June 30, 1883	\$ 2,701.67	\$
General support fund	85,790.45	69,935.53
Salary fund	58,160.08	58,160.08
Repair fund.....	2,898.44	2,902.82
Warden's house fund.....	200.00	205.72
Transportation fund	1,288.90	1,403.29
Iron bedstead fund.....	1,500.00	1,392.75
Porcelain bucket fund.....	375.00	300.00
Prison Aid Association fund.....	585.50	585.50
Steam heating fund.....	3,194.11	3,135.29
Water works fund	362.69	362.69
Convict's fund	6,301.97	5,868.62
Visitor's fuud.....	1,405.82	1,152.61
State of Iowa, paid into State treasury.....	....	18,479.14
Balance on hand June 30, 1885.....	....	880.58
	\$ 164,764.62	\$ 164,764.62

EXHIBIT "D."

Statement of the Iowa State Penitentiary showing the expense for Officers and Guards and General Support, by the month, also average cost per convict per month and per day, for two years commencing July 1, 1883, and ending June 30, 1885.

	January, 1884.	February, 1884.	March, 1884.	April, 1884.	May, 1884.	June, 1884.
Salaries of officers and guards. . .	\$ 2,256.67	\$ 2,356.67	\$ 4,863.34	\$ 2,972.49	\$ 2,506.67	\$ 2,456.67
Convict's provisions.	1,516.47	1,351.30	1,413.94	1,087.75	2,116.66	1,167.09
Convict's clothing and bedding. .	93.90	169.35	300.19	108.75	5.75	242.05
Discharged convict's gifts.	78.00	50.00	98.00	41.00	55.00	71.00
Convict's hospital expense.	57.23	17.68	64.92	43.16	26.85	171.67
Fuel and lights.	587.85	209.37	126.00	237.64	72.00	137.20
Turn out clothing. . . . .	.....	39.15	60.35	83.00	90.00	171.25
Postage.	5.00	.....	13.35	26.40	19.08	.....
General expense.	234.02	183.14	600.15	264.23	534.11	436.04
Transportation account, repair account and Warden's expense	136.48	130.53	309.45	72.61	.....	.....
Total	\$ 4,965.62	\$ 4,519.16	\$ 7,954.71	\$ 3,970.28	\$ 5,419.67	\$ 4,864.67

EXHIBIT "D"—CONTINUED.

	July, 1884.	August, 1884.	September, 1884.
Salaries of officers and guards. . .	\$ 2,456.67	\$ 2,456.67	\$ 2,400.
Convict's provisions.	2,709.00	1,277.44	2,721.
Convict's clothing and bedding..	538.02	382.79	637.
Discharged convict's gifts. . . .	39.00	47.00	43.
Convict's hospital expense. . . .	4.14	23.00	13.
Fuel and lights.	115.79	293.18	253.
Turn out clothing.	118.50	100.50	111.
Postage.	3.50	29.80	.....
General expense.	365.52	412.16	477.
Transportation account, repair account and Warden's expense	.....	.....	.....
Total.	\$ 6,350.14	\$ 4,991.64	\$ 6,663.

	January, 1885.	February, 1885.	March, 1885.	April, 1885.	May, 1885.	June, 1885.
Salaries of officers and guards. . .	\$ 2,508.67	\$ 2,556.67	\$ 2,556.67	\$ 2,508.67	\$ 2,556.67	\$ 2,508.67
Convict's provisions.	2,246.55	1,025.38	707.55	1,734.21	903.07	1,144.12
Convict's clothing and bedding..	346.93	.....	149.78	460.26	725.69	.....
Discharged convict's gifts. . . .	80.00	45.00	55.00	43.00	65.50	33.00
Convicts hospital expense. . . .	2.25	1.55	.30	87.35	.80	17.25
Fuel and lights.	820.12	590.15	580.46	295.90	157.99	39.55
Turn out clothing.	212.72	130.55	188.95	.....	145.33	132.40
Postage.	29.90	.....	31.41	.....	5.00	.....
General expense.	359.79	397.78	444.98	470.13	432.10	290.62
Transportation account, repair account and Warden's expense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.	\$ 6,604.94	\$ 4,747.06	\$ 4,715.04	\$ 5,507.51	\$ 4,998.15	\$ 4,263.11
Credit to above sundry sales from general support during two years, from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1885, inclusive. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 671.66
Credit to above board of U. S. prisoners and safe keepers, two years from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1885, inclusive. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 1,143.79

EXHIBIT "D"—CONTINUED.

	Total during two years.	PER CONVICT.		
		For two years.	Per month.	Per day.
Salaries of officers and guards.	\$ 58,160.08	\$ 148.37	\$ 6.18	.203
Convict's provisions.	38,862.06	99.14	4.63	.15
Convict's clothing and bedding.	7,502.01	19.14	.80	.026
Discharged convict's gifts.	1,350.50	3.44	.15	.005
Convict's hospital expense.	1,119.62	2.86	.12	.004
Fuel and lights.	7,449.20	19.13	.79	.026
Turn out clothing.	2,776.85	7.08	.29	.010
Postage.	267.14	.68	.03	.001
General expense.	9,291.37	23.70	.99	.032
Transportation account, repair account and Warden's expense	860.33	2.20	.09	.003
Total	\$ 127,689.16	\$ 325.74	\$13.57	.446
Credit to above board of U. S. prisoners and safe keepers two years, from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1885, inclusive.	1,814.64	4.63	.19	.006
Total expense for two years, also average cost per convict per month and per day, including general support and officer's and guard's salaries.	\$ 125,874.52	\$ 321.11	\$13.38	.44
Average cost per convict for two years, also per month and per day, for general support only.		\$ 172.74	\$ 7.20	.237
Average cost per convict for two years, also per month and per day, for officers and guards only		148.37	6.18	.203

EXHIBIT "E."

Statement showing the earnings of the Iowa State Penitentiary from convict labor, the average contract price paid per man per day, and the average earnings per man per day, for the term commencing July 1, 1883, and ending June 30, 1885.

MONTHS.	UNDER CONTRACT.		State shop earnings.	TOTALS.
	Number days.	Amount earned.		
1883.				
July	6,959	\$ 3,252.42	\$ 8.25	\$ 3,260.67
August	7,260	3,408.65	3.25	3,411.90
September	6,763	3,168.00	4.00	3,172.00
October	7,385	3,466.20	5.85	3,472.05
November	6,708	3,150.30	7.70	3,158.00
December	6,537	3,066.30	10.75	3,077.05
1884.				
January	7,228	3,393.45	1.05	3,394.50
February	7,542	3,533.80	7.40	3,541.20
March	8,316	3,899.65	13.50	3,913.15
April	8,256	3,872.95	1.45	3,874.40
May	8,446	3,960.50	4.40	3,964.90
June	7,899	3,704.80	2.35	3,707.15
July	7,764	3,640.05	2.15	3,642.20
August	7,669	3,594.70	2.25	3,596.95
September	7,515	3,521.10	4.35	3,525.45
October	7,816	3,665.00	1.90	3,666.90
November	6,592	3,091.35	5.60	3,096.95
December	6,609	3,104.05	3.25	3,107.30
1885				
January	7,177	3,366.95	3.45	3,370.40
February	7,233½	3,389.13	2.25	3,391.38
March	8,267½	3,875.63	6.26	3,881.89
April	8,307	3,893.45	3.00	3,896.45
May	8,225	3,855.70	3.60	3,859.30
June	8,284	3,863.05	4.65	3,867.70
Total	180,758	\$ 84,757.14	\$ 112.66	\$ 84,869.84

Average contract price per man per day, 47 cents.

Average earnings per man per day, including productive and unproductive men, working days, holidays and Sundays included, 29.66 cents.

Daily average of convicts on contract, 290 6-10.

EXHIBIT "F."

Statement of the Iowa State Penitentiary showing monthly average of convicts, amount allowed for general support of same, the amount expended, and the gain or loss each month for the term commencing July 1, 1883, and ending June 30, 1885.

MONTHS.	Monthly average of prisoners.	Amount allowed for general sup- port.	Amount drawn for general sup- port.	Monthly gains.	Monthly losses
1883.					
July	372	\$ 3,348.00	\$ 3,322.67	\$ 25.33	\$.....
August	357	3,213.00	3,204.71	8.29	.....
September	356	3,204.00	2,400.22	803.78	.....
October	364	3,276.00	3,180.33	145.67	.....
November	377	3,293.00	3,317.86	75.14	.....
December	388	3,492.00	1,991.62	1,500.38	.....
1884.					
January	404	3,636.00	2,736.20	899.80	.....
February	409	3,681.00	2,171.94	1,509.06	.....
March	413	3,717.00	3,080.25	686.75	.....
April	406	3,654.00	3,983.31	.....	29.31
May	403	3,627.00	2,930.64	696.36	.....
June	400	3,600.00	2,407.67	1,192.33	.....
July	386	3,474.00	3,906.25	.....	432.25
August	371	3,339.00	2,546.83	792.17	.....
September	371	3,339.00	4,287.21	.....	928.21
October	380	3,420.00	2,599.59	820.41	.....
November	398	3,582.00	2,372.67	1,209.33	.....
December	404	3,636.00	3,854.00	.....	218.00
1885.					
January	404	3,636.00	4,117.09	.....	481.09
February	406	3,654.00	2,210.34	1,443.66	.....
March	409	3,681.00	2,177.08	1,503.92	.....
April	411	3,699.00	3,121.34	577.66	.....
May	410	3,690.00	2,457.98	1,232.02	.....
June	411	3,699.00	1,677.73	2,021.27	.....
Total	9,410	\$ 84,690.00	\$ 69,935.53	\$ 17,143.33	\$ 2,338.86
Amount of appropriation not used for gen'l support					14,754.47
				17,143.33	17,143.33

Average number of convicts per day, 392.

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
COUNTY OF LEE. }

I hereby certify that the above and forgoing is a correct and true statement of the receipts and expenditures of all moneys for each and every purpose as shown by the books of this office for the biennial period commencing July 1, 1883, and ending June 30, 1885.

J. G. BERSTLER, Clerk.

INVENTORY.

*Of movable property on hand April 1st, 1884, turned over by the retiring Warden,
E. C. McMillan, to and receipted for by G. W. Crosley, Warden.*

STATE SHOP.

5 yards Canton flannel.....	
42 yards stripe flannel.....	
31 yards colored flannel.....	
10 yards woolen stripe flannel.....	
76 yards Wausett shirting....	
15 yards striped shirting.....	
20 yards hickory shirting.....	
54 yards calico.....	
8 yards ticking.....	
8 yards ducking, brown.....	
20 yards ducking, white.....	
64 yards satin coat lining.....	
84 yards striped coat lining.....	
11½ yards citizen's cloth.....	
7½ yards citizen's cloth.....	
2 yard satinet.....	
10 yards black wiggins.....	
51 yards silescia.....	
5 yards paper cambric.....	
25 pairs suspenders.....	
33 yards elastic duck....	
60 yards toweling.....	
31½ yards Bonapart strip.....	
29½ yards Franklin stripe.....	
49 turn-out under shirts...	
52 turn-out drawers.....	
12 turn-out under shirts.....	Worn.
9 turn-out drawers.....	Worn.
7 turn-out flannel shirts.....	
27 turn-out over shirts.....	
42 turn-out white shirts.....	
79 turn-out hats.....	
5 turn out straw hats.....	
11 turn-out caps.....	
20 linen collars.....	
504 prison caps.....	
53 prison straw hats.....	Worn.

197½ prison 6-oz stripe.....	
152 straw hats.....	Partly new and partly worn.
29 dozen Coats' spool cotton.....	
1 dozen Barbour's flax thread.....	
3 gross pants buttons.....	
2 gross shirt buttons.....	
8 gross bone buttons.....	
8 balls shoe thread.....	
2 pounds knitting cotton.....	
2 boxes tailor chalk.....	
10 dozen pants buckles.....	
2 dozen redding combs.....	
1½ dozen fine combs.....	
10 dozen turn-out coat buttons.....	
1 gross turn-out vest buttons.....	
35 pairs turn-out woolen socks.....	
30 pairs turn-out cotton socks.....	
121 pairs prison cotton socks....	
20 sheets wadding.....	
10 colored shirts.....	
34 hickory shirts.....	
4 pair drawers.....	
14 pillow slips.....	
49 bed sheets.....	
26 bed ticks.....	
1 bed quilt.....	
58 summer cotton drawers.....	
23 summer woolen drawers.....	
130 night shirts.....	Worn.
34 aprons, tick.....	New.
5 aprons, leather.....	New.
150 aprons.....	Worn.
244 summer prison pants.....	Good.
535 winter prison pants.....	Worn.
6 overcoats.....	Worn.
9 prison coats.....	New.
20 bob-tail coats.....	Old.
443 prison coats.....	Worn.
358 prison vests.....	Worn.
6 pairs prison boots.....	New.
2 pairs prison boots.....	Worn.
4 pairs prison boots.....	Old.
28 pairs prison shoes.....	New.
18 pairs turn-out shoes.....	New.
180 guard towels.....	Worn.
950 prison towels.....	Worn.
630 prison drawers.....	Worn.

1 pair sheep mits.....	New.
580 prison woolen mits	Worn.
890 prison hickory shirts.....	Worn.
320 pairs woolen socks.....	Worn.
200 pairs cotton socks... ..	Worn.
400 pairs prison shoes.....	Worn.
425 pairs prison blankets.....	Worn.
600 cotton sheets.....	Worn.
600 cotton pillow slips.....	Worn.
100 bed ticks.....	Worn.
275 bed ticks.....	Worn.
400 pillow ticks.....	Worn.
200 bed comforts.....	Worn.
1 shoe bench and outfit.....	In use and old.
2 shoe benches.....	Old.
161 sole taps.....	New.
52 heel taps.....	New.
2 pounds scrap leather.....	New.
100 kip shoe strings... ..	New.
1 carpenter bench, tool chest and tools.....	Old.
2 tobacco cutters.....	Old.
1 Babcock fire extinguisher	In use.
1 oil can.....	In use.
1 water tank.....	In use.
18 pounds smoking tobacco.....	New.
20 pounds chewing tobacco.....	New.
1 water cooler.....	Old.
1 guard stand.....	Old.
1 lamp.....	Old.
2 large baskets.....	Old.
2 small baskets.....	Old.
4 wood saws	Good.
1 axe.....	Good.
2 step ladders	Good.
8 new brooms.....	New.
4 brooms.....	Old.
5 sewing machines complete....	In use.
1 thread case.....	Old.
7 scissors.....	Good.
7 tailor knives.....	Old.
1 clothes brush.....	Old.
2 tailor irons.....	Old.
1 patent iron.....	Good.
1 tailor press board.....	Good.
1 tailor squairs.....	Good.
1 sack charcoal.....	Good.

1 knitting-machine, complete.....	Old.
3 barber chairs.....	Worn.
9 chairs.....	Worn
2 pairs barber shears.....	Old.
11 razors	Good.
6 water dippers.. ..	Good.
5 water pails	Good.
2 tubs	Good.
1 cutting table	Good.
1 large cloth table.....	Good.
7 small tables.....	Good.
1 counter.....	Good.
2 Kuler benches.....	Good.
3 Long benches.....	Good.
6 stools	Old.
15 spittoons	Worn.
1 cupboard and locker	Good.
1 pound beeswax.....	Good.
5 desk drawers.....	Worn.
2 sets quilting frames	Worn.
10 empty boxes.....	Good.
6 small trussels.....	Old.
1 box resin	Good.
4 gran boards	New.
1,000 feet lumber	New.
1/2 bale of wire	New.
1/2 bale of hoop iron.....	New.
1 box glass, 12x16.....	New.
8 boxes glass, partly used.....	New.
1 stove, 1 coal scuttle and iron poker.....	Good.
1 iron shovel and coal box	Old.
1 tailor bellows.....	Old.

CELL ROOM.

372 spittoons.....	Old.
2 stoves	Old.
3 tables	Old.
1 desk	Old.
350 lamps.....	Good.
1 oil tank and pump	Old.
2 wheelbarrows	Old.
6 tin water cans	Old.
6 kulers.....	Old.
2 oil cans.....	Old.
25 pounds chloride of lime.....	Good.
3 dozen lamp chimneys.....	Good.

370 cell buckets	Old.
25 slop buckets.....	Old.
4 water barrels.....	Old.
150 stone water jars.....	Good.
150 tin cups.....	Good.
25 coal oil lamps, miscellaneous.....	Good.
5 empty barrels.....	Good.

STOVE ROOM.

2,000 pounds grate bars.....	Good.
14 stone grates	New.
3 stoves	Old.
$\frac{1}{4}$ barrel whiting	Good.
150 fire brick.....	Good.
1 No. 5 cistern pump	New.
1 steam radiator	Good.
23 feet 4-inch water pipe	New.
14 feet 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch water pipe	New.
160 feet 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch water pipe.....	New.
48 feet 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch water pipe.....	New.
104 feet 1-inch gas pipe.....	New.
100 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch gas pipe.....	New.
80 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch gas pipe.....	New.
60 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch gas pipe.....	New.
18 garden hoes	New.
1 lot window sash	Old.
1 lot doors	Old.
2 bed-steads	Old.
6 shovels.....	Old.
7 picks.....	Old.
1 blacksmith vise.....	Good.
100 pounds nails.....	Good.
25 feet 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch rope	Old.
8 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch lead pipe.....	Good.
2 pairs 4-inch adjustable pipe tongs	Old.
10 pounds sheet rubber.....	Good.
6 spades	Old.
1 crowbar	Good.
1 Earl steam pump.....	Old.
28 jugs.....	Old.
1 35-barrel hot water tank	New.

BOILER ROOM.

1 set blacksmith tools	Good.
1 set pipe dies, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-inch	Old.
1 pipe cutter	Old.

2 hammers	Good.
1 pair gas pliers	Good.
2 pairs pipe tongs	Old.
1 Stilson wrench	Old.
2 pairs chain tongs	Good.
3 monkey wrenches	Good.
1 washer cutter	Good.
6 cold chisels	Good.
1 pipe vise	Poor.
1 tool chest	Good.
2 lanterns	Good.
2 oil cans	Good.
25 pounds wrought iron	Good.
15 feet steam hose	Good.
30 feet 1-inch rubber hose	Old.
1 4-inch globe valve	Old.
1 3-inch globe valve	Old.
1 2½-inch globe valve	Old.
1 1½-inch globe valve	Old.
4 1½-inch globe valves	New.
3 1-inch angular valves	New.
3 ¾-inch angular valves	Good.
2 1-inch globe valves	Good.
3 ¾-inch globe valves	New.
2 ½-inch globe valves	Good.
2 1-inch stop cocks	New.
6 ¾-inch stop cocks	New.
3 ½-inch stop cocks	New.
4 ¾-inch gas pipe cocks	Good.
2 ½-inch stop cocks	New.
3 pet cocks	Good.
117 elbows	Good.
19 T's	New.
88 couplings	New.
17 plugs	New.
18 bushings	New.
11 lock nuts	New.
6 reducers	New.
25 unions	New.
9 running joints	New.
16 return bands	New.
1 coal shovel	Good.
2 iron pokers	Good.
2 iron scrapers	Good.
1 wheelbarrow	Old.
1 bucket	Old.
1 broom	Old.

1 lamp...	Old.
2 dozen gas burners.....	New.
1 12-inch file.....	New.
20 tons slack.....	New.
1 4-inch flue scraper.....	Good.
2 large steam boilers and fixtures.....	Fair.
1 small steam boiler and fixtures.....	Fair.
1 6-horse power engine.....	Good.
1 35-barrel water receiver.....	Good.
1 work bench.....	Good.
1 steam pump, No. 5...	Good.

COAL AND GAS HOUSE.

20 tons coal.....	Good.
150 bushels coke.....	Good.
2 steel bars.....	Good.
2 iron bars.....	Good.
1 hoe.....	Old.
2 shovels.....	Good.
4 buckets.....	Old.
1 wheelbarrow.....	Old.
1 pair pipe tongs.....	Good.
1 monkey wrench.....	Old.
1 50-gallon oil tank.....	New.
1 lantern.....	Good.
1 hammer.....	Good.
1 bench and vice.....	Good.
1 large funnel.....	Good.
1 stove.....	Old.
2 barrels residuum.....	Good.
1 lamp.....	Good.
1 drip pump.....	Good.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel tub.....	Old.

WASH ROOM.

3 washing machines.....	Good.
2 wringers, one old and one good.....	
6 empty barrels.....	Old.
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel tubs.....	Old.
2 tables.....	Good.
2 benches.....	Good.
8 buckets.....	Old.
15 feet rubber hose.....	Old.
13 copper bath tubs and fixtures.....	Good.
11 cast iron bath tubs and fixtures.....	Good.

SOAP HOUSE.

800 pounds hard soap.....	Good.
5 barrels soft soft.....	Good.
8 barrels soap stock.....	Good.
25 pounds resin.....	Good.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds caustic soda.....	Good.
10 pounds borax.....	Good.
5 kettles.....	Old.
2 stoves.....	Old.
16 soap boxes and 8 buckets.....	Old.
1 spade.....	Old.
3 soap dippers.....	Good.
2 soap pans and 1 coal bucket.....	Old.
1 step ladder.....	Good.
6 empty barrels.....	Old.
1 ash hopper.....	Good.

BARN AND BARN-YARD.

4 horses.....	Old.
2 set double harness.....	Old.
1 set single harness.....	Old.
2 wagons.....	Old.
1 wagon.....	Good.
1 spring wagon.....	Old.
1 pair bob-sleds.....	Good.
$\frac{1}{2}$ ton hay.....	Good.
1 ton straw.....	Good.
35 bushels oats.....	Good.
8 pitchforks.....	Old.
8 padlocks.....	Good.
8 water buckets.....	Good.
2 coal shovels.....	Good.
3 curry combs and 2 brushes.....	Old.
103 cords wood.....	Good.
100 fence posts.....	Good.
20 window frames.....	Worn.
104 empty barrels.....	Good.
34 fat hogs and 6 pigs.....	Good.
1 Sturtevant fan.....	Old.
$\frac{1}{2}$ barrel plaster paris.....	Good.
200 feet 4-inch water pipe wrought iron.....	Good.
27 feet 8-inch water pipe, wrought-iron.....	New.
6 feet 6-inch water pipe, wrought iron.....	New.
1 foot 6-inch cast iron T.....	New.
5 bushels corn.....	New.
2 collars.....	New.

PUMP HOUSE.

2 Dean pumps, No. 9.....	Good.
25 feet canvas hose.....	Good.
15 feet 1-inch steam hose.....	Good.
1 pair pipe tongs.....	Good.
1/4-inch nozzle.....	Good.
1 cold chisel.....	Good.
1 stove.....	Good.
1 S wrench.....	Good.
2 8-inch 45° elbow.....	New.
20 feet water pipe.....	New.
1 oil can.....	Old.
2 iron pokers.....	Old.
1 water bucket.....	Good.
1 hammer.....	Old.
30 tons coal.....	Good.
1 lantern.....	Good.
1 flue scraper.....	Good.
1 pick.....	Good.
25 pounds pump packing.....	Good.
1 8-inch gate valve.....	Good.
1 6-inch gate valve.....	Good.
1 monkey wrench.....	Good.
1 punch.....	Good.

MISCELLANEOUS.

95 feet range rock.....	Good.
118 feet range work.....	Good.
2 perch rubble stone.....	Good.
25 feet flagging.....	Good.
1 Buffalo forge.....	Good.
1 hose reel.....	Good.
700 feet cotton hose.....	Good.
67 pieces sewer pipe, 2 to 10 inch in diameter.....	Good.
2 wheelbarrows.....	Old.
11 1/4-inch nozzles.....	Good.
500 keelers in shops and yards.....	Good.
21 water buckets.....	Good.
2 6-inch ladders.....	Good.
2 calking chisels.....	Good.
1 50-foot tape line.....	Good.
10 cords pine wood.....	Good.
1 chest stone cutters' tools.....	Good.
1 ratchet drill.....	Good.
1 ice-house full of ice.....	Good.
1 steel wire flue scraper.....	Good.

1 lawn mower	Good.
60 feet 6-inch cast iron pipe	Good.
1 6-inch cast iron elbow	Good.
19 stoves in work shops	Old.
1 sand screen	Old.
2 pair rubber boots	Good.
2 pair ice tongs	Good.
1 ice saw	Good.
1 28-foot ladder	Good.
3 small ladders	Good.
9 thermometers	Good.
2 lanterns	Good.
1 garden rake	Good.
20 spanners	Good.
1 sledge hammer	Good.
13 sheets of roofing tin	Good.
10 gallons linseed oil	Good.
1½ barrels lubricating oil	Good.
1 water tank	Good.
2 6-inch cast iron elbows	Good.
2 chapel seats	Good.
8 coal boxes	Good.
1 4-pound soldering iron	Good.
1 pipe dye stock	Good.
3 bars solder	Good.
1 grind stone	Good.

DEPUTY WARDEN'S OFFICE.

2 desks	New.
1 small desk	New.
5 chairs	Good.
1 clock	Good.
1 stove	Old.
1 electric bell	Good.
1 lounge	Old.
1 cell room register	Good.
1 measuring stand	Good.
4 time books	Good.
3 descriptive books	Good.
1 lock-up and 1 discharge book	Good.

TURNKEY'S OFFICE.

20 Springfield rifles	Good.
20 bayonets	Good.
10 Colts' revolvers	Good.
3 small revolvers	Poor.

1 small rifle.....	Good.
26 dozen cartridges.....	Good.
1 key case.....	Good.
1 register.....	Old.
3 wood seated chairs.....	Good.
1 office chair.....	Medium.
1 stove.....	Old.
1 coal hod.....	Old.
1 iron poker.....	Old.
1 water bucket....	Medium.
1 dipper.....	Old.
1 broom.....	Old.
1 key basket.....	Old.
1 horn....	Old.
1 water cooler.....	Good.

CLERK'S OFFICE.

2 desks.....	Good.
1 table and book-case ..	Good.
1 table and book-case.....	Old.
1 table.....	Old.
1 letter-press.....	Good.
2 maps.....	Old.
1 letter-scale.....	Good.
4 perforated chairs....	Good.
1 office chair.....	Good.
1 stove.....	Old.
Session laws of 1872 to 1882 inclusive.....	Good.
1 Code of Iowa.....	Good.
1 flag.....	Good.
Sundry books, papers and reports in vault.....	
1 office stool....	Old.
1 revision document of 1874, '76, '80 and '82.....	
Books, papers, etc., belonging to the office, and in addition a new cash book, new time book and punishment record.....	

STORE ROOM OVER TURNKEY'S OFFICE.

1 double bedstead.....	Good.
1 single bedstead.....	Good.
4 sheets.....	Good.
5 comforters.....	New.
3 pillows and cases.....	Fair.
2 straw ticks.....	Good.
3 chairs.....	Old.
1 cheap wooden table....	Good.
89 dozen pairs socks....	New.

2 suits of clothes.....	New.
8 valises.....	
1 trunk and a lot of old clothing belonging to convicts.....	

DINING-ROOM.

99 tables.....	Good.
373 stools.....	Good.
300 china coffee bowls.....	Good.
389 china plates.....	Good.
4 water buckets.....	Good.
94 mustard cups.....	Old.
98 vinegar bottles.....	Good.
190 salt and pepper boxes.....	Old.
1 bell and bracket.....	Good.
1 high stool.....	Good.
1 heating stove.....	Old.
8 gas jets.....	Good.
4 coffee cans.....	Old.
96 sirup jars and covers.....	Good.
2 brooms.....	Good.
2 benches.....	Good.
14 window curtains.....	Good.
1 dish wagon.....	Good.
8 spittoons.....	Good.
1 coal box.....	Good.
1 poker.....	Good.
2 scrubbing brushes.....	Old.
2 scrapers.....	Old.
14 chromos.....	

DISH WASH ROOM.

1 ice-box.....	Old.
1 dish-table.....	Good.
1 sink.....	New.
2 soap barrels.....	Old.
8 scrubbing brushes.....	Old.
428 table knives.....	Good.
466 table forks.....	Good.
395 tablespoons.....	Good.
40 table forks.....	New.
5 knife and fork pans.....	Old.
7 round meat pans.....	Old.
1 table.....	Old.
4 water buckets.....	Old.
410 coffee cups.....	Old.
36 tin cups.....	New.

1 large dipper.....	Worn.
3 small dippers.....	Worn.

KITCHEN.

1 cast range heater.....	Old.
1 smoke stack range.....	New.
1 meat boiler.....	Old.
1 vegetable boiler.....	Old.
1 potato boiler.....	Worn.
1 tin tea boiler.....	Worn.
2 tables.....	Worn.
1 cupboard.....	Old.
5 ladles.....	Old.
3 meat forks.....	Good.
1 butcher knife.....	Good.
1 steel.....	Old.
1 fire-shovel.....	Old.
1 fire-poker.....	Old.
1 coal box.....	Old.
3 meat tubs.....	Old.
1 potato tub.....	Old.
3 water buckets.....	Old.
1 milk bucket.....	Old.
1 cleaver.....	Old.
1 large spoon.....	Old.
3 stools.....	Good.
1 gas jet.....	Good.
2 coffee cans.....	Good.
1 copper coffee boiler.....	Old.

BAKE-ROOM.

1 bread tray.....	Old.
70 baking pans.....	Good.
50 baking pans.....	Old.
4 oven shovels.....	Old.
1 set small scales.....	Good.
1 bread pan.....	Good.
1 oven poker.....	Good.
3 yeast tubs.....	Old.
1 yeast can.....	Worn.
1 yeast strainer.....	Worn.
1 wooden bowl.....	Good.
1 hand lamp.....	Old.
1 clock.....	Old.
3 bread cupboards.....	Good.
1 coffee mill.....	Old.

6 water buckets.....	Old.
2 tables.....	Old.
1 flour scoop.....	Old.
2 bread knives.....	Good.
2 scrapers.....	Good.
1 rolling pin.....	Good.
2 salt cans.....	Good.
1 pepper can.....	Good.
7 flour barrels.....	Good.
1 bread board.....	Good.
18 bun sacks.....	Good.
1,200 small flour sacks.....	Good.
1 moulding table.....	Old.
1 potato masher.....	Good.
16 bread pans.....	Good.
1 chair.....	Good.
1 oat meal kettle.....	Good.
1 rice kettle.....	Good.
1 frying pan.....	Good.
1 skillet.....	Good.

CELLAR.

1 set large scales.....	Old.
1 set small scales.....	Old.
1 ice box.....	Old.
1 meat counter.....	Good.
1 meat rack.....	Good.
1 meat block.....	Old.
1 meat chopping block.....	Worn out.
1 cleaver.....	Old.
1 cleaver.....	New.
2 meat boxes.....	Old.
1 small cleaver.....	Fair.
1 meat saw.....	Fair.
8 butcher knives.....	Good.
1 steel.....	Old.
1 scoop shovel.....	New.
1 lard kettle.....	Good.
1 hash cutter.....	Old.
1 sirup bucket.....	Good.
2 tubs.....	Old.
2 hammers.....	Old.
1 writing desk.....	Old.
2 baskets.....	Old.
8 scrapers.....	Good.
1 bung auger.....	New.

14 meat hooks.....	Good.
18 empty sirup barrels.....	Good.
8 empty pork and 2 empty vinnegar barrels.....	Good.

STORE-ROOM.

575 tin plates.....	Old.
6 empty sirup jars.....	Good.
16 empty bean barrels.....	Good.
9 empty boxes.....	Good.
1 coffee barrel.....	Good.
15 table scrubbing brushes.....	New.
55 empty pork and 25 empty sirup barrels.....	Old.
37 empty pork barrels.....	Good.
3 small outside tables.....	Good.
60 feet of 1-inch rope.....	Good.
1½ dozen brooms.....	New.
13 barrels shoulder pork.....	Good.
5 butts tobacco.....	Good.
8 buckets.....	Good.
400 pounds corn beef.....	Good.
5 barrels sirup.....	Good.
4 barrels vinegar.....	Good.
3 barrels fine salt.....	Good.
½ barrel fresh lard.....	Good.
1½ barrels grease.....	Good.
1,200 bushels potatoes.....	Good.
12 barrels pickles.....	Good.
2½ barrels beans.....	Good.
2 barrels rice.....	Good.
5½ barrels oat meal.....	Good.
½ barrel pepper.....	Good.
½ sack coffee.....	Good.
½ chest tea.....	Good.
13 barrels white and 3 barrels graham flour.....	Good.
1 small lot onions.....	Good.
6 bushel turnips.....	Good.
15 pounds dried currants.....	Good.
½ barrel cahoeey.....	Good.

CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE.

2 tables.....	Old.
1 book-case.....	Cheap.
1 lounge.....	Old.
1 stove and shovel.....	Old.
1 dust pan and broom.....	Old.
2 stools and 1 chair.....	Old.
1 lantern.....	Good.

CHAPEL.

195 hymn books.....	Good.
3 chairs.....	Good.
1 organ and stool.....	Good.
5 guard stools.....	Good.
2 stoves	Old.
3 shovels and 2 pokers ...	Good.
4 fire-tenders	New.

LIBRARY.

2966 library books	
452 Bibles	
78 New Testaments.....	
425 slates.....	
1½ boxes slate pencils.....	
5 dozen copy books	
94 pens and pen-holders	
1 box of pens.....	
50 ink bottles ..	
81 Lippincott's Fifth Readers.....	
86 Harper's Fifth Readers	
4 dozen Harper's Fourth Readers	
4 dozen Harper's Third Readers	
2 dozen Harper's Second Readers.....	
100 arithmetics.....	
100 dictionaries.....	
8 gallons of ink.....	
2 old tables.....	
1 small desk.....	
2 little cupboards.....	
1 stove.....	Old.
800 catalogues.....	

WARDEN'S HOUSE.

2 base burner stoves	
1 stone china pitcher and chamber mug	
6 chairs	Good.
2 door-screens.....	Good.
1 library lamp.....	Good.
1 large lamp globe.....	Good.
9 small wire screens.....	Good.
10 wire window-screens.....	Good.
1½ gross matches	Good.
1 dozen lamp globes	Good.
1 gas stove and chamber mug.....	Good.

1 bed-stead.....	Old.
2 mattresses.....	Old.
2 chairs.....	Old.
1 wash-stand and looking-glass.....	Old.
1 wash-bowl and pitcher.....	Good.
1 stone china slop-jar.....	Good.
1 carpet.....	Old.
1 slop-jar and 2 chamber mugs.....	Good.
1 wash pitcher and 2 tin slop-jars.....	Old.
1 carpet and 1 chair.....	Old.
1 looking-glass.....	Good.
1 bed pan.....	Good.
1 carpet.....	Old.
1 bed-stead.....	Old.
1 wash-stand.....	Old.
1 carpet, 1 bed-stead, 1 chair and 1 straw-tick.....	Old.
1 carpet, 1 stair carpet and wash-stand.....	Old.
1 carpet.....	Good.
1 wire and 1 husk mattress.....	Good.
1 wash-stand and pitcher.....	Good.
1 carpet and sofa.....	Old.
1 wash-stand, looking-glass and chair.....	Good.
20 window curtains.....	Old.
1 bed-stead, carpet and rug.....	Old.
1 wire and 1 husk mattress.....	Old.
1 wash-stand.....	Old.
1 looking-glass and shelf.....	Good.
1 sofa and 1 chair.....	Old.
1 marble top stand.....	Good.
1 wash-bowl and pitcher.....	Good.
1 carpet and bed-stead.....	Good.
1 set of bed-springs.....	Good.
1 dressing-case.....	Good.
1 stone china chamber set.....	Old.
1 large and 3 small chairs.....	Good.
1 carpet, 1 stair carpet.....	Old.
1 chair and 1 stool.....	Old.
1 Brussels carpet.....	Good.
2 sets of lace curtains.....	Good.
2 velvet lambrequins, with trimmings.....	Good.
1 French plate ornament mirror.....	Good.
2 vases.....	Good.
1 set gold rep furniture.....	Good.
1 marble top center table.....	Good.
1 Brussels carpet.....	Good.
1 set of lace curtains.....	Good.
1 velvet lambrequin and trimmings.....	Good.

1 carpet and 1 rocker	Good.
1 sofa and 2 easy chairs	Old.
1 rocker and 1 center table.....	Old.
1 Franklin stove	Good.
1 spittoon	Good.
1 wood-box, shovel and tongs.....	Good.
1 library lamp.....	Good.
1 floor linoleum.....	Used.
1 extension dining table	Good.
7 chairs and 1 large waiter	Good.
1 Fegund stone china set.....	Good.
12 white plates.....	Good.
11 saucers	Good.
12 white bowls.....	Good.
19 glass goblets.....	Good.
1 sirup pitcher	Good.
2 pickle dishes.....	Good.
2 butter dishes	Good.
1 lot Brocken china.....	Good.
24 individual butter dishes.....	Good.
1 lamp and reflector.....	Good.
16 dessert saucers.....	Good.
1 glass fruit dish stand	Good.
16 table and 20 teaspoons.....	Good.
6 plated forks and 2 butter knives.	Good.
1 carving knife and fork ..	Good.
2 odd knives.....	Good.
1 set rubber handled knives and forks.....	Good.
1 set nickel-plated knives and forks.....	Good.
2 water pitchers.....	Good.
2 chairs and 1 water-bucket.....	Old.
1 table, 2 white bowls	Good.
1 flour sifter and barrel.....	Good.
1 Delmonico cook range and fixtures.....	Good.
2 large dish-pans	Good.
7 odd knives and ore hash cutter.....	Good.
2 cook spoons and 1 sad iron ..	Good.
1 tin dipper	Old.
1 rolling pin.....	Good.
1 No. 9 cookstove and fixtures	
1 firkin and 2 brooms.....	
2 buckets and 1 table	
1 tea box and 8 stone jars	
1 clothes horse and 8 tin pans	
1 ice box and ice cream freezer	
12 wire screen doors and 2 barrels	
1 table and tin bread box.....	

1 jug and 3 crocks.....	
4 stone jars and 28 stone china plates	
1 linoleum on hall	Worn.
1 oil cloth on back hall.....	Worn.
1 hat rack.....	Worn.

HOSPITAL.

1 set surgical instruments.....	Good.
1 case of pocket surgical instruments.....	New.
1 partial set of dental instruments.....	Very poor.
3 graduates.....	Good.
1 glass percolator.....	Good.
1 percolating elevator	Good.
2 glass funnels and 2 dose glasses	Good.
1 glass funnel.....	Poor.
1 tin funnel.....	Good.
1 electric machine.....	Fair.
1 dozen trusses	Good.
1 dozen trusses.....	New.
13 trusses	Old.
1 rubber bandage	Poor.
1 long syringe	Good.
1 small rubber syringe	New.
2 medicine presses.....	Good.
2 8 pint bottles	Good.
12 14-pint bottles	Good.
27 2-pint bottles	Good.
40 1-pint bottles	Good.
4 4-ounce bottles	Good.
1 pair apothecary scales.....	Good.
1 pair prescription scales.....	Old.
3 mortars and 2 cupping glasses	Good.
70 medicine jars	Good.
1 pill plate	Good.
1 desk and 1 chair	Good.
1 wood and 1 oil stove	Good.
6 stools, 2 chairs and 2 tables.....	Good.
1 ice chest and 8 water buckets.....	Good.
2 small kits and 2 wash basins	Good.
2 dippers and 1 coffee pot.....	Good.
1 dish pan and 1 kettle	Good.
35 plates	Good.
1 dozen spoons and 2 dozen knives and forks	Good.
2 tin cups and 1 lamp.....	Good.
1 large and 1 small mirror.....	Medium.
1 cloth rack.....	Poor.

1 thermometer and 1 clock	Good.
1 broom and 6 spittoons	Good.
2 benches.....	Good.
6 beds and bedding.....	Fair.
1 cot	Poor.
5 dozen pill boxes, paper	Good.
1 dozen pill boxes, tin	Good.
1 Dispensatory	Good.
1 Text book of Physiology	Good.
1 Manual of Operative Surgery.....	Good.
1 Modern Surgery.	Old.
1 dozen Medical Journal of Science.....	Good.
1 set medium drawers	Good.
1 counter with shelves.....	Good.
1 medicine case.....	Good.
1 chest	Good.
1 5 and 1 4-gallon tin cans.....	Good.
1 4-gallon demijohn.....	Good.
1 pair large shears.....	Good.
1 fire shovel and poker	Good.
2 dust pans.....	Fair.
8 yards oil cloth.....	New.
Bulk and fluid medicines in hospital	Good.

Received of Eli C. McMillan, retiring Warden of the State Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa, the property enumerated in the accompanying inventory, together with all the shops, buildings, appurtenances and real estate belonging to the said Penitentiary. Also four hundred and six male convicts, now serving sentence in said Penitentiary.

Signed at Fort Madison, Iowa, this 1st day of April, 1884.

G. W. CROSLY,
Warden.

Received this first day April, A. D. 1884, of Eli C. McMillan, retiring Warden of the Penitentiary of the State, at Fort Madison, the sum of two thousand and seventeen 68-100 dollars (\$2,017.68), being in full of amount shown by the books and accounts of the Penitentiary to be in the hands of himself as Warden of said Penitentiary at the expiration of the term of said Eli C. McMillan as said Warden, and also the following described notes:

1 of Huiskamp Bros., dated January 7, 1884.....	\$ 878.45
1 of Huiskamp Bros., dated February 4, 1884.....	949.50
1 of Huiskamp Bros., dated March 8, 1884.....	998.60
1 of Farming Tool Co., dated January 14, 1884	1,246.50
1 of Farming Tool Co., dated February 11, 1884.....	1,408.50
1 of Farming Tool Co., dated March 10, 1884	1,899.00
1 of Fort Madison Chair Co., dated January 14, 1884	946.85
1 of Fort Madison Chair Co., dated February 11, 1884.....	1,085.45
1 of Fort Madison Chair Co., dated March 10, 1884.....	1,141.20
	<hr/>
	\$ 9,998.55

Each of said notes having three months to run.

G. W. CROSLY,
Warden.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ON HAND.

ARMORY AND TURNKEY'S OFFICE.

20 Springfield rifles.....	Good.
20 bayonets.....	Good.
12 Colts' revolver.....	Good.
2 small revolvers.....	Old.
8 dozen ammunition	Good.
9 dozen revolver cartridges.....	Good.
8 common chairs.....	Good.
1 office chair.....	Old.
1 water tank and pail	Old.
1 key case.....	Old.
2 key baskets	Good.
6 lanterns.....	Good.
1 monkey wrench.....	Good.
1 hatchet.....	Old.

BOILER ROOM.

1 35-barrel water tank.....	Good.
1 No. 5 Blake pump.....	Good.
1 4-inch flue scraper.....	Good.
1 monkey wrench.....	Good.
1 lantern.....	Old.
1 coal shovel.....	Old.

1 water bucket.....	Old.
4 iron pokers.....	Good.
1 broom.....	Old.

BARN AND STOCK YARD.

4 horses.....	Old.
2 sets of double harness.....	Worn.
2 sets of single harness.....	Old.
1 spring wagon.....	Old.
1 wagon.....	Good.
2 wagons.....	Old.
3 pitchforks.....	Worn.
4 buckets.....	Good.
2 shovels.....	Worn.
1 hatchet.....	Good.
1 pair bobsleds.....	Good.

CELL ROOM.

845 spittoons.....	Worn.
370 iron bedsteads.....	Good.
852 lamps.....	Good.
245 bed ticks.....	Good.
186 bed ticks.....	Old.
497 sheets.....	Good.
347 sheets.....	Old.
814 pillow cases.....	Worn.
223 pillows.....	Good.
243 pillows.....	Old.
240 pairs blankets.....	Good.
354 pairs blankets.....	Worn.
131 comforters.....	Old.
892 tin water cups.....	Good.
377 cell buckets.....	Worn.
4 water barrels.....	Good.
1 oil tank and pump.....	Old.
3 coal oil barrels.....	Good.
6 large water buckets and 1 small.....	Good.
28-gallon coal oil cans.....	Old.
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint oil cans.....	Old.
2 balls and chains.....	Old.
2 stoves.....	Old.
2 tables.....	Old.
1 desk.....	Old.
1 clock.....	New.
6 brooms.....	Worn.
6 whitewash brushes.....	Old.

3 whitewash brushes.....Good.
2 wheelbarrows.....Old.
3 5-gallon oil cans.....Good.
1 2-gallon oil can.....Good.

CELLAR.

1 set large scales.....Old.
1 set small scales.....Old.
2 ice boxes.....Worn.
3 meat blocks.....Old.
1 large meat cleaver.....Good.
2 small meat cleavers.....Old.
2 butcher knives and steel.....Old.
1 meat saw.....Old.
1 meat chopper.....Old.
1 bung auger.....Good.
1 scoop shovel.....Old.
23 meat hooks.....Old.
4 water buckets.....Good.
12 pans.....Old.
1 iron kettle.....Old.
3 baskets.....Old.
2 iron molasses faucets and 2 wooden.....Good.
2 molasses buckets.....Old.
1 lantern.....Good.
1 pair ice tongs.....Good.
26 empty pork barrels.....Good.
14 empty molasses barrels.....Good.
18 empty vinegar barrels.....Good.
1 earthen jar.....Good.

CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE.

2 tables and book case.....Good.
1 chair and stool.....Good.
1 sofa, old and very poor.....
1 organ and stool.....Good.
22 bibles.....Worn.
75 Gospel Hymn books.....Good.
168 Gospel Hymn books.....Good.
6 chairs.....Good.
4 guard stools.....Good.
11 small stools.....Good.
1 broom and pails.....Worn.

CLERK'S OFFICE.

3 desks.....	Good.
1 book case.....	Worn.
1 book case.....	Worn.
4 chairs, perforated seats.....	Old.
1 office chair.....	Old.
1 Code of 1878.....	Worn.
1 set Session Laws from 1874 to 1888.....	Good.
1 Iowa documents and reports from 1872 to 1884.....	Good.
1 pair little scales.....	Old.
1 letter press.....	Old.
1 safe.....	Old.
2 spittoons.....	Good.
1 American flag (bunting).....	Good.

DINING ROOM.

102 tables.....	Old.
102 sirup jars.....	Old.
102 vinegar bottles.....	Old.
204 salt and pepper boxes.....	Old.
365 stools.....	Old.
43 stools.....	Good.
10 water buckets.....	Good.
2 brooms.....	Good.
7 wooden spittoons.....	Good.
1 high stool and dinner bell.....	Good.
2 benches.....	Good.
14 window curtains.....	Old.
1 dirt wagon.....	Good.
393 China coffee bowls.....	Worn.
366 c. c. plates.....	Worn.
415 table knives.....	Good.
412 table forks.....	Good.
486 table spoons.....	Good.
46 tin plates.....	Old.
4 coffee buckets.....	Old.

DEPUTY WARDEN'S OFFICE.

3 desks.....	Worn.
7 chairs.....	Good.
1 clock.....	Good.
1 electric bell.....	Good.
1 measuring stand.....	Good.
4 time books, in use.....	Good.
3 descriptive books, in use.....	Good.

1 lock-up book, in use.....	Good.
1 discharge book, in use.....	Good.
1 guard time book, in use.....	Good.
1 stool.....	Worn.
1 water tank.....	Good.

GAS HOUSE.

1 set blacksmith's tools.....	Worn.
1 book of gas fitter's tools.....	Worn.
2 pairs chain tongs.....	Worn.
5 shovels.....	Worn.
3 spades.....	Worn.
7 picks.....	Worn.
50 feet canvas hose.....	Old.
24 horse shoes.....	Good.
6 hose.....	Worn.
5 buckets.....	Good.
2 squares and ratchet brace.....	Good.
1 oil can.....	Good.
2 crow bars.....	Good.
4 trowels ..	Good.
1 cistern pump.....	Worn.
3 1½x16-inch nozzles.....	Good.
1 work bench.....	Good.
1 lot pipe fittings, assorted sizes.....	Good.
1 stove.....	Good.
3 pokers.....	Good.
1 oil tank.....	Old.

HOSPITAL.

2 sets surgical instruments, (1 pocket).....	Good.
1 set dental instruments.....	Poor.
1 set felt splints.....	Good.
5 graduates, (2 2-oz., 2 4-oz. and 1 16-oz.).....	Good.
1 glass percolator.....	Good.
1 percolating elevator.....	Good.
2 glass and 1 tin funnels....	Good.
2 dose glasses.....	Good.
1 electric machine.....	Fair.
1 dozen elastic tin pad trusses...	Poor.
14 trusses.....	Poor.
1 rubber bandage	Good.
1½ dozen rubber cutheters.....	Good.
1 dozen metal uterine sounds and 1 cutheter.....	Good.
1 12-oz rectal syringe with extra pipe.....	Good.
2 small glass syringes.....	Good.

1 celluloid syringe.....	Good.
1 caustic holder.....	Good.
1 aspervator	Good.
1 hypodermic syringe.....	Good.
1 stomach pump.....	Good.
2 atomizers.....	Good.
2 pounds surgeon's sponges.....	Good.
2 yards oil silk.....	Good.
29 suspensories.....	Good.
76 filters.....	Good.
1½ dozen goggles.....	Good.
5 camels' hair brushes.....	Good.
9 rolls ising glass adhesive plaster.....	Good.
29 porous plasters.....	Good.
6 dozen vaccine points.....	Good.
25 pounds flax seed meal.....	Good.
16 pounds chamomile flour.....	Good.
25 pounds oakum.....	Good.
1 pound absorbant cotton.....	Good.
2 pounds medicine presses.....	Good.
2 1-gallon bottles.....	Good.
9 1½-gallon bottles.....	Good.
26 ½-gallon bottles.....	Good.
124 ¼-gallon bottles.....	Good.
10 8-oz. bottles.....	Good.
24 4-oz. bottles.....	Good.
90 medicine bottles of various sizes.....	Good.
5 dozen empty bottles.....	Good.
49 medicine jars (glass).....	Good.
29 medicine jars (porcelain).....	Good.
1 10-gallon tin can.....	Good.
2 5-gallon tin cans.....	Good.
3 2-gallon cans.....	Good.
1 4-gallon can.....	Good.
2 4-gallon demijohns.....	Good.
1 2-gallon demijohn.....	Good.
1 4-gallon jug.....	Good.
1 pair apothecary scales.....	Good.
1 pair prescription scales.....	Poor.
3 mortars and 3 cupping glasses.....	Good.
1 pill plate.....	Good.
1 register and prescription book.....	Good.
1 pill machine.....	Worn.
1 desk.....	Worn.
1 chair and stool.....	Worn.
1 wood stove.....	Worn.
1 oil stove.....	Worn.

7 stools.....	Worn.
8 chairs.....	Good.
3 rocking chairs.....	Good.
2 tables.....	Worn.
1 ice chest.....	Worn.
1 aquarium, table and fountain.....	Good.
8 water buckets.....	Good.
2 wash basins.....	Poor.
2 dippers.....	Good.
1 coffee pot.....	Good.
1 dish pan	Old.
33 tin cups.....	Good.
20 spoons.....	Good.
14 dozen plates.....	Good.
23 knives and forks.....	Good.
2 lamps.....	Good.
2 thermometers.....	Good.
1 clock rack.....	Good.
1 clock.....	Good.
3 brooms	Worn.
2 benches.....	Good.
6 beds, bedding and cot.....	Good.
11 dozen pill boxes.....	Good.
1 dispensatory and medical dictionary	Good.
1 text-book of physiology.....	Good.
1 manual of operative surgery	Good.
1 conspectus of medical science.....	Good.
1 dozen medical journals of science.....	Good.
1 set of medicine drawers.....	Good.
1 counter and shelves.....	Good.
1 medicine case	Good.
1 chest	Good.
23 pairs spectacles.....	Good.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1 set of carpenter tools.....	Good.
1 grindstone.....	Good.
1 blacksmith vice.....	Good.
3 wood saws.....	Good.
1200 kuler staves	Good.
600 bucket staves.....	Good.
15 perch of rock	Good.
1 hose cart	Good.
400 feet 1½ inch hose.....	Good.
200 feet 2½ inch hose.....	Good.
5 1½x16 inch nozzles	Good.

2 2½x30 inch nozzles	Good.
25 sewer pipes, assorted sizes	Good.
1 Sturdevant fan.....	Old.
2 six-inch cast-iron slurs	Good.
2 six-inch cast-iron elbows.....	Good.
40 feet six-inch cast-iron water pipe.....	Good.
80 feet four-inch wrought-iron water pipe.....	Good.
250 pork barrels, (empty).....	Old.
1 Buffola forge No. 5.....	Good.
4 wheelbarrows	Old.
1 lawn mower	Good.
2 stone hammers	Good.
1 extension ladder.....	Good.
3 twelve-foot ladders.....	Good.
2 garden rakes.....	Good.
80 foot cable chain	Good.
2 coal shovels.....	Worn.
15 paint brushes.....	Good.
1 cistern pump.....	Worn.
43 water buckets in work shops	Good.
28 dippers	Good.

KITCHEN MISCELLANEOUS.

1 cast-iron range	Old.
1 copper coffee boiler.	Old.
1 tea boiler.....	Old.
1 table.....	Good.
1 meat table	Old.
1 shovel	Old.
1 meat boiler.....	Old.
2 vegetable boilers	Old.
1 gravy boiler.....	Old.
1 small tea boiler.....	Old.
3 stools	Old.
1 potato tub.....	Old.
1 coffee barrel.....	Good.
8 ladles	Old.
3 water buckets	Good.
1 tea can	Good.
2 meat forks	Good.
1 butcher knife and steel.....	Old.
1 meat cleaver	Old.
1 steak pounder.....	Old.
3 meat tubs.....	Old.
1 tea kettle.....	Old.
1 rice kettle.....	Old.

1 oat meal kettle.....	Old.
1 broom.....	Old.
1 frying pan.....	Old.
1 large dipper.....	Old.
1 cupboard.....	Old.
2 large spoons and one small.....	Old.

KITCHEN DISH-WASH ROOM.

1 dish sink.....	Old.
2 dish tables.....	Good.
3 pan racks.....	Good.
1 knife : nd fork rack	Old.
4 knife and fork pans	Old.
24 meat pans.....	Old.
16 potato pans	Old.
8 dish pans	Old.
1 large pan.....	Old.
2 knife buckets	Old.
1 tin bucket.....	Old.
2 water barrels.....	Old.
6 scrubbing brushes... ..	Old.
1 mustard can.....	Old.
1 meat board.. ..	Good.
375 tin coffee cups.	Old.
36 tin coffee cups.....	Good.

KITCHEN BAKERY.

2 bread tables.....	Old.
2 cupboards.....	Old.
1 table.....	Good.
1 wood box.....	Old.
1 bread pan.....	Old.
1 bread tray.....	Old.
1 moulding board.....	Old.
3 yeast tubs.....	Old.
4 water buckets	Good.
1 yeast can.....	Old.
1 clock.....	Old.
2 flour sieves.....	Old.
1 cullender.....	Old.
1 large dipper	Old.
45 bread pans.....	Good.

13 light bread pans.....	Old.
1 iron poker and scraper.....	Old.
1 chair.....	Old.
12 bread cloths.....	Good.
1 small dipper.....	Good.
1 large bread knife.....	Good.
1 set small scales.....	Old.
2 brooms.....	Good.
26 large flour sacks.....	Good.
1 flour scoop.....	Good.

STATE SHOP.

218 towels for guards.....	Good.
406 bathing towels.....	Good.
884 prison towels.....	Worn.
1 sponge.....	Good.
14 thimbles.....	Good.
1 sewing machine belt.....	New.
2½ dozen prison suspenders.....	Good.
4 wool cards.....	Good.
10 tin dippers.....	Good.
4 spring bolts with chains.....	Good.
6 overcoats.....	Good.
337 coats.....	Good.
143 coats.....	Worn.
522 pairs pants.....	Good.
117 pairs pants.....	Worn.
128 vests.....	Good.
136 vests.....	Worn.
326 caps.....	Good.
179 caps.....	Worn.
47 mittens.....	Good.
466 overshirts.....	Good.
439 overshirts.....	Worn.
49 wool overshirts.....	Good.
594 Canton undershirts.....	Good.
114 wool undershirts.....	Good.
149 wool undershirts.....	Worn.
410 Canton flannel drawers.....	Good.
435 Canton flannel drawers.....	Worn.
33 Woolen drawers.....	Good.
48 night shirts.....	Good.
96 night shirts.....	Worn.
45 sheets.....	Good.

8 ticks.....	Good.
60 pillow ticks.....	Good.
149 aprons	Good.
321 flour sacks.....	Good.
145 pounds cotton carpet rags	Good.
300 aprons worn in shops.....	Worn.
1 pair tailor's cutting shears.....	Good.
10 pairs small shears.....	Worn.
7 tailor's knives.....	Old.
4 tailoring irons.....	Good.
4 sewing machines	Good.
2 sewing machines.....	Worn.
3 press boards	Good.
5 tape measures.....	Worn.
1 square (tailor square).....	Good.
1 rule.....	Good.
2 yard sticks.....	Good.
1 bellows	Good.
1 large oil can	Good.
6 small oil cans	Good.
1 spool cotton case	Good.
3 cutting and clothing tables.....	Good.
7 tables	Old.
11 chairs	Old.
2 stools	Old.
2 grand stands	Good.
1 cabinet	Good.
1 wardrobe	Good.
9 water buckets.....	Worn.
1 water barrel	Good.
2 tubs.....	Old.
1 wash stand.....	Old.
2 benches	Old.
1 long ladder	Good.
1 step ladder	Good.
22 spittoons	Good.
5 brooms	Good.
2 barber chairs	Good.
16 razors	Worn.
4 brushes	Worn.
4 pair shears	Worn.
3 hones	Good.
160 pairs shoes	Good.
283 pairs shoes.....	Worn.
4 pairs rubber boots.....	Good.
14 pairs leather boots	Old.

1 bench	Old.
43 pairs lasts	Old.
16 awls	Worn.
3 knives	Worn.
1 shaver	New.
4 dozen shoe buckles	Good.
2 eyelet punches	Old.
1 pair pincers	Old.
1 last hook	Old.
1 peg cutter and flout	Old.
1 pair large nippers	Old.
4 hammers	Old.
1 stand-up jack	Old.
1 bushel pegs assorted	Good.
16 pairs sole taps	Good.
1 lap iron	Old.
1 boot tree	Old.
1 pair crimping forms	Old.
2½ pounds rivets	Good.
1 shank laster	Old.
1½ pounds shoe nails	Good.
1 quart shoe blacking	Good.
1 knitting machine with extra cylinder	Good.
1 knitting machine	Old.
195 needles	Good.
1 oil can	Old.
1 yarn swift and spool wheel	Old.
1,025 pairs cotton socks	Worn.
460 pairs wool socks	Worn.
1 complete set of stencils	Good.
1 quart marking ink	Good.
2 tobacco cutters	Good.
3 baskets	Old.
411 keelers	Old.
30 pounds woolen carpet rags	Old.

STORE ROOM.

28 large flour sacks	Old.
21 gunny sacks	Old.
12 bean sacks	Good.
160 small flour sacks	Old.
2 knives	Good.
1 fork	Good.
49 table spoons	Good.

3 scrubbing brushes	Good.
2 well buckets.....	Good.
2 whitewash brushes	Good.
1 pair scales.....	Good.
1 butcher knife and steel.....	Old.
1 small table	Old.
1 coffee mill.....	Old.
2 earthen jars	Good.
10 empty boxes.....	Good.
88 small earthern jars.....	Old.
1 flour rack and scoop.	Good.
1 rope	Good.

STOVE ROOM.

12 stoves	Old.
100 fire brick	Good.
600 pounds grate bars	Good.
18 stove grates	Good.
60 feet 1½ inch water pipe	Good.
120 feet 1 inch gas pipe	Good.
90 feet ½ inch gas pipe	Good.
80 feet ¼ inch gas pipe	Good.
25 feet ⅜ inch gas pipe	Good.
50 feet ½ inch gas pipe.....	Good.
1 steam pump	Old.
20 valves of assorted sizes.....	Good.
300 pieces of pipe fittings.....	
24 gas burners.....	Good.
1 gross lava gas tips.....	Good.
9 water glasses	Good.
14 garden hose	Good.
2 chandeliers.....	Old.
4 pounds four of emery.	Good.
1 set stone cutters tools.....	Good.

SOAP HOUSE.

10 pounds soft soap.....	Good.
2 pounds stock soap	Good.
900 pounds hard soap.....	Good.
½ barrel grease.....	Good.
16 soap moulds.....	Old.

5 soap kettles	Old.
1 spade.....	Old.
1 coal bucket.....	Old.
2 large pans.....	Old.
3 dippers.....	Old.
3 buckets.....	Old.
16 feet rubber-hose.....	Old.
1 step-ladder.....	Old.
1 ash hopper.....	Good.
1 lye tester.....	Old.
2 stoves.....	Old.

SCHOOL-ROOM AND LIBRARY.

30 arithmetics	Worn.
30 Lippincott's fifth readers.....	Good.
32 Harper's fifth readers.....	Good.
30 Harper's fourth readers	Good.
30 Harper's third readers.....	Good.
50 McGuffie's third readers	Good.
25 McGuffie's second readers	Good.
53 dictionaries.....	Good.
90 copy books.....	Good.
2,500 library books.....	Good.
770 library books.....	Badly worn.
2 tables.....	Good.
2 desks.....	Good.
2 book cases.....	Good.
26 school desks.....	Good.
1 bench.....	Good.
3 blackboards	Good.
1 keg ink (partly used)	Good.
44 ink bottles	Good.
86 penholders	Old.
58 bibles	Worn.
1 gross pens	
1 stove.....	Old.

PUMP HOUSE.

2 No. 9 Dean pumps.....	Worn.
1 6-horse power boiler and engine.....	Worn.
1 hydraulic guage No. 7	Good

1 stand	Old.
25 feet 1-inch steam hose.....	Good.
1 monkey wrench.....	Good.
2 pokers	Good.
1 hammer	Good.
2 cold chisels.....	Good.
1 lantern.....	Old.
1 water-bucket.....	Good.
5 pounds hemp packing	Good.
1 lamp.....	Good.
6 pounds rubber packing.....	Good.
20 feet gas pipe.....	Good.
1 4-inch elbow.....	Good.
1 3-inch flue-scraper.....	Good.
2 rubber valves.....	Good.
2 oil cans.....	Good.
1 crowbar.....	Good.
1 cord pine wood.....	Good.

WASH HOUSE.

3 washing machines.....	Old.
1 tub.....	Old.
2 clothes wringers.....	Good.
8 buckets.....	Old.
6 barrels.....	Old.
11 wash-tubs	Old.
2 washboards.....	Good.
2 tables	Old.
1 chair.....	Old.
6 brooms	Old.
2 benches.....	Old.
25 bath tubs.....	Good.
50 feet rubber hose.....	Old.

WARDEN'S HOUSE.

1 body Brussels carpet.. ..	Worn.
1 upholstered parlor set.....	Good.
2 willow rockers.....	Good.
3 pairs lace curtains.....	Good.
3 plush window lambrequins and fixtures.....	Good.
2 marble top center tables.....	Good.
6 cane-seated chairs (sitting room).....	Good.
4 cane-seated rocker.....	Good.

1 easy chair.....	Worn.
1 couch.....	Worn.
1 secretary.....	Good.
1 mahogany table.....	Old.
1 Franklin stove and feeder....	Good.
1 ingrain carpet.....	Good.
3 window curtains.....	Good.
6 cane chairs (dining room).....	Old.
1 extension table.....	Worn.
1 linoleum carpet.....	Old.
1 dinner and tea set.....	Old.
1 lot of white dishes.....	Old.
1 dozen plated table spoons.....	Worn.
1 dozen German silver spoons.....	Old.
1 dozen plated knives.....	Good.
1 dozen plated forks.....	Old.
1 butter knife.....	Good.
1 dozen German silver teaspoons.....	Old.
1 large waiter.....	Old.
1 ivory handle carving knife and fork.....	Old.
2 window curtains.....	Good.
1 cook range (kitchen and pantry).....	Old.
2 common tables.....	Old.
1 small cook stove.....	Very old.
1 bread safe	Worn.
1 flour barrel.....	Old.
1 lot kitchen furniture.....	Old.
1 refrigerator....	Old.
4 washtubs.....	Worn.
1 clothes wringer.....	Worn.
2 linoleum carpets (hall).....	Old.
1 hat rack mirror.....	Old.
2 stair carpets and rods.....	Worn.
2 ingrain hall carpets.....	Old.
1 chamber set, (second floor).....	Good.
1 chamber set.....	Old.
1 marble top center table.....	Good.
1 center table.....	Good.
3 hair cloth sofas.....	Worn.
4 hair cloth chairs.....	Worn.
10 window curtains.....	Good.
1 brown China chamber set.....	Good.
1 cane-seated large rocker.....	Good.
12 window shades.....	Old.
4 black walnut bedsteads.....	Worn.
4 washstands	Worn.
2 large mirrors.....	Old.

1885.]

1 tapestry car
3 tapestry car
3 tapestry ru
2 stone China
2 spring matr
4 wire matres
3 husk mattr
2 wool matre
1 hard coal b

DEPUTY WARDEN'S REPORT.

HON. G. W. CROSLY, *Warden Iowa Penitentiary*:

DEAR SIR—I herewith respectfully submit the following prison statistics compiled from the records in my office, viz.: Table No. 1, abstract from convict register giving names, age, nativity, county where convicted and for what crime, date of conviction and term of sentence of all convicts confined in the Iowa Penitentiary at the close of the biennial period.

Table No. 2, statement showing the number of commitments and discharges for the biennial period, with statement of habits, religious education, occupation, etc., before conviction.

Table No. 3, statement showing the number of convicts serving life sentences in confinement at the close of the biennial period.

Table No. 4, statement showing total daily average work done on contract and in the different departments of the Iowa Penitentiary for the biennial period.

LABOR OF PRISONERS.

The Iowa Farming Tool Co. contract for one hundred and fifteen (115) men who are employed in manufacturing farming implements, principally pitch forks, rakes, hoes, etc.

The Fort Madison Chair Co. contract for one hundred (100) men, employed in manufacturing wood and cane seated chairs.

Huiskamp Brothers have the shoe contract, and contract for ninety (90) men, employed solely in manufacturing boots and shoes, thus making the total number of men contracted for three hundred and five (305). In addition the State furnishes the different contracts eighteen (18) men employed as runners or lumpers, to do all necessary errands of the different work shops. Seven (7) are employed on the tool, six (6) on the chair, and five (5) on the shoe contract, making the whole number employed on contract work three hundred and twenty-one (321). The remaining number are employed in the various departments on State work, as shown in Table No. 4 accompanying this report.

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TABLE No. 1.
REGISTER OF CONVICTS IN PRISON JUNE 30, 1886.

NAME.	AGE.	WHERE BORN.	COUNTY SENT FROM.	CRIME.	WHEN COMMITTED.	Years.	Months.	Days.
L. P. Monroe.	19	Pennsylvania.	Mac.	Murder second degree.	February, 1877	15		
Lucius Oakes.	24	Massachusetts.	Appanoose	Murder second degree.	March, 1877	10		
John Sanders.	28	Ohio.	Scott	Burglary.	May, 1878	10		
W. C. Alexander.	25	New York.	Poweshiek.	Rape.	February, 1879	0		
Frank Goodin.	29	Illinois.	Poweshiek.	Rape.	February, 1879	18		
Frank Moore.	18	Indiana.	Des Moines.	Larceny from person.	July, 1879	1		
James White.	34	Canada.	Lee.	Robbery.	September, 1879	10		
Richard Raymond.	2		Henry.	Burglary and assisting prisoner to escape.	November, 1879	6		
Charles Wood.	1		Allamakee.	Burglary and attempt to murder.	November, 1879	18		
James Noonan.	3		Wapello.	Assault with intent to kill.	September, 1880	8		
John Noonan.	4		Pottawattamie.	Rape.	December, 1880	7		
Thomas Devaney.	2		Black Hawk.	Rape.	December, 1880	25		
Frank Hamilton.	3		Des Moines.	Robbery and burglary.	January, 1881	14		
Mike Gunning.	3		Des Moines.	Robbery and burglary.	January, 1881	14		
Frank Orleans.	38	New York.	Jasper.	Burglary.	February, 1881	6		
Cook Calmesse.	24	Missouri.	Wapello.	Murder, second degree.	February, 1881	15		
Abe Greenwood.	33	England.	Lee.	Manslaughter.	February, 1881	8		
Al. Haddix.	25	Indiana.	Des Moines.	Breaking and entering.	February, 1881	5		
William Van Beck.	23	Iowa.	Des Moines.	Breaking and entering.	June, 1881	5		
E. F. Benges.	19	Iowa.	Appanoose.	Larceny.	July, 1881	5		
Alonzo Brown.	22	Illinois.	Henry.	Cheating by false pretense, and larceny.	October, 1881	3	6	
W. H. McCaffery.	19	Iowa.	Hardin.	Rape.	December, 1881	9		
L. Allen.	46	Ohio.	Polk.	Burglary.	December, 1881	14		
Leon Brannon.	21	Iowa.	Polk.	Burglary and highway robbery.	December, 1881	5		
G. Wilmoth.	25	Iowa.	Keokuk.	Breaking and entering.	December, 1881	10		
Andrew Ulin.	18	Iowa.	Keokuk.	Breaking and entering.	December, 1881	15		
William Ulin.	23	Missouri.	Keokuk.	Breaking and entering.	December, 1881	6		

Manslaughter	January,	1882	8	...
Murder second degree	January,	1882	15	...
Larceny	January,	1882	5	...
Murder second degree	January,	1882	10	...
Murder second degree	January,	1882	10	...
Larceny	February,	1882	8	...
Larceny	February,	1882	4	...
Larceny	February,	1882	5	...
Forgery	March,	1882	3	6
Larceny and seduction	March,	1882	6	8
Larceny	April,	1882	4	...
Breaking and entering and larceny	April,	1882	6	...
Breaking and entering	April,	1882	4	...
Larceny	April,	1882	4	...
Robbery	April,	1882	10	...
Attempt to commit murder	June,	1882	5	...
Murder second degree	May,	1882	18	...
Burglary	September,	1882	5	...
Attempt to rape	September,	1882	5	...
Grand larceny	September,	1882	4	...
Larceny (second indictment)	September,	1882	7	...
Breaking and entering	September,	1882	4	...
"	September,	1882	8	6
"	September,	1882	8	6
"	September,	1882	5	...
"	September,	1882	4	...
Burglary	October,	1882	5	...
Attempt to rape	October,	1882	5	...
Murder	October,	1882	5	...
Seduction	December,	1882	3	...
Assault to commit murder	December,	1882	20	...
Cheating by false pretense	January,	1883	8	...
Larceny	January,	1883	8	...
Maiming	January,	1883	3	...
Larceny	January,	1883	3	...
Breaking and entering	January,	1883	4	...
Burglary	January,	1883	4	...
Manslaughter	January,	1883	8	...
Robbery	January,	1883	4	...

John Livingston

Harry McJee

Dick Kemmers

A. J. Earl

J. B. Frazier

J. H. Jones

Geo. Zorton

Geo. W. Perkins

Thos. Scott

Chas. Stoessiger

Wm. Fimple

Geo. Adams

Jas. Kinney

Jas. O'Neal

Robt. Welch

Joseph Botta

Geo. Fitzgerald

Joseph Ray

Mack Coon

Jno. Cox

Wm. Cummings

Geo. Wetzel

F. M. Haines

W. J. Palmer

W. L. Bailey

E. H. Schaffer

Jno. Owens

H. E. Stowell

Jno. S. Davidson

J. C. Fitzgerald

Geo. Harris

Dan Owens

Jno. Mann

James Crowley

Weldon Rowe

Jno. Connors

Chas. Adams

Michael Smith

F. M. Hennick

TABLE No. 1—CONTINUED.

NAME.	AGE.	WHERE BORN.	COUNTY SENT FROM.	CRIME.	WHEN COMMITTED.	Years.	Months.	Days.
D. C. Burdick	21	Illinois	Harrison	Larceny	February, 1883	3		
Louis Hoffman	37	Germany	Des Moines	Cheating by false pretense	February, 1883	3		
B. W. McConkey	32	Indiana	Madison	Rape	February, 1883	16		
Geo. Reed	22	Tennessee	Lee	Breaking and entering	February, 1883	4		
Jno. Curtis	38	Illinois	Lee	Breaking and entering	February, 1883	4		
Wm. Brown	17	Tennessee	Lee	Murder in second degree	February, 1883	25		
Jno. R. Tooman	26	Ohio	Guthrie	Forgery	March, 1883	4		
Thos. Smith	22	Illinois	Page	Larceny	March, 1883	3		
Wm. Gibson	25	Missouri	Page	Assault to commit manslaughter	March, 1883	8		
C. Gibson	24	Ohio	Mills	Larceny	March, 1883	3		
Geo. Harman	26	Iowa	Appanoose	Assault to commit murder	March, 1883	5		
Edwin Moffett	23	Illinois	Washington	Safe blowing	April, 1883	7		
Norman Clarke	24	Ohio	Washington	Safe blowing	April, 1883	7		
O. L. Hale	48	Ohio	Lucas	Forgery	April, 1883	4		
Thos. Fay	39	Ireland	Carroll	Murder in second degree	April, 1883	10		
Hugo Hagerman	22	Norway	Polk	Larceny (3 indictments)	May, 1883	6		
Peter Ham	49	Georgia	Polk	Concealing stolen property	June, 1883	3		
Geo. Monroe	26	Iowa	Polk	Larceny	June, 1883	3		
Chas. Fales	20	Wisconsin	Pottawattamie	Grand larceny	June, 1883	3		
C. G. Kempton	22	Iowa	Pottawattamie	Larceny	June, 1883	5		
Frank Cooke	21	Minnesota	Pottawattamie	Burglary	June, 1883	3		
Geo. Jones	23	Missouri	Ringgold	Manslaughter	June, 1883	6		
Harry Howard	25	New York	Polk	Burglary	July, 1883	5		
Jno. Benedict	25	Pennsylvania	Shelby	Larceny	August, 1883	5		
Frank Rankin	28	Ohio	Shelby	Larceny	August, 1883	5		
D. M. Miller	42	Indiana	Wapello	Forgery (5 indictments)	September, 1883	7	6	
Frank Neil	17	Iowa	Taylor	Burglary	September, 1883	3		
Jno. McMonigal	24	Wisconsin	Taylor	Larceny	September, 1883	4		
Geo. McIntyre	24	Iowa	Harrison	Larceny	September, 1883	2	6	
S. A. Meyer	32	Germany	Wapello	Forgery and cheating by false pretenses (2 ind.)	September, 1883	2	6	

Howard Coon	46	Ohio	Jasper	Murder second degree	September, 1883	15
Alexander Darden	19	Missouri	Van Buren	Receiving stolen property	September, 1883	2
J. W. Johnson	26	Missouri	Van Buren	Burglary	September, 1883	2
Samuel Darden	26	Missouri	Van Buren	Burglary	September, 1883	2
H. G. Jameson	29	Michigan	Van Buren	Assault with intent to rape	September, 1883	5
Julius La Franz	25	Germany	Lee	Entering dwelling house to commit larceny	October, 1883	3
George Tracy	46	Kentucky	Poweshiek	Larceny	October, 1883	8
Clifford Ross	19	Indiana	Louisa	Breaking and entering	October, 1883	3
Charles Hudson	18	Missouri	Louisa	Breaking and entering	October, 1883	3
William Rudge	20	Kentucky	Louisa	Breaking and entering	October, 1883	4
C. Moore	28	Iowa	Jefferson	Attempt to rape	October, 1883	2
J. A. Luper	59	Ohio	Jefferson	Murder second degree	October, 1883	20
George Banks	25	Louisiana	Appanoose	Robbery	November, 1883	12
William Coats	20	New York	Appanoose	Burglary	November, 1883	2
Harry Brooks	40	Canada	Appanoose	Burglary	November, 1883	2
James Car	45	Ireland	Appanoose	Manslaughter	November, 1883	7
J. L. Johnson	43	Ohio		Incest and adultery	November, 1883	18
J. D. Wilhite	21	Iowa		Larceny	November, 1883	3
Nilson Joss	19	Illinois		Obstructing railroad	November, 1883	10
Frank Sheehan	19	New York		Larceny	November, 1883	2
Henry Harris	16	Illinois		Breaking and entering	November, 1883	8
Thomas Ryan	17	Massachusetts		Breaking and entering	November, 1883	3
William Franks	35	Missouri		Burglary and larceny	November, 1883	15
James Hall	26	Indiana	Washington	Burglary and larceny	November, 1883	10
Mike Eaton	22	Ohio	Washington	Burglary and larceny	November, 1883	7
William Wilson	18	Illinois	Washington	Burglary and larceny	November, 1883	7
Frank Fitzgerald	23	Ohio	Washington	Burglary and larceny	November, 1883	10
John Williamson	28	Illinois	Washington	Larceny	November, 1883	6
Peter Stroud	30	Iowa	Lucas	Larceny	November, 1883	8
	21	Iowa	Lucas	Larceny	November, 1883	8
	47	Germany	Des Moines	Larceny	November, 1883	2
	64	Ireland	Des Moines	Murder second degree	November, 1883	10
	28	Illinois	Green	Burglary	December, 1883	2
	35	England	Green	Larceny	December, 1883	2
	36	New York	Polk	Obtaining money by false pretense	December, 1883	2
	34	Virginia	Clarke	Larceny	December, 1883	3
	16	Iowa	Clarke	Rape	December, 1883	4
	40	Germany	Henry	Larceny	December, 1883	4
	40	Indiana	Keokuk	Larceny	December, 1883	4

TABLE NO. 1—CONTINUED.

NAME.	WHERE BORN.	COUNTY SENT FROM.	CRIME.	WHEN COMMITTED.	Years.	Months.	Days.
J. W. Brockway.....	24 Iowa.....	Keokuk.....	Larceny.....	December, 1883	5	..	..
James Burns.....	25 Kentucky.....	Keokuk.....	Larceny.....	December, 1883	7	..	..
Frank Elliott.....	28 Michigan.....	Keokuk.....	Burglary and larceny.....	December, 1883	2	..	..
Jno. Roach.....	17 Illinois.....	Polk.....	Larceny.....	December, 1883	5	..	..
James Palmer.....	25 Iowa.....	Lee.....	Assault to rob.....	December, 1883	6	..	..
William Stevens.....	20 New York.....	Hardin.....	Larceny from dwelling in night time.....	December, 1883	10	..	..
John Peterson.....	35 Denmark.....	Hardin.....	Larceny from dwelling in night time.....	December, 1883	4	..	..
John Doe.....	29 Illinois.....	Union.....	Burglary.....	December, 1883	2	..	..
F. Forrister.....	16 Nebraska.....	Union.....	Larceny.....	December, 1883	2	..	..
William Elliott.....	17 Iowa.....	Union.....	Larceny.....	December, 1883	2	..	..
James Muldoon.....	60 Tennessee.....	Union.....	Larceny.....	December, 1883	3	..	..
Frank Hart.....	80 Iowa.....	Polk.....	Larceny.....	December, 1883	2	..	..
Martin Turpin.....	17 Iowa.....	Polk.....	Perjury.....	December, 1883	2	..	..
Ed. Hannon.....	19 Iowa.....	Polk.....	Perjury.....	December, 1883	8	..	..
F. Fulgames.....	22 Pennsylvania.....	Lee.....	Grand larceny.....	December, 1883	2	..	..
.....	40 Massachusetts.....	Lee.....	Grand larceny.....	December, 1883	8	..	..
.....	35 New York.....	Pottawattamie.....	Larceny.....	December, 1883	6	..	..
.....	23 Virginia.....	Pottawattamie.....	Larceny.....	December, 1883	2	..	..
.....	22 England.....	Polk.....	Larceny.....	December, 1883	2	..	..
.....	26 Iowa.....	Polk.....	Larceny.....	January, 1884	2	6	..
.....	16 Maryland.....	Pottawattamie.....	Forgery (two indictments).....	January, 1884	4	..	..
.....	43 Wisconsin.....	Pottawattamie.....	Larceny.....	January, 1884	3	..	..
.....	18 Missouri.....	Pottawattamie.....	Burglary.....	January, 1884	2	..	..
.....	23 Illinois.....	Decatur.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1884	8	..	..
.....	37 Ohio.....	Marshall.....	Incest.....	January, 1884	7	..	..
.....	31 Rhode Island.....	Wapello.....	Burglary and larceny (two indictments).....	January, 1884	8	..	..
.....	47 Ireland.....	Wapello.....	Burglary and larceny (two indictments).....	January, 1884	2	6	..
.....	20 Iowa.....	Marion.....	Robbery.....	February, 1884	3	..	..
.....	27 England.....	Scott.....	Obtaining money under false pretense.....	February, 1884	2	0	..

TABLE No. 1—CONTINUED.

Daniel De Long	28	Ohio	Page	Grand larceny	September, 1884	2	6
Teal Maddox	27	Minnesota	Page	Burglary	September, 1884	2	..
Samuel Turner	66	Ohio	Van Buren	Forgery	October, 1884	2	..
Jacob McGrew	14	Iowa	Adair	Larceny	October, 1884	1	..
T. Barrett	23	Iowa	Mills	Larceny	October, 1874	3	..
John Cashin	19	New York	Mills	Burglary	October, 1884	1	..
T. D. Bent	41	Massachusetts	Henry	Forgery (two indictments)	October, 1884	..	..
Samuel Lester	51	Kentucky	Cass	Grand larceny	October, 1884	2	..
William Hamilton	39	Ohio	Cass	Grand larceny	October, 1884	2	..
Eben McPeck	30	Ohio	Henry	Forgery (four indictments)	October, 1884	4	..
John H. Robb	28	Iowa	Davis	Larceny	October, 1884	1	6
John F. Miller	31	Iowa	Davis	Larceny	October, 1884	1	..
John W. King	35	Kentucky	Davis	Larceny	October, 1884	1	..
John Chambers	84	Illinois	Davis	Larceny from building	October, 1884	4	..
John Avey	26	Illinois	Davis	Larceny from building	October, 1884	4	..
Charles Whipple	29	Ohio	Fremont	Larceny	October, 1884	2	..
J. L. Van Stom	25	Canada	Fremont	Assault to commit rape	October, 1884	7	..
Henry Hand	24	Illinois	Henry	Embezzlement	October, 1884	1	6
George Clark	39	Ohio	Henry	Assault to commit rape	October, 1884	7	..
James Kelley	38	Ireland	Henry	Larceny	October, 1884	3	..
Clifford Hough	19	Iowa	Pottawattamie	Burglary	October, 1884	2	..
John Smith	19	Missouri	Appanoose	Burglary	October, 1884	2	..
E Rucker	22	Iowa	Appanoose	Larceny	October, 1884	1	..
Joseph Adams	17	New York	Appanoose	Burglary	October, 1884	..	9
Garrett Spearing	20	Holland	Dallas	Burglary	November, 1884	2	..
George Dewey	18	Wisconsin	Dallas	Burglary	November, 1884	1	6
Samuel Brooks	64	Kentucky	Scott	Larceny	November, 1884	1	6
Barney Waltzer	32	Germany	Scott	Larceny	November, 1884	..	9
Ben. Burson	20	Iowa	Montgomery	Breaking and entering in public dwelling	November, 1884	2	..
John Downing	36	Maryland	Des Moines	Burglary	November, 1884	2	6
Thomas Bennett	18	New York	Des Moines	Burglary	November, 1884	1	..
Alonzo Kay	23	Iowa	Des Moines	Burglary	November, 1884	1	..
Milton Salladay	22	Iowa	Des Moines	Burglary (two indictments)	November, 1884	2	..
Walter Bird	26	Ohio	Des Moines	Burglary	November, 1884	1	..
James Farrell	27	Nebraska	Des Moines	Burglary	November, 1884	3	..
George Fox	24	Michigan	Des Moines	Burglary	November, 1884	2	..
Geo W. Thompson	22	Iowa	Polk	Larceny	November, 1884	2	6
Joseph Finley	25	Illinois	Polk	Larceny	November, 1884	3	..
Chas. W. McCarthy	23	Pennsylvania	Carroll	Larceny	November, 1884	1	..

TABLE No. 1—CONTINUED.

NAME.	AGE.	WHERE BORN.	COUNTY SENT FROM.	CRIME.	WHEN COMMITTED.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Joseph Dennis.....	36	Ireland.....	Lucas.....	Bigamy.....	November, 1884.....	1	9	..
Chas. Spinner.....	23	Virginia.....	Lucas.....	Assault with intent to murder.....	December, 1884.....	1	..	..
John Monroe.....	21	Virginia.....	Lucas.....	Assault with intent to murder.....	December, 1884.....	8	..	..
J. C. Winsborough.....	29	Tennessee.....	Polk.....	Larceny.....	December, 1884.....	1	..	..
Jno. C. Parrott.....	58	New York.....	Polk.....	Incest.....	December, 1884.....	5	..	..
G. W. Marvin.....	22	Iowa.....	Louisa.....	Forgery.....	December, 1884.....	1	..	..
Harry Williams.....	29	Massachusetts.....	Green.....	Larceny.....	December, 1884.....	1	..	..
Jacob Kimball.....	37	Ohio.....	Monroe.....	Incest.....	December, 1884.....	3	6	..
Frank Schmidt.....	19	Bismark.....	Polk.....	Larceny (fourth indictment).....	December, 1884.....	9	..	..
Henry Meyers.....	29	Germany.....	Polk.....	Robbery.....	December, 1884.....	5	..	..
D. H. Wales.....	19	Iowa.....	Keokuk.....	Forgery (second indictment).....	December, 1884.....	4	..	..
Nelson Johnson.....	25	Sweden.....	Keokuk.....	Robbery.....	December, 1884.....	2	..	..
Nathan Lentz.....	17	Iowa.....	Keokuk.....	Murder second degree.....	December, 1884.....	10	..	..
James Kennedy.....	24	Canada.....	Union.....	Pickpocket.....	December, 1884.....	8	..	..
Wm. Carruthers.....	22	Pennsylvania.....	Union.....	Burglary.....	December, 1884.....	1	..	..
Ed. Patton.....	37	Ohio.....	..	Larceny.....	December, 1884.....	2	6	..
Amos Rose.....	24	Missouri.....	..	Robbery.....	December, 1884.....	5	..	..
James Fisher.....	22	Iowa.....	..	Larceny.....	December, 1884.....	5	..	..
John Britton.....	21	Iowa.....	..	Larceny.....	December, 1884.....	9	..	..
Jno. Williams.....	28	New York.....	..	Larceny.....	December, 1884.....	4	..	..
Wm. Logan.....	30	Iowa.....	..	Larceny.....	December, 1884.....	2	..	..
Chas. P. Groome.....	18	Iowa.....	..	Larceny.....	December, 1884.....	2	..	..
John Ryan.....	22	Wisconsin.....	..	Robbery.....	January, 1885.....	2	..	..
Jack Reynolds.....	26	America.....	..	Assault to commit murder, larceny and burglary.....	January, 1885.....	20	..	..
L. C. Taylor.....	37	Iowa.....	..	Larceny.....	January, 1885.....	1	6	..
Thos. Morgan.....	55	Ohio.....	..	Obtaining property under false pretense.....	January, 1885.....	1	6	..
Jno. Phillips.....	36	Ohio.....	..	Rape.....	January, 1885.....	6	..	..
A. Callahan.....	23	Ohio.....	..	Assault with intent to steal.....	January, 1885.....	1	..	..
Ben F. Henry.....	32	Iowa.....	..	Seduction.....	January, 1885.....	4	..	..
Ed. Gleason.....	31	Pennsylvania.....	..	Burglary.....	January, 1885.....	4	..	..
Andrew J. Lee.....	33	Iowa.....	..	Burglary.....	January, 1885.....	2	..	..

47	R. C. Johnson	Virginia	Pottawattamie	Robbery	January, 1885	2
48	James Doyle	Ohio	Pottawattamie	Assault with attempt to steal	January, 1885	1
49	A. Johnson	Tennessee	Pottawattamie	Assault with attempt to steal	January, 1885	1
50	Chas. N. Coburn	Illinois		Arson	January, 1885	2
51	F. Cozzins	Virginia		Burglary	January, 1885	2
52	Harry Hanson	Georgia	Pottawattamie	Burglary	January, 1885	1
53	Edward Martin	Ohio	Mahaska	Burglary	January, 1885	4
54	Frank Rivers	Illinois	Mahaska	Burglary	January, 1885	4
55	John Hunter	Pennsylvania	Pottawattamie	Burglary	January, 1885	1
56	C. L. Von Bulen	Denmark	Pottawattamie	Larceny	January, 1885	6
57	A. R. Watson	Indiana	Pottawattamie	Larceny	January, 1885	9
58	Geo. Bowman	Missouri	Warren	Larceny	January, 1885	9
59	B. H. Thomas	Missouri	Warren	Larceny	January, 1885	4
60	Albert Ross	Mississippi	Wapello	Burglary	January, 1885	8
61	Wm. Stewart	Iowa	Wapello	Robbery	February, 1885	8
62	Wm. Wallace	New York	District of Iowa	Grand larceny	February, 1885	1
63	John Weaver	Missouri	Lee	Violation of United States postal laws	February, 1885	6
64	Wm. Maring	Iowa	Van Buren	Attempt to commit manslaughter	February, 1885	1
65	W. H. Griggs	Ohio	Kinggold	Burglary	February, 1885	6
66	J. A. Hopkins	Indiana	Story	Larceny	February, 1885	2
67	B. D. Courts	Ohio	Lee	Larceny (2 indictments)	February, 1885	4
68	Patay Dwyer	West Virginia	Lee	Manslaughter	February, 1885	6
69	D. W. Henry	Illinois	Cass	Burglary (2 indictments)	February, 1885	3
70	Chas. J. King	New York	Scott	Concealing stolen property and burglary (2 ind.)	February, 1885	1
71	Henry Kolp	California	Adair	Larceny	March, 1885	2
72	Chas. Parker	New York	Henry	Larceny	March, 1885	2
73	James Young	New York	Appanoosa	Breaking and entering	March, 1885	3
74	John Doe	Illinois	Poweshiek	Burglary	March, 1885	8
75	Christopher Dalton	Tennessee	Guthrie	Burglary (2 indictments)	March, 1885	1
76	E. Thurman	Illinois	Wayne	Assault with intent to commit murder	March, 1885	5
77	Willard Langden	Massachusetts	Mills	Murder in second degree	March, 1885	10
78	F. K. Green	New York	Mills	Burglary and larceny (3 indictments)	March, 1885	6
79	Albert Benton	Indiana	Henry	Larceny	March, 1885	4
80	Alf. Brown	Ohio	Dallas	Embezzlement	March, 1885	1
81	John Henderson	N. Hampshire	Fremont	Uttering a false and forged note	April, 1885	1
82	James Atchison	Scotland	Lucas	Larceny	April, 1885	2
83	C. B. Smith	Indiana	Lucas	Burglary	April, 1885	2
84	Tilford Green	Virginia	Lucas	Forgery (2 indictments)	April, 1885	8
85	A. J. Reed	New York	Dallas	Manslaughter	April, 1885	6
86				Larceny	April, 1885	2

TABLE NO. 1—CONTINUED.

NAME.	Age	WHERE BORN.	COUNTY SENT FROM.	CRIME.	WHEN COMMITTED.	Years.	Months.	Days.
George Brannon.	Montgomery.	Grand larceny.	April, 1885	2	6	..
James Fisher.	Montgomery.	Grand larceny.	April, 1885	2	6	..
Fred Spencer.	Montgomery.	Breaking and entering.	April, 1885	1	4	..
Frank Bitz.	Montgomery.	Breaking and entering.	April, 1884	1	1	..
E. J. Johnson.	Montgomery.	Assault with intent to murder.	April, 1885	2	2	..
Phil. Lander.	Montgomery.	Larceny.	April, 1885	4	..	..
George Suffer.	Montgomery.	Breaking and entering.	April, 1885	3	..	..
Spencer Ayers.	Monroe.	Larceny.	April, 1885	2	2	..
Thomas Smith.	Polk.	Assault with intent to rob.	April, 1885	2	2	..
Charles Morris.	Polk.	Larceny.	April, 1885	1	6	..
George Edgar.	Washington.	Larceny.	May, 1885	..	6	..
Ira Brown.	Washington.	Larceny.	May, 1885	..	6	..
William Kepper.	Henry.	Burglary.	May, 1885	..	6	..
Seth Brown.	Crawford.	Burglary.	May, 1885	1	..	..
Detrick Reinking.	Polk.	Forgery.	May, 1885	1	1	..
C. E. Ramsey.	Union.	Forgery.	May, 1885	1	8	..
S. F. Holmes.	Union.	Embezzlements.	May, 1885	1	..	..
Frank Montague.	Union.	Grand larceny.	May, 1885	3	..	..
Wm. Howard.	Union.	Grand larceny.	May, 1885	3	..	..
J. Chance.	Keokuk.	Concealing stolen property.	May, 1885	1	6	..
John Dorman.	Muscatine.	Breaking and entering and larceny.	May, 1885	3	6	..
Joseph Fry.	Muscatine.	Breaking and entering and larceny.	May, 1885	3	6	..
Wilson Staul.	Muscatine.	Breaking and entering and larceny.	May, 1885	3	..	..
Clarence Mason.	Polk.	Larceny from person.	May, 1885	2	2	..
William Campbell.	Polk.	Larceny.	May, 1885	1	6	..
James Russell.	Scott.	Assault.	June, 1885	7	..	..
James Whittey.	Scott.	Larceny.	June, 1885	2	6	..
Daniel McLaine.	Scott.	Larceny.	June, 1885	1	6	..
Charles J. Haines.	Scott.	Larceny.	June, 1885	1	6	..
John Ash.	Mahaska.	Murder.	June, 1885	15	..	..
John K. Werner.	Des Moines.	Forgery.	June, 1885	3	..	..

John'Lee.....	32	Louisiana	Des Moines.....	Burglary	June,	1885	2	6
James Brown.....	53	Ireland	Des Moines.....	Breaking and entering	June,	1885	2	..
William Crawford..	21	Minnesota	Cass.....	Assault with intent to murder	June,	1885	1	..
John Gibbons.....	18	Pennsylvania..	Des Moines.....	Breaking and entering	June,	1885	1	..
James Murphy.....	22	Illinois.....	Polk	Larceny	June,	1885	1	6
Jacob Madison.....	25	Virginia.....	Mahaska.....	Manslaughter	June,	1885	4	..
T. W. Hunt.....	34	Indiana.....	Mahaska	Uttering and publishing as true a forged note....	June,	1885	1	..
Frank Winters.....	26	Ohio.....	Clinton	Breaking and entering	June,	1885	4	..

PRISON STATISTICS.

*Statement of convicts received into and discharged from the Iowa Penitentiary
from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1885, inclusive.*

CONVICTS RECEIVED

In confinement June 30, 1883	378
Received by conviction of courts.....	408
Recaptured.....	3
Safe keepers received	9
Returned by order of court.....	10
Pardons revoked and returned by Governor.	3
Returned from asylum	1
	<hr/>
	810

CONVICTS DISCHARGED.

By expiration of sentence.....	307
By pardon from Governor Sherman	39
By order of court	13
Sent to Hospital for Insane	11
Escaped	2
Died	5
By suspension of sentence'	3
By order U. S. Court	1
By order of court for new trial.....	4
By order of court for witness	5
Transported to Anamosa.....	3
Safe keepers discharged.....	5
In confinement June 30, 1885	412
	<hr/>
	810

TERM OF SENTENCE.

TERM.	Number.	TERM.	Number.
Two months	2	Four years and six months	1
Three months	2	Five years	25
Four months	8	Six years	3
Six months	24	Seven years	8
Eight months	2	Seven years and six months	1
Nine months	14	Eight years	5
Eleven months	1	Nine years	1
One year	62	Ten years	8
One year and three months	3	Eleven years	1
One year and six months	80	Twelve years	5
One year and nine months	1	Thirteen years	2
Two years	72	Fifteen years	3
Two years and six months	29	Twenty years	2
Three years	47	Twenty-five years	1
Three years and six months	1	Life	9
Three years and six months	9		
Four years	28	Total	406

COUNTIES WHERE CONVICTED, AND NUMBER FROM EACH.

COUNTIES.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Number.
Appanoose	15	Lee	21
Adams	1	Lucas	9
Audubon	1	Marshall	5
Adair	3	Montgomery	18
Crawford	5	Monroe	2
Clinton	1	Mahaska	15
Cass	8	Muscatine	8
Carroll	1	Mills	16
Clarke	3	Marion	5
District of Iowa	3	Madison	1
Des Moines	17	Poweshiek	4
Decatur	3	Polk	48
Davis	6	Pottawattamie	29
Dallas	4	Page	6
Fremont	5	Ringgold	3
Guthrie	2	Story	12
Greene	8	Scott	19
Hardin	3	Shelby	4
Harrison	2	Taylor	5
Henry	9	Union	11
Jasper	4	Van Buren	7
Jefferson	5	Warren	8
Keokuk	9	Wapello	11
Louisa	4	Washington	18
		Wayne	4
		Total	406

OCCUPATION BEFORE CONVICTION.

OCCUPATION.	Number.	OCCUPATION.	Number.
Bootblack	1	Janitor	1
Brickmasons	2	Lawyer	1
Barbers	11	Machinist	1
Blacksmiths	5	Molder	1
Boiler maker	1	Miner	13
Butchers	5	Printers	2
Book-keepers	4	Painters	6
Bakers	3	Peddlers	1
Banker	1	Plasterer	2
Bank cashier	1	Railroad man	12
Cabinet maker	1	Sawyer	1
Common laborers	129	Saw filer	1
Cooks	12	Sailor	2
Carpenters	6	Shoemaker	4
Clerks	7	Stone cutter	14
Cigar-makers	3	School teacher	2
Chair-caner	1	Student	1
Cooper	1	Teamster	4
Civil engineers	2	Tailor	4
Doctor	1	Tinner	2
Engineers	4	Telegraph operator	4
Firemen	2	Tobacconist	2
Farmers	104	Upholsterer	1
Housewife	3	Wood carver	1
Hotel waiter	9	Watch maker	1
Harness maker	1		
Insurance agent	1	Total	406
Jeweler	1		

AGE OF CONVICTS.

AGE.	Number.	AGE.	Number.
16 years.....	9	39 years.....	3
17 years.....	19	40 years.....	5
18 years.....	14	41 years.....	3
19 years.....	24	42 years.....	4
20 years.....	18	43 years.....	5
21 years.....	19	44 years.....	2
22 years.....	30	45 years.....	5
23 years.....	28	46 years.....	3
24 years.....	19	47 years.....	3
25 years.....	28	50 years.....	2
26 years.....	19	51 years.....	2
27 years.....	15	52 years.....	2
28 years.....	14	53 years.....	3
29 years.....	11	54 years.....	2
30 years.....	14	55 years.....	2
31 years.....	6	58 years.....	1
32 years.....	16	59 years.....	1
33 years.....	12	60 years.....	1
34 years.....	5	62 years.....	2
35 years.....	12	64 years.....	3
36 years.....	7	66 years.....	1
37 years.....	5		
38 years.....	7	Total	406

STATEMENT OF HABITS.

Intemperate.....	262
Temperate	144
Total.....	406

SOCIAL STATE.

Single	276
Married	114
Widowers	14
Widows	2
Total	406

MENTAL CULTURE.

Good.....	19
Common	248
Poor	139
Total	406

SEX.

White males	370
Colored males	33
White females	3
Total	406

USE TOBACCO.

Yes	358
No	48
Total	406

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Catholic	53
Methodist	9
Baptist	4
Unitarian	1
Christian	2
Presbyterian	5
Lutheran	5
Episcopal	2
Congregational	2
Protestant	2
Evangelist	2
Jewish church	1
None	318
Total	406

TERMS SERVED.

First	355
Second	40
Third	6
Fourth	1
Fifth	4
Total	406

DIFFERENT CRIMES COMMITTED.

CRIMES.	Number.	CRIMES.	Number.
Assault with intent to rape.....	6	Larceny from building in night	
Assault with intent to murder..	8	time	8
Arson	1	Larceny from person	2
Adultery	8	Murder	4
Assault with intent to rob.....	1	Murder 1st degree.....	4
Assault with intent to steal	8	Murder 2d degree.....	9
Assault to commit murder, burg-		Manslaughter	8
lary and larceny.....	1	Malicious threatening.....	1
Attempt to commit manslaughter	1	Obstructing railroad track	1
Burglary.....	64	Obtaining goods by false pre-	
Breaking and entering.....	30	tense	4
Breaking and entering and lar-		Obtaining money by false pre-	
ceny	4	tense	8
Breaking and entering and arson	1	Passing counterfeit money	1
Breaking and entering public		Perjury.....	3
dwelling house	1	Pick-pocket.....	1
Bigamy.....	8	Robbery.....	15
Burglary and larceny.....	8	Rape	3
Cheating by false pretense.....	2	Receiving stolen property	1
Concealing stolen property.	1	Seduction	1
Concealing stolen property and		Selling mortgaged property.....	1
burglary	1	Uttering forged notes.....	2
Embezzlement.....	5	Uttering and publishing as true	
Forgery	26	a forged note.....	1
Incest	4	Uttering and publishing.....	1
Incest and adultery.....	1	Violating postal laws.....	2
Larceny	155	Total	406

PLACE OF BIRTH OF EACH CONVICT.

NATIVITY.	Number.	NATIVITY.	Number.
Alabama	1	Maryland	2
Colorado	1	Mississippi	1
Connecticut	2	Nebraska	5
Canada	6	Norway	4
California	1	New Jersey	1
Denmark	8	New York	38
England	6	New Hampshire	4
Europe	1	Ohio	42
Germany	11	Pennsylvania	16
Georgia	1	Rhode Island	2
Holland	1	Scotland	3
Iowa	81	Sweden	2
Illinois	44	Tennessee	6
Ireland	11	Texas	1
Indiana	20	Vermont	1
Italy	1	Virginia	20
Kentucky	18	West Virginia	1
Louisiana	2	Wisconsin	9
Missouri	28	Washington, D. C.	1
Minnesota	2		
Michigan	6	Total	406
Massachusetts	7		

Average age, 28 years, 2 months and 28 days.
Average sentence, 3 years and 12 days.
Daily average in confinement for period..... 392

NUMBER DAYS CONVICT CONTRACT LABOR FOR EACH CONTRACT.

Iowa Farming Tool Company	68,386
Fort Madison Chir Company	58,647
Huiskamp Brother's Shoe Company	53,725

Total	180,758

TABLE NO. 3.
REGISTER OF CONVICTS SERVING LIFE SENTENCE, JUNE 30, 1885.

NAME.	AGE.	WHERE BORN.	COUNTY SENT FROM.	CRIME.	WHEN COMMITTED.
B. A. Trogden.....	29	Illinois.....	Wapello.....	Murder second degree.....	June 29, 1867
J. B. Matthews.....	56	New Jersey.....	Washington ..	Murder second degree.....	May 10, 1868
Andrew Thompson ..	45	Scotland.....	Fayette	Murder second degree.....	April 29, 1871
George Stanley.....	28	Canada.....	Story	Murder.....	April 30, 1872
John S. Little.....	48	Ohio.....	Jasper	Murder.....	October 4, 1875
F. Mewhirter.....	53	Ohio.....	Pottawattamie ..	Murder.....	January 6, 1876
Jasper Mason.....	24	Indiana.....	Dallas	Murder.....	October 27, 1876
John Seal.....	27	Iowa.....	Decatur	Murder.....	August 21, 1877
F. E. Watkins	35	Virginia.....	Monona	Murder.....	October 2, 1877
.....	39	Ohio.....	Hardin	Murder.....	April 12, 1878
.....	30	Iowa.....	Lee	Murder.....	January 27, 1879
.....	22	Missouri.....	Mills	Murder.....	March 21, 1879
.....	30	Ohio.....	Polk	Murder.....	December 8, 1880
.....	31	Missouri ..	Lee	Murder.....	May 19, 1882
.....	24	Iowa.....	Lee	Murder.....	May 19, 1882
.....	34	Sweden	Des Moines.....	Murder.....	May 23, 1883
J. McMinnimon.....	18	Iowa.....	Muscatine	Murder.....	January 23, 1883
J. N. Clouser.....	28	Nebraska.....	Mills	Murder.....	February 2, 1883
T. W. Watson	24	Missouri.....	Mills	Murder.....	March 14, 1884
James Hyland.....	38	Ireland.....	Greene	Murder.....	March 14, 1884
Leroy Townsend.....	19	Colorado	Decatur	Murder first degree.....	May 18, 1884
Moses H. Sopher.....	22	Iowa.....	Mahaska	Murder.....	June 10, 1884
J. P. Johnson.....	43	Indiana.....	Marion	Murder.....	January 19, 1885
E. B. Wildman.....	24	Wisconsin.....	Adair.....	Murder.....	February 9, 1885
A. F. Hocket.....	25	Iowa.....	Mahaska	Murder.....	March 6, 1885
					June 11, 1885

UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.

TABLE

*Statement showing total daily average of convicts working in the different depart
1, 1883, and end*

No. 4.

*ments of the Iowa State Penitentiary for the term of two years commencing July
ing June 30, 1885.*

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

HOSPITAL IOWA STATE PENITENTIARY, }
FORT MADISON, July 1, 1885.

COL. G. W. CRENSLEY, *Warden*:

SIR—In submitting to you my biennial report I can not do **better** than refer you to the accompanying tables. They show the **number** of cases of disease and injuries for each and every month; also the **number** of days' labor lost thereby, or in other words the **number** of days the prisoners were disabled through sickness or injury **from** their usual day's work.

It should be taken into consideration that many men committed to the Penitentiary come there broken down in mind and **body** through a previous life of vice and crime, and also that a great **num-**ber of the prisoners are disinclined to work and would shirk **work** by any means. It is easily to be seen that such will try the **sick** dodge. It is more easy to treat disease when diagnosed than **it** is to always diagnose a real disease from a pretended one, or to **decide** whether a man is sick or only pretending, and the ways and means of disciplin are many. As long as I am in doubt I give him the **benefit** of the doubt, which is the reason that you find so many cases **under** the head of unclassified. Under this head also comes other cases **that** can not be called strictly disease or injuries. For example, a **man** has worked true and faithfully for a long time at one kind of **work**, he gets worn out and needs a few days rest; nobody will **relieve**

him of his work unless it is so recommended by the physician. Such men I always cheerfully grant the required rest. Such cases, and others similar, help to swell the number of "unsuccessful" cases. Were it not for these and the former reasons the unclassified would be reduced one-half or most likely two-thirds, and with it the total number would be reduced. Notwithstanding all these unfavorable conditions, the tables make a good showing in respect to the health of nearly four hundred prisoners, kept here in close confinement as good, and I think much better than the average of any four hundred workingmen outside of the prison, and speaks more than words can for the good management of this Institution. In the year ending June 30, 1884, there were 950 different cases of disease and injury, with 2,740 days labor lost thereby, and a daily average of 387 prisoners, or a daily average of 2 60.100 new cases, with 7 40.100 days labor lost by 387 men, or 67.100 per cent new cases, and 1 67.100 per cent daily labor lost. Subtracting the 161 cases of wounds and injuries and the 619 days lost, we have only 2 16.100 daily new cases, or 55.100 per cent (a little more than one-half of one per cent), and 5 78.100 or 1 47.100 per cent days labor lost. During the year ending June 30, 1885, we had 686 different cases of sickness, wounds and injuries, with 2,125 days lost, and a daily average of 397 prisoners, or a daily average of 1 89.100 new cases, with 5 79.100 days lost, or 48.100 per cent new cases, and 1 46.100 per cent days lost. Subtracting the 143 cases of wounds and injuries, and the 530 days lost, we have only 543 cases of sick, with 1,595 days lost, or a daily average of 1 89.100 cases, and 4 36.100 days lost, or 38.100 per cent cases of sickness and 1 10.100 per cent days lost. There is no chronic case of diarrhœa, dysentery, malaria, or rheumatism, though the list shows that we had our share of the above named diseases in the acute form. We have sent, during the two years included in this report, eleven (11) prisoners as insane, to the asylum, as the penitentiary is certainly no place for such unfortunates. Seemingly this is a large number, but in fact only a yearly per centage of 1 40.100, and taking into consideration that many prisons come here with imperfect mental developments or mentally depressed and broken down with remorse, one can only wonder the percentage is not greater. The following is the list of deaths occurring during the period:

1. W: Martin, age 22 years, formerly a laborer, committed November 7th, 1881, died June 2, 1884, of consumption.

2. Wm. Maurice, age 34 years, stone cutter, committed December 18, 1883, died June 21, 1884, of consumption.

3. Fred Uhlin, age 17 years, farmer; committed January 30th, 1884, died October 21, 1884, of pluro-pneumonia, and hydrops pericardium.

4. Frank Cooper, (colored) age 27 years, hotel waiter, committed December 10th, 1883, died April 22, 1885, of miliary tubercles and thrombus of heart and aorta.

5. Wm. Wilson, age 43 years, farmer, committed January 31, 1882, died May 26, 1885, of consumption.

Showing a death rate for the year ending June 30, 1884, of 5 2.10 per 1,000; and for the year ending June 30th, 1885, of 7 55.100 per 1,000.

The above statistics show plainly that the dictetic and hygienic conditions are necessarily good. During the last year many improvements have been made, the greatest and most important, I consider the removal, on the 26th day of July, 1884, of the hospital out of a damp, badly ventilated and insufficient room, into a spacious, light, airy and well-ventilated one adjoining the chapel. Other numerous improvements in drainage and sewerage with the usual vigilance in in the strictest cleanliness in shops, yard and cell room; the erection of bath rooms, healthy, nourishing, perfectly cooked and clean food have already shown their good work in reducing the sick rate of the last year by 19.100 per cent compared with the previous year, and leaving us well prepared to meet any epidemic, should such visit this vicinity or prison.

The hospital department is well supplied with all needed medicines of the best quality, and the sick are well provided with everything their care and comfort needs, and above their needs your esteemed lady has personally administered delicacies to the suffering and whispered words of encouragement in their ears that made them forget their suffering for the time being.

Now, sir, let me thank you for the good will and for the confidence you have shown me under all circumstances, and for the promptness you have attended to my requisitions and suggestions. My duties require much patience and judgment and are attended with great responsibility, more so here than in private practice, and your confidence and the friendly feeling of your Deputy for me and the valuable aid I receive from him and your gentlemanly guards, on whose information I have so frequently to rely, encourage me, make my du-

ties more pleasant and help me forget that all the services of the physician and surgeon to the penitentiary are, financially rated, only worth \$50.00 per month.

Respectfully submitted by

AUG. W. HOFFMEISTER, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon to Iowa State Penitentiary

TABLE No. 1.

Sick and wounded prisoners for the year commencing July 1, 1893, and ending June 30, 1894.

[illegible]

TABLE NO. 2.

Sick and wounded prisoners for the year commencing July 1, 1884, and ending June 30, 1885.

DISEASES.	July 1884.		Aug. 1884.		Sept. 1884.		Oct. 1884.		Nov. 1884.		Dec. 1884.		Jan. 1885.		Feb. 1885.		March 1885.		April 1885.		May 1885.		June 1885.		TOTAL.	
	Cases.	Days.	Cases.	Days.	Cases.	Days.	Cases.	Days.	Cases.	Days.	Cases.	Days.	Cases.	Days.	Cases.	Days.	Cases.	Days.	Cases.	Days.	Cases.	Days.	Cases.	Days.	Cases.	Days.
Anaemia and debility	1	1																							8	4
Bladder and urinary organs	1	1																							1	1
Bleeding from lungs		15											1	9											2	25
Blood poisoning																									2	18
Bronchitis, pleuritis, sore throat, cold, cough and pulmonary consumption	1	1	1	10	1	15	6	11	10	28	1	8	11	21	14	26	8	25	8	22	2	22	1	8	54	192
Cholera morbus, colic, bilious and gastric diseases	14	18	9	22	13	37	7	12	2	4	4	7	7	9	4	7	8	8	9	14	8	12	8	15	75	160
Diarrhoea	8	10	3	8	5	7			1	1	8	3	1	1			1	1							22	26
	9	16	2	8	6	18			1	2							1	1							18	36
					1	2																			2	5
	1	1					1	4			1														2	6
	5	18	5	31			4	17			2	17			8	7	1	1	2	2	5	27	7	14	34	129
													1	2											1	2
													1	1					1	1		11		24	2	37
			1	4					1	1															2	4
	1	2	2	8	2	11	1	8			15				1	2	4	4			2	8		1	18	45
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CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

HON. G. W. CROSLY, *Warden Iowa Penitentiary:*

DEAR SIR—In conformity with the statute, I herewith present you my fourth biennial report as Chaplain and Teacher. It was remarked by the late Dr. Wines, who was truly the prisoner's friend, "that of all reformatory agencies religion is the first in importance because it is the most powerful in its action upon the heart and life." In the spirit of the sentiment I have prosecuted my work, and with a good degree of success.

SABBATH SERVICES.

Each Sabbath morning immediately after breakfast, the chapel exercises have been held, in which all the prisoners are usually in attendance. Our regular service occupies about an hour, always followed by a prayer and conference meeting, lasting generally from twenty to thirty minutes. The question is frequently asked what effect, if any, have these services upon the attendants. As to the possibility of reformation there can be but one opinion in the light of christian civilization and experience. It is possible for any and every man to reform. The fact that a man is restrained by law of his liberties for a certain period of time is, as a rule, positive evidence that something is seriously wrong with him morally and that he needs reforming. But how is it to be done? Not by particular system of physical work, although there can be a relation between work and reform; neither can a man be reformed through his limbs, muscles or digestive organs. These cannot change the thoughts and desires of the heart; they cannot go to that secret place where rest the forces which build up the man and determine character. Reforming is transforming. It is making the bad thing good; it is the upbuilding of a man with

right thoughts and desires, until he is a man, just as food builds the depleted system. This upbuilding of lost manhood and debased conscience can not take place in my judgment outside of an honest and sincere acceptance and appropriation of the principles of the gospel of Christ. When thus appropriated the man becomes transformed. The law of the spirit of life in Christ Jesus will make him free from the law of sin and he will rise by a new and spiritual power into a new and contrasted life.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

The Sabbath School convenes at two o'clock P. M., Mr. E. A. Gibbs as superintendent, and Samuel Doyle assistant. They are both worthy christian men. We use the International lessons. The demand for teachers for so large a school is faithfully responded to by about twenty ladies and gentlemen from the city. The order, attention and interest manifested in the study of the lesson is especially gratifying to the teachers and profitable to the scholars. Mrs. W. C. Gunn is still our organist.

HOLIDAYS.

Each holiday is an oasis in prison life. The chapel on such days is beautifully and appropriately decorated by Mrs. G. W. Crosley. Suitable services are held; and last but not least a sumptuous feast provided for dinners.

THE BIBLE IN THE CELL.

The Bible with which each cell is furnished is by many regularly read, while some commit large portions of it to memory. Thus not a few of those who, when received, were to a great extent ignorant of the way of life and salvation, gain a more perfect knowledge.

PASTORAL LABORS.

I converse personally from cell to cell with every inmate weekly. In these visitations I find those possessing teachable dispositions, natural good sense, patience under sufferings, hearts easily softened by kindness, and an ardent desire after truth. Material in short capable of being wrought by properly directed efforts and under the divine blessing into the best form of Christian citizenship.

HOSPITAL.

With very few exceptions I visit the hospital daily, imparting words of comfort and cheer to the sick and afflicted. Lately we hold appropriate services each Sabbath morning.

DEATHS.

I have no sympathy with the law that permits a medical association to demand the body of persons who may die in such an institution as this, simply because their friends may live at too great a distance, or be too poor to claim the remains for burial. I am glad that the few who have died here received a Christian burial.

LIBRARY.

Our library is in good condition; it has lately been increased one thousand volumes, besides replacing the books already worn. It numbers at present three thousand two hundred and thirty-five volumes. A new catalogue of two thousand copies has recently been published. Books are distributed every week on Tuesdays and Saturdays. It is most gratifying to see the eager demand for them by the prisoners, especially books of religious, historical and scientific character. Of necessity a large amount of valuable information is thus disseminated, to say nothing of the many hours that otherwise would be almost unendurable, thus pleasantly and profitably passed away. Geographies, arithmetics, copy-books, readers, spelling-books, dictionaries, and grammars are furnished to all who desire and make proper use of them. Besides the books issued there are also admitted the weekly and daily newspapers and magazines, paid for by the prisoners or sent them by their friends. Thanks are due to many for papers and magazines sent, and especially to Rev. W. D. A. Matthews, of Onarga, Ill.

SCHOOL.

Ignorance enters largely into the list of factors leading to and producing criminality, hence the wisdom of our law makers is to be recommended in making the school so important a factor in their future reformation. I am more than satisfied with the results of my labors in this department of my duties and with the marked improvement of all who attend.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

I am most happy to say that the object for which I have so earnestly labored for more than six years has finally been accomplished. We have now a Prisoners' Aid Association regularly organized and at work. The Society, in due time, will make its own report.

SOURCES OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

First. A continual revival of religion.

Second. That all who leave this prison are not reformed. That re-convictions should occur we must expect and do expect. That the percentage of re-committants are very small is encouraging. That the few who return only give color to the misjudgment of the many who do so well.

Third. I have been greatly encouraged and sustained in my work by your own and your families' uniform attendance and assistance in the public worship, by the unselfish devotion and unnecessary vigilance by yourself, your deputy and others, the excellent sanitary conditions which the prison is in at all times, the good wholesome food furnished in abundance, the cleanliness of person and clothing, the homelike and cheerfulness of the prison yard, the lights and reading privileges of each evening, the holy bible furnished for and kept by each prisoner who may desire it in his cell, for all of which please accept thanks.

Yours very respectfully,

W. C. GUNN,
Chaplain and Teacher.

REPORT
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE
OF THE
TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE
STATE OF IOWA,
APPOINTED TO VISIT THE
PENITENTIARY OF THE STATE
LOCATED AT
FORT MADISON.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOLNES:
GEO. E. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER.
1886.

REPORT.

To the Twenty-first General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

The undersigned, consisting your committee to visit the Penitentiary at Fort Madison, beg leave to submit the following statement of their doings as such committee, under Concurrent Resolution No. 9, defining their duties, as follows:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 9.

Resolved by the House, the Senate concurring:

That there be appointed committees to visit the several State institutions, such of said committees to be composed of three members, one from the Senate and two from the House, said committee to report to the General Assembly on or before the fifth of February, 1886. They shall examine and include in their report:

First. Whether the appropriations made by the last General Assembly have been wisely and economically expended.

Second. Whether they have been expended for the objects appropriated.

Third. Whether chapter 67 of the acts of the Seventeenth General Assembly have been complied with, in not contracting indebtedness in excess of the appropriations.

Fourth. Whether there has been any diversion of any money from the specific purpose for which it was appropriated.

Fifth. Said committee shall report also the names and number of persons employed by the several institutions, for what purpose employed, and what salaries; also whether any person so employed receive or have received anything in addition to his salary, in the way of board, rooms, light, food or clothing, or anything else at the expense of the State.

Sixth. Said committees shall also report the means of escape from fire, and make recommendations thereto.

Seventh. Said committee shall also report the sanitary conditions of such institutions, and make recommendations thereto.

AMENDMENT TO RESOLUTION.

And that the committees may and are hereby authorized to examine any person under oath if they deem it necessary to gain the information called for.

VISITING COMMITTEES.

Hospital for Insane at Clarinda—Hon. J. A. Overholtzer of Audubon, W. H. Robb of Union.

Asylum for Deaf and Dumb—Hon. Thos. Teale of Decatur county, Hon. C. S. Ranck of Johnson county.

Penitentiary at Ft. Madison—Hon. R. S. Benson of Franklin county, Hon. J. T. Hamilton of Linn county.

College for Blind—Hon. J. R. Bradley of Wayne county, Hon. J. E. Craig of Lee county.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home—Hon. Phil. Schaller of Sac county, Hon. G. W. Hayzlett of Black Hawk county.

Reform School at Eldora—Hon. R. H. Spencer of Kossuth county, Hon. I. T. Roberts of Crawford county.

Reform School at Mitchellville—Hon. Ole Nelson of Story county, Hon. W. W. Kline of Keokuk county.

Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children—Hon. J. A. Lyons of Guthrie county, Hon. M. Hammond of Fremont county.

State Hatching-house at Anamosa and Spirit Lake—Hon. Aaron Custer, of Jasper county, Hon. Theo. Nachtwey of Allamakee county.

State University—Hon. R. G. Cousins of Cedar county, Hon. N. B. Holbrook of Iowa county.

Agricultural College—Hon. Silas Wilson of Cass county, Hon. H. B. Mitchell of Jefferson county.

Hospital for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant—Hon. D. A. LaForce of Wapello county, Hon. John Coleman of Clinton county.

Hospital for the Insane at Independence—Hon. G. L. Dobson of Buena Vista county, Hon. H. J. Stiger of Tama county.

Normal School—Hon. W. S. Withrow of Henry county, Hon. D. M. Harris of Harrison county.

Penitentiary at Anamosa—Hon. C. L. Anderson of Warren county, Hon. J. T. Hamilton of Linn county.

We arrived at the prison on Wednesday morning, Jan. 20, 1886, and remained until Jan. 25, 1886, devoting our entire time to a personal examination of the prison, its workings and management. We had frequent interviews with the prisoners and made a thorough examination of the books; compared the receipts for all moneys paid out with the entries upon the Warden's books, and found them to correspond and agree both with the entries upon his books and also with his business report to the Governor.

We find the appropriations made by the Twentieth General Assembly, and the amounts belonging to the different funds, to be as follows:

STEAM HEATING FUND.

Amount of appropriation.....	\$ 3,000.00
Amount of former appropriation.....	794.11

Amount not drawn.....	\$ 200.00
Amount in Warden's hands.....	124.51— 824.51

Amount expended by Warden..... \$ 3,469.61
 Leaving a balance in hands of Warden and State Treasurer unexpended of \$324.51, which will probably be needed in this fund.

TRANSPORTATION FOR CONVICTS AND FURNITURE.

Amount of appropriation.....	\$ 2,200.00
Amount expended.....	1,710.42

Balance in Warden's hands.....	\$ 489.58
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CONTINGENT FUND AND REPAIRS.

Amount of appropriation.....	5,000.00
Amount expended	3,188.14

Balance in hands of Warden.....	\$ 1,811.86
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IRON BEDSTEAD FUND.

Amount of appropriation.....	1,500.00
Amount expended.....	1,392.75

Balance in hands of Warden.....	\$ 107.25
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PORCELAIN BUCKET FUND.

Amount of appropriation.....	\$ 875.00
Amount expended.....	300.00

Balance in hands of Warden.....	\$ 75.00
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PRISON AID ASSOCIATION.

Amount of appropriation.....	1,000.00
Amount expended.....	880.86

Balance in State Treasurer's hands undrawn.....	\$ 119.14
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We find that the buildings and all property under the Warden's care belonging to the State has been well cared for, but the buildings being old are unavoidably in bad condition and will require quite an expenditure in order to put them in first-class repair.

New floors and joice in the work shops are required. In places the prison walls need painting up, the roofs of the Warden and Deputy Warden's houses leak and should be repaired; the stable is old and needs new roof.

The buildings all being old should be painted in many places, in order to preserve the wood work, as well as give a clean and tidy appearance. The door at the entrance of the prison should be repaired. The facilities for lighting the prison is inadequate. We therefore recommend, in the interest of economy and safety to the prison, that the appropriation asked for by the Warden for the purpose of putting in electric light plant of \$7,500 be made, as a great portion of this amount will be required in case the gas works are improved and made safe. We believe the Warden has made careful estimates of the amounts necessary to run the prison for the next biennial period, and therefore recommend that such appropriations be made, viz: A small amount would be required to extend and place pipes and fixtures in the Deputy Warden's house, so that same could be heated by steam. We therefore recommend that the Warden be authorized to make such extension and place such pipes and fixtures in the Deputy Warden's house, as it will not require extra expense to the State after the repairs are made. We recommend that the expense for such work be paid out of repair fund.

We found the sanitary condition of the prison as good, and even better than we expected. Dr. Hoffmeister is a veteran prison physician; attends carefully to the wants of the sick convicts.

J. G. Berstler, the prison clerk, has kept the accounts of the prison in a very satisfactory manner. All vouchers, contracts and receipts called for by your committee were forthcoming, and show that the accounts of the prison are kept in a methodical manner.

William Moore, hospital steward, is a very worthy, competent and pains-taking officer. We believe that as a matter of justice to the three last named gentlemen that their salaries should be increased, as the present salaries barely enable them to support their families, yet their time is fully employed at the prison work.

The duties of the chaplain of the prison are very important and laborious. He is also the teacher, and conducts a school five nights

in each week. The person who will faithfully, and with fitness and ability discharge the duties of chaplain and teacher, ought to be paid at least one thousand dollars per annum.

One thing we believe should receive the especial attention of the General Assembly, and that is the pay of the guards, who are required to work twelve hours per day and seven days each week, and the pay allowed is barely sufficient to support an ordinary small family. We therefore earnestly recommend that the salary of both night and day guards be increased from \$50 to \$60 dollars per month.

We found the discipline of the prison to be first-class in every respect. The deputy warden, Mr. J. Townsend, seems to be a man particularly fitted for the management of a prison and its convicts both by nature and the long training which he has had at the prison, having occupied nearly every lower position in the prison for a long term of years. The selection of guards and other officers of the prison by Warden Crosley seems to be excellent; all seem to perform their respective duties in a business-like and gentlemanly manner.

The two steam boilers used for heating the prison are constantly in use. In case anything should occur, or either boiler should be disabled, the prison could not be warmed. We therefore recommend that an appropriation of \$1,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, be made for the purpose of putting in a third boiler.

There should be an appropriation made for the construction of a solitary cell house, as such an improvement is much needed for the discipline and convenience of the prison. As it is, when a prisoner becomes noisy and unruly, he disturbs the whole number of convicts, and a separate place should be provided for such convicts. We therefore recommend that an appropriation of \$1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be made for that purpose.

We also recommend that the sum of \$200, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be made for the purpose of putting in an electric call system connecting the offices with the shops and different departments.

We find that chapter 67, Acts of the 17th General Assembly, have been fully complied with, and no debts have been contracted in excess of appropriation.

There are no means of fire escape, but owing to the situation of the prison we think little suffering would occur in case of fire; the prisoners could be allowed to pass into the hollow square made by the walls of the prison.

It is not the province of this committee to bestow flattery, yet we feel that we should be unmindful of a plain duty to a deserving officer, if we did not say to the General Assembly that we consider George W. Crosley, the Warden, a man fitted by nature and experience for the discharge of his duties. He is honest, just, and humane.

LAFAYETTE YOUNG,
On the part of the Senate.

R. S. BENSON,
E. SHAW,
On the part of the House.

ALL EMPLOYES OF STATE PENITENTIARY AT FT. MADISON.

OFFICERS.

G. W. Crosley, Warden.....	\$166.67
J. Townsend, Deputy Warden.....	100.00
J. G. Berstler, Clerk.....	70.00
W. C. Gunn, Chaplain.....	70.00
A. W. Hoffmeister, Physician.....	50.00
William Moore, Hospital Steward.....	50.00
A. Scherfe, Turnkey.....	50.00

GUARDS.

A. E. Whitney.....	\$ 50.00
H. C. Townsend.....	50.00
G. B. Crosley.....	50.00
C. H. Jamieson.....	50.00
Andy Young.....	50.00
Joseph Moore.....	50.00
P. L. Carbaugh.....	50.00
A. B. Ravenscroft.....	50.00
L. R. Jones.....	50.00
W. F. Glasgow.....	50.00
T. P. Hollowell.....	50.00
A. Patterson.....	50.00
D. Kent.....	50.00
Geo. L. White.....	50.00
S. C. Berstler.....	50.00
B. F. Carter.....	50.00
A. R. Parish.....	50.00
A. Ellis.....	50.00
J. F. McKaig.....	50.00
W. L. Ray.....	50.00
J. L. Ferrell.....	50.00
M. L. Tracy.....	50.00
I. B. Snyder.....	50.00
A. Edwards.....	50.00
G. W. Yocum.....	50.00
J. J. Wallace.....	50.00
R. Evans.....	50.00
J. L. Pleasant.....	50.00
W. H. Garner.....	50.00
T. Stone.....	50.00
A. R. Thayer.....	50.00

B. I. Rathbun.....	\$ 50.00
A. J. Powell	50.00
Chas. L. Boyles	50.00
J. B. Williams	50.00
W. D. Masters	50.00
Chas. Bowen.....	50.00
M. L. Lane.....	50.00
James Everst	50.00
L. Simmons	50.00

OTHER STATE EMPLOYEES.

P. S. Stone, teamster.....	\$ 40.00
Hiram Finch, pump-house man.....	40.00
E. M. Hedges, janitor and messenger	25.00
Charles Boll, teamster, per day	1.25

The four last are paid out of general support fund.

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

WARDEN

OF THE

Additional Penitentiary

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE.

JUNE 30, 1885.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:

GEO. E. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER
1885.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

PENITENTIARY AT ANAMOSA, }
ANAMOSA, IOWA, June 30, 1885. }

To his Excellency, BUREN R. SHERMAN, Governor of Iowa:

As Warden of the Penitentiary at Anamosa, I herewith present to you the seventh biennial report, commencing July 1, 1883, and closing June 30, 1885, both dates inclusive.

CONSTRUCTION FINANCES.

The appropriations of 1876 were, \$22,500.00; amount drawn, \$21,930.44; undrawn balance, \$569.56.

Appropriations of 1878, \$62,874, which added to the undrawn balance, \$569.56, gives \$63,443.56; amount drawn, \$35,278.78; undrawn balance, \$28,165.38. Appropriations of 1880, \$38,110; this added to the undrawn balance of \$28,165.38 gives \$66,275.38; amount drawn, \$56,360.42; undrawn balance, \$9,914.96. Appropriations of 1882, \$53,000, which added to the undrawn balance gives \$62,914.96; amount drawn, \$43,912.05, leaving July 1, 1883 an undrawn balance of \$19,002.91. Appropriations of 1884, \$73,100; which added to the undrawn balance, \$19,002.91, gives \$92,102.91; amount drawn, \$62,864.47; leaving July 1, 1885, an undrawn balance of \$29,238.44.

Total appropriations for the five terms.....\$ 249,584.00.

Total amount drawn..... 220,345.56.

Total balance\$ 29,238.44.

The Twentieth General Assembly appropriated \$65,000 for continuing the work on walls, towers, department for criminal insane and department for female convicts; amount drawn, \$55,290.87. For the purchase of land south of prison and lying between prison wall and

the Chicago & Northwestern railroad track, \$8,000.00, amount drawn, \$2,828.00. For additional electric lights, \$8,100.00; amount drawn, \$8,100.00. For two new boilers to furnish power and heat, \$1,500.00; amount drawn, \$1,145.60. For additional fire hose, \$500.00; amount drawn, \$500.00. For transportation of discharged convicts, \$1,500.00; amount drawn, \$1,094.50. For rewards for escaped convicts' \$500.00; amount drawn, \$250.00. For Warden's house furnishing and painting, there has been drawn this term from former appropriations for this purpose, \$50.14. There was appropriated (see chapter 100 of Acts Twentieth General Assembly), the sum of \$2,000.00 for the Iowa Prisoners' Aid Association, "one thousand dollars of said appropriation to be placed in the hands of each of the Wardens of the Penitentiaries in the State, to be disbursed by them to said Association as in their (the Wardens') discretion may seem necessary, on the order of the President and Secretary thereof." We have drawn and paid over to said Secretary \$346.95, in acknowledgment of which amount we hold their vouchers. We have finished the work on walls and towers and are now employed in erecting the departments for insane criminals and female convicts, and have sufficient funds to keep all our men employed till April 1, 1886. Of the sum of \$3,000.00 appropriated to purchase land for the insane criminal and female convict departments, there has only been used \$2,828.00, and all that strip of land lying between the south wall of the prison and the Chicago & Northwestern railroad track, belongs to the State. All deeds relating thereto have been properly executed and recorded, at the office of the recorder of the county of Jones, State of Iowa. The old buildings situated on the land in question, were removed, repaired and sold for the sum of \$745.00, thus reducing the net cost of the lots to the State to the sum of \$2,083.00. For additional electric lights we have used \$8,100.00, the whole of the amount appropriated for the purpose. We have doubled the number of lights in the cell house, placing one in front of each cell; and now have an ample supply of light in each and every department now erected, as well as a reserve of power for lighting other departments, whenever such may be built. During the month of June, 1885, whilst using steam for lighting purposes only, I thought it would be well to make another test of the expense of lighting our institution, which resulted as follows: We ran during the thirty days of June 845 lamps for 703.33 hours, consuming in that period of time 34,686 pounds of coal, in the following manner: For fifteen days we used Galva, Illinois, coal,

running the lamps for 351.66 hours, and consumming in that time 14,753 pounds of coal, making an average consumption of 983.53 pounds per diem, at a cost of \$2.82½ per ton, and making the daily cost \$1.3892. The hourly consumption was 482.45 pounds, giving at \$2.82½ per ton, an expense of \$0.68146 per hour. For the remaining fifteen days we used "What Cheer, Iowa," coal, running 351.66 hours and using 19,933 pounds of coal, which gives an average of 1328.86 pounds per diem, and at the rate of \$2.35 per ton makes the daily expense \$1.5164. The hourly consumption of this coal was 651.85 pounds, which at \$2.35 per ton makes the cost per hour \$0.76592.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of lamps in use during June, 1885.....	345
Fifteen days at \$1.3892.....	\$ 20.838
Fifteen days at \$1.5614.....	23.421
	<hr/>
	\$ 44.259
Average cost per diem, \$1.475; 345 lamps used 703.33 hours and costing \$44.259 gives \$0.6292 as the cost per hour for the whole number and as the cost per hour for one lamp.....	
	0.001828
Cost of lamp, \$0.85; life of lamp 600 hours; cost of lamp per hour	0.001416
Cost of lubricating oil for engine and machinery and for all other expenses.....	0.000144
	<hr/>
Total cost per lamp per hour.....	\$ 0.003383

I will here state that the life of our lamps which is guaranteed to be 600 hours far exceeds that number, and in one instance a lamp burned for 3,215 hours while a large number have burned for more than 2,000 hours. During last month, they averaged over 1,200 hours apiece, thus effecting a reduction of fifty per cent on original price of lamp.

COAL SUPPLY.

During our test as to the cost of our electric light I embraced the opportunity of thoroughly testing the quality of the coal. Having advertised for our annual supply of coal and having received in reply eight bids from different parties both for Illinois and Iowa coal. J. S. Wylie, of Davenport, Iowa, sent me a bid for Galva, Illinois, coal, delivered free on board cars, at Anamosa, for \$2.82½ per ton. I also received a bid from the Granger Coal Company of What Cheer, Iowa, offering a supply of their coal delivered free on board of cars at

Anamosa, for \$2.35 per ton, thus leaving a difference in favor of the Iowa coal of \$0.47½ per ton. The question for consideration and trial then was, which was the cheapest coal at the prices named. With that end in view, we ran 345 lights for fifteen nights on coal from the What Cheer, Iowa, mines, and used in that time by actual weight 19,933 pounds of coal, which at \$2.35 per ton amounts to \$23.42. We then ran the same number of lights for fifteen nights on Galva, Illinois, coal, and consumed by actual weight 14,753 pounds, which at the rate of \$2.82½ per ton amounts to \$20.84, thus making a difference in favor of the Galva, Illinois, coal of \$2.58 on the amount used in time stated. Taking as a basis for calculation last year's consumption, viz.: 1,575 tons, we shall, in using the Galva, Illinois, coal, effect a saving of \$551.43 during the coming year. It would take 2,128 tons of What Cheer, Iowa, coal to produce the same amount of steam that would be obtained by the use of 1,575 tons of Galva, Illinois, coal. Therefore, I let the contracts to J. S. Wylie, of Davenport, Iowa, for Galva, Illinois, coal.

GENERAL SUPPORT FINANCES.

The \$10.00 per month per man allowed by law for general support has all been required this term. We are free from debt, and with a cash balance of \$1,741.46.

NEW QUARRY.

In my last report I stated that we had taken out and shipped to the Penitentiary 2,605 car loads of stone. Since then and up to date we have taken out 1,899 car loads, which with forty-six car loads shipped to State Institutions at Independence, Davenport and Vinton, make a total of 2,651 car loads. The quality and quantity fully meet our anticipations and our needs.

WATER SUPPLY.

I recommended in my two last reports that water-works of our own be constructed within the yard, and I still think that this would be the best and most economical plan to pursue for our water supply, and earnestly recommend that such plan be tried in the near future, and that the sum of \$3,000.00, the necessary appropriation therefor, be granted, as requested in my last report.

ARCHITECT'S SERVICES.

The services of our architect, Mr. William Foster, have, during the past two years, as heretofore, been of great value. The cost to the State of his visits, detailed plans and instructions during this term, has been \$880.00.

GARDEN PRODUCTS.

I would respectfully call your attention to Mr. Lewis Kinsey's report, showing the value of our garden products. Mr. Kinsey has charge of this work in addition to his services as turnkey; his services here are very valuable, and he deserves a great deal of credit both for doing so well, and without extra salary. The products of the garden this year surpass those of any other, both as to quantity and quality. For further and more interesting information on this subject let me refer you to his report attached.

LIBRARY ADDITIONS.

We are constantly increasing our library by the purchase of books, with the gate money received from visitors. Since June 30, 1888, we have expended for that purpose the sum of \$901.73. This expenditure in addition to various donations raises the number of volumes from that heretofore reported to eighteen hundred and twelve. For particulars in regard to this branch of our work, see report of chaplain, Mrs. A. C. Merrill.

GENERAL HEALTH.

The health of convicts has been good. Undoubtedly there has been less sickness amongst them than there would have been among the same number of free persons in the same length of time. Six of the prisoners have died during the term, one of whom was killed while attempting to escape. For further information on this subject see report of Dr. Adair, physician to the Penitentiary, who has, in the discharge of his duties as such, always performed good work, and has been kind, faithful and prompt whenever his services have been called into requisition.

FINANCES.

For detailed report of our financial condition see report of my clerk, T. T. Parsons.

FEMALE PRISON.

There are now thirteen female convicts in prison under the supervision of Mrs. N. J. Wood, our matron, most of whom are able to perform good work, and therefore are making and mending all of the clothing and bedding used in the Institution.

CONVICT LABOR.

Under this head, I will repeat what I said two years ago in my report and still strongly adhere to, and therefore I again ask that it receive due consideration on your part. At present the State profits, or seeks to profit, by the labor of the men who have violated its laws. We suggest that this is not good public policy. The legislator reasons that inasmuch as the convict has compelled the State to undertake the troublesome and expensive task of recalling him to a correct sense of the requirements of citizenship, by moderate and yet forcible modes of punishment, he should repay the State from the fruits of his industry. We do not question the justice of this position, as it is based on the best principles of public economy, but at the same time I believe the State ceases to be truly economical and humane when it takes one dollar more of the convict's earnings than is necessary for his support. The actual cost and lowest figure at which a man can be properly kept in the penitentiary will average forty-eight cents per day the year around—twenty-seven cents for food, clothing, heat and light; and twenty-one cents for guarding. The State should derive forty-eight cents a day from the industry of these men, and no more. The wages of a convict should be fixed at a fair price, and every dollar he earned beyond the cost of his support should be held in reserve for his own use at the end of his term of imprisonment, or for the immediate benefit of his family or friends as he may elect. The idea of earning money can be made and used as a lever for great good in the prisons of the country, if hedged about by useful restrictions. A majority of the men who go to prison are from the poorer ranks of society. In nine cases out of ten when they enter upon prison life the families find their way to the county poor-houses, or become public burdens in other ways. With this undeniable fact in view it will be seen that the small amount of revenue flowing into the State treasury from the labor of these men is lost several times over through the dependent ones of their families, to which may be added the evils of a large amount of crime and social

degradation engendered by the abject poverty thrust upon these women and children. Any county auditor can verify these statements from the public ledger. If some interested statistician would devote himself to it, he could gather a vast number of facts and figures bearing upon this subject from the county records of Iowa, and their whole tendency would be to disprove the economy of the State deriving financial profit from the wrong-doing of its citizens. Our prisons should be as reformatory as is possible, and no prison system is reformatory that does not inspire the downcast citizen with hope for the future. Hope is the beacon light of the soul. When it is wiped out men have no reason for striving to be better. Give a convict the knowledge that he can earn something every day he remains in prison, and he becomes a willing laborer, his value to the State and to himself is at once increased because he becomes interested in his work, and his good behavior is in large part guaranteed. Few if any of the convicts having families or friends in needy circumstances would refuse to contribute to their support from their earnings. The burdens of the tax-payers all over the State would be lessened and the narrow margins of profit now derived from prison labor would never be missed from the State treasury. The plan of deducting a certain percentage from a convict's term of imprisonment for good behavior involves the same principle, and has been very successful, still this proposed division of the convict's earnings would be beneficial in a far greater degree. There is much of wisdom and humanity in it, and we trust it will receive the attention of the legislature.

OUR FUTURE NEEDS.

Amongst our requirements a very necessary one is an appropriation of \$1,500.00 for the erection of the iron fence on the wall enclosing the front of the south cell house. Without this our work is incomplete, and not only that, but the erection of said fence would prevent a great deal of annoyance, caused by boys and other trespassers, detrimental to the maintenance of the order and discipline of the prison, as well as to the proper preservation of the grounds. I would also call your attention to the need of a pump and tank house for the suggested plan of water supply described elsewhere in this report, and reiterate a request for an appropriation of \$8,000.00 for this purpose. For the continuation of the work on insane and female departments \$75,000.00. The greater part of the iron to be used in said buildings will have to be purchased another year, and will cost about \$23,000.00.

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR.

For iron fence.....	\$ 1,500.00
For pump and tank house.....	8,000.00
For continuation of work on insane and female departments.....	75,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$84,500.00

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In closing this seventh (my fifth) biennial report, I especially desire to gratefully acknowledge my obligations to those Christian citizens of Anamosa, who have attended our Sabbath-school as teachers, and to thank them for their unceasing efforts by good counsel and advice to lead the convicts to pursue a better and more honorable course in life; and also to assure them that the influence of their patient and untiring endeavors is felt as a very helpful power in the discipline of the prison and the care of the convicts. In addition, I would heartily thank those of the clergy who have occasionally favored us with their presence and their ministrations. In all my own efforts to further the interests of the prison, I have striven to be faithful to the State, just to the officers and guards, and to the convicts under my care and protection. If I have failed, it has been due to an error of the heart and not to any intentional desire on my part. I would wish here to express my obligation to them for their faithful and cheerful discharge of their respective duties, without which the work committed to my charge could not have been so successfully carried on.

I am also indebted to you, sir, as Governor, for your valuable counsels and co-operation, as also to the gentlemen of the Executive Council for theirs; and I would herewith tender to you and to them my warmest thanks.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. E. MARTIN,
Warden.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 14th day of August, A. D. 1885.

J. H. CHAPMAN,
Clerk, D. C.

CLERK'S REPORT.

PENITENTIARY AT ANAMOSA, IOWA, }
June 30, 1885.

A. E. MARTIN, *Warden*:

SIR—I herewith present my third biennial report of the finances of this Institution from the period commencing July 1, 1883, and closing June 30, 1885; also prison statistics for the same period.

Yours truly,

T. T. PARSONS, *Clerk*.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNT.

From July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1885.

Received from State of Iowa.....	\$ 167,471.13	
For general support.....		\$ 53,592.80
For construction.....		56,733.87
For officers' and guards' salaries.....		47,829.27
For transportation of discharged convicts.....		1,094.50
For reward for escaped convicts.....		250.00
For warden's house, furnishing and painting....		50.14
For prisoners' aid association.....		346.95
For steam boilers.....		1,145.60
For real estate purchase.....		2,828.00
For electric light.....		3,100.00
For fire hose.....		500.00
	<u>\$ 167,471.13</u>	<u>\$ 167,471.13</u>

GENERAL SUPPORT FUND.

Balance on hand July 1, 1883.....	\$ 1,972.87	
Received from State.....	53,592.80	
Paid for general support.....		\$ 53,824.21
Balance on hand.....		1,741.46
	<u>\$ 55,565.67</u>	<u>\$ 55,565.67</u>

CONSTRUCTION FUND.

Balance on hand July 1, 1883.....	\$ 1,108.26	
Received from State.....	55,290.87	
Received from Jones county for iron and work for jail	848.15	
Received from Insane Asylum at Independence.....	2,108.82	
Received from sale of old State quarry.....	1,300.00	
Received from sale of old buildings and repairs.....	745.00	
Paid for construction		\$ 58,552.90
Balance on hand		2,848.20
	<u>\$ 61,401.10</u>	<u>\$ 61,401.10</u>

OFFICERS' AND GUARDS' SALARY FUND.

Balance July 1, 1883		\$ 1,956.67
Received from State	\$ 47,829.27	
Paid officers' and guards' salaries		45,424.73
Balance on hand		447.87
	<u>\$ 47,829.27</u>	<u>\$ 47,829.27</u>

TRANSPORTATION FUND.

Balance July 1, 1883.....		\$ 128.38
Received from State.....	\$ 1,094.50	
Paid for transportation of discharged convicts.....		1,066.30
Balance	98.18	
	<u>\$ 1,192.68</u>	<u>\$ 1,192.68</u>

REWARD FUND.

Balance July 1, 1883.....		\$ 50.00
Received from State.....	\$ 250.00	
Paid for rewards		200.00
	<u>\$ 250.00</u>	<u>\$ 250.00</u>

WARDEN'S HOUSE, FURNISHING AND PAINTING FUND.

Balance July 1, 1883.....		\$.14
Received from State.....	\$ 50.14	
Paid for house furnishing		50.00
	<u>\$ 50.14</u>	<u>\$ 50.14</u>

PRISONERS' AID FUND.

Received from State.....	\$ 346.95	
Paid prisoners' aid association		\$ 346.95
	<u>\$ 346.95</u>	<u>\$ 346.95</u>

CHANGE OF TRACK FUND.

Balance on hand July 1, 1883	\$	6.63		
Balance on hand			\$	6.63
		<u>6.63</u>		<u>6.63</u>
	\$	6.63	\$	6.63

STEAM BOILER FUND.

Received from State	\$	1,145.60		
Paid for steam boilers.....			\$	1,145.60
		<u>1,145.60</u>		<u>1,145.60</u>
	\$	1,145.60	\$	1,145.60

REAL ESTATE FUND.

Received from State	\$	2,828.00		
Paid for land for female and insane prison, and old buildings thereon			\$	2,828.00
		<u>2,828.00</u>		<u>2,828.00</u>
	\$	2,828.00	\$	2,828.00

ELECTRIC LIGHT FUND.

Received from State	\$	3,100.00		
Paid for electric light			\$	3,100.00
		<u>3,100.00</u>		<u>3,100.00</u>
	\$	3,100.00	\$	3,100.00

FIRE-HOSE FUND.

Received from State	\$	500.00		
Paid for fire-hose.....			\$	500.00
		<u>500.00</u>		<u>500.00</u>
	\$	500.00	\$	500.00

CONVICT FUND.

Balance on hand July 1, 1883	\$	548.49		
Received from convicts.....		1,951.56		
Paid for convicts.....			\$	2,346.96
Balance on hand				148.19
		<u>2,495.15</u>		<u>2,495.15</u>
	\$	2,495.15	\$	2,495.15

VISITORS' FUND.

Balance on hand July 1, 1883.....	\$	286.87		
Received from visitors.....		773.80		
Paid for library				901.73
Balance on hand			\$	157.94
		<u>1,059.67</u>		<u>1,059.67</u>
	\$	1,059.67	\$	1,059.67

MONTHLY STATEMENT.

Of Receipts of the Penitentiary at Anamosa from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1885.

MONTH AND YEAR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.															Total.
	General support fund.	Construction fund.	Officers' and guards' salary fund.	Transportation fund.	Reward fund.	House furnishing and painting fund.	Prisoners and fund.	Steam boiler fund.	Real estate fund.	Electric light und.	Fire hose fund.	Convict fund.	Visitor's fund.	Profit and loss.	Sale of sundries.	
1883.																
July.....	\$2,272.33	\$.....	\$1,956.67	\$ 126.38	\$50.00	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 108.20	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 4,513.58
August.....	.....	2,137.61	1,956.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.13	86.50	.....	.....	4,222.91
September..	2,265.48	1,443.00	1,856.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188.78	73.25	.....	.....	5,827.18
October....	4,175.74	4,280.64	1,866.51	150.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59.79	32.95	.....	.....	10,546.51
November..	.....	4,968.84	1,796.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.10	26.00	.....	.....	6,820.83
December..	1,983.54	.....	1,806.67	.....	.....	50.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178.15	19.00	.....	.....	4,087.50
1884.																
January....	4,375.52	5,077.39	1,956.67	125.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138.11	24.25	.....	.....	11,697.93
February...	2,248.88	.....	1,956.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	.....	4,231.05
March.....	2,193.79	2,416.92	1,906.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160.28	14.25	.....	.....	6,691.91
April.....	2,163.87	2,468.32	1,906.67	142.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109.55	15.50	.....	.....	6,806.51
May.....	2,278.66	2,817.59	1,996.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,828.00	.....	.....	104.44	33.85	.....	.....	10,053.87
June.....	2,314.19	2,291.71	2,091.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,120.00	.....	.....	.....	48.56	33.00	.....	.....	7,899.13
July.....	.....	.....	2,072.92	147.79	150.00	.....	.....	25.60	.....	.....	.....	57.64	161.50	.....	.....	2,615.45
August.....	4,527.12	4,464.19	2,089.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,100.00	500.00	31.82	23.00	.....	.....	14,885.17
September..	.....	.....	1,973.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.25	.....	.....	2,018.77
October...	2,180.96	4,209.12	1,941.67	.....	50.00	.....	225.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	154.05	19.00	.....	.....	8,729.80

GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

	RECEIVED.	PAID.
Cash on hand July 1, 1883.....	\$ 1,784.43	
General support fund.....	53,592.80	\$ 53,824.21
From State.....	55,290.87	
From Jones county.....	848.15	
From insane asylum.....	2,108.82	
From sale of old quarry	1,300.00	
From old buildings and repairs.....	745.00	
Construction fund.....	60,292.84	38,552.90
Officers' and guards' salary fund.....	47,829.27	45,424.73
Transportation fund.....	1,094.50	1,066.30
Reward fund.....	250.00	200.00
House furnishing and painting fund.....	50.14	50.00
Prisoners' aid fund.....	346.95	346.95
Steam boiler fund.....	1,145.60	1,145.60
Real estate fund.....	2,828.00	2,825.00
Electric light fund	3,100.00	3,100.00
Fire hose fund.....	500.00	500.00
Convict fund.....	1,951.66	2,346.96
Visitors' fund.....	773.80	901.73
Balance cash on hand.. ..		5,252.11
Total.....	\$ 175,539.49	\$ 175,539.49

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
JONES COUNTY.

I, T. T. Parsons, being duly sworn, say that the foregoing financial statement of the affairs of the Penitentiary at Anamosa, Iowa, is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. T. PARSONS, *Clek.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of August, A. D. 1885

J. H. CHAPMAN, *Clerk District Court.*

PRISON STATISTICS.

Statement of Convicts received and discharged from the Penitentiary at Anamosa, Iowa, from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1885, both dates inclusive.

In confinement July 1, 1883	229
Received by conviction of courts.....	281
Escaped convicts recaptured.....	6
Received for safe keeping.....	9
Total.....	525

CONVICTS DISCHARGED.

By expiration of term.....	201
By pardon.....	87
By order of the Governor.....	1
By order of courts.....	10
By escape.....	6
By death.....	5
By killed in attempt to escape.....	1
By safe keepers delivered up.....	9
In confinement June 30, 1885.....	255
Total.....	525

STATEMENT OF HABITS.

Temperate.....	105
Intemperate.....	176
Total.....	281

SOCIAL STATE.

Married.....	77
Widower.....	17
Widow.....	7
Single.....	180
Total.....	281

SEX.

Males.....	269
Females.....	12
<hr/>	
Total.....	281

EDUCATION.

Good.....	15
Fair.....	7
Common.....	202
Poor.....	44
None.....	13
<hr/>	
Total.....	281

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Congregational.....	8
Christian.....	11
Reformed.....	5
Campbellite.....	2
United Brethren....	6
Adventist.....	2
Evangelist.....	4
Episcopal... ..	9
Protestant.....	3
Presbyterian.....	25
Lutheran.....	16
Jewish... ..	1
Quaker.....	1
Baptist.....	24
Methodist... ..	72
Catholics.....	68
Infidel.....	2
None.....	22
<hr/>	
Total.....	281

Statement of Term, Age and Nativity.

TERM.	No.	Age.	No.	NATIVITY.	No.
One month.....	2	16	5	Georgia	1
Three months	7	17	7	Iowa	36
Four months	4	18	15	Illinois	28
Six months	23	19	18	Indiana	10
Eight months.....	5	20	8	Kentucky	3
Nine months.....	6	21	15	Kansas.....	1
Ten months.....	4	22	18	Louisiana.....	2
One year.....	42	23	21	Maine.....	1
One year, one month.....	1	24	20	Missouri	10
One year, three months.....	6	25	13	Minnesota	1
One year, four months.....	1	26	14	Massachusetts	3
One year, six month.....	35	27	9	Mississippi.....	1
One year, nine months.....	1	28	13	Michigan.....	2
Two years	38	29	12	Maryland	2
Two years, six months.....	11	30	11	New York	34
Three years	36	31	2	New Hampshire.....	1
Three years, six months.....	6	32	5	North Carolina.....	1
Four years.....	11	33	5	New Jersey	1
Five years.....	16	34	5	Ohio	25
Six years.....	4	35	9	Pennsylvania	10
Seven years.....	3	36	6	Rhode Island	1
Eight years	4	37	4	Texas	2
Ten years.....	4	38	4	Virginia	5
Fifteen years	3	39	1	Vermont	1
Twenty years.....	1	40	6	Wisconsin.....	19
Twenty-one years.....	1	41	5	America	13
Twenty-two years	1	42	2	Belgium	1
Life.....	5	43	3	Bohemia	2
		44	1	Canada.....	10
		45	5	District of Columbia	1
		46	2	Denmark.....	2
		47	2	England	13
		48	3	Germany	18
		53	1	Holland	1
		55	1	Ireland	10
		56	2	Norway	3
		57	1	Russia	1
		58	3	Scotland	4
		59	3	Sweden	2
		60	1	Wales	1
		61	1		
		64	1		
		67	1		
		85	1		
		*	1		
Total	281		281	Total	281

Average length of terms, 2 years, 7 months. Average age of convicts, 29 years, 2 months and 8 days.

*Don't know.

Statement of occupation and place of crime.

OCCUPATION.	Number.	COUNTY SENT FROM.	Number.
Agent	2	Bremer	4
Attorney	2	Buchanan	6
Artist	2	Butler	4
Butcher	1	Black Hawk	8
Brush-maker	2	Benton	7
Boatman	2	Buena Vista	1
Blacksmith	4	Boone	2
Barber	4	Cass	1
Baker	3	Calhoun	1
Cabinet-maker	1	Clayton	8
Clerk	2	Gerro Gordo	11
Cooper	6	Clarke	1
Carpenter	8	Cedar	8
Cigar-maker	1	Clinton	25
Cook	2	Chickasaw	6
Engineer	3	Dickinson	1
Farmer	74	Delaware	1
House-keeper	12	Dubuque	19
Hostler	6	Emmet	1
Horse-dealer	1	Fayette	1
Hunter	1	Franklin	1
Hotel-waiter	7	Floyd	1
Jeweler	1	Hamilton	2
Laundress	1	Harrison	7
Laborer	74	Hardin	7
Mechanic	2	Hancock	5
Machinist	1	Iowa	2
Marble-cutter	1	Johnson	1
Moulder	1	Jones	9
None	1	Jackson	3
Operator	1	Kossuth	3
Pop-maker	1	Linn	26
Porter	1	Marshall	13
Plumber	1	Monona	3
Physician	1	Mitchell	4
Pharmacist	1	Montgomery	2
Painter	7	Monroe	1
Railroader	11	O'Brien	3
Shoemaker	1	Pocahontas	1
Shoe-cutter	2	Plymouth	5
Stone-cutter	3	Scott	6
Saloon-keeper	3	Sac	2
Stock-dealer	1	Story	3
Salesmen	4	Sioux	2
Showman	2	Tama	6
Seamstress	1	Woodbury	18
Tinner	3	Winneshiek	12
Teamster	4	Webster	9
Tailor	4	U. S. Dist. No. Iowa	4
Veterinary Surgeon	1	U. S. Dist. So. Iowa	3
		U. S. Dist. Montana	1
Total	281	Total	281

CRIME OF CONVICTS.

Adultery	3
Abortion.....	1
Arson.....	3
Assault with intent to rob.....	6
Assault with intent to commit murder.....	8
Assault with intent to commit manslaughter.....	6
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	6
Assault with intent to commit adultery.....	1
Burglary.....	32
Bigamy.....	3
Burglary and larceny.....	3
Breaking and entering.....	4
Breaking and entering and larceny....	8
Burglary and grand larceny.....	5
Concealing stolen goods.....	1
Forgery.....	10
Forcible defilement.....	1
Forcibly rescuing a prisoner.....	1
Grand larceny.....	13
Having in possession counterfeit coin, with intent, etc.....	2
Having carnal knowledge of a female.....	1
Incest.....	3
Larceny.....	90
Larceny from the person.....	7
Larceny from a building in day time.....	8
Larceny from a building in night time.....	6
Larceny and burglary and assault intent to commit murder.....	1
Keeping a house of ill-fame.....	2
Murder, first degree.....	4
Murder, second degree.....	3
Manslaughter ..	10
Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	5
Passing counterfeit coin.....	1
Prostitution.....	2
Robbery.....	6
Robbing U. S. mail by putting in jeopardy life of carrier....	1
Rape.....	3
Receiving stolen goods.....	1
Robbing a postoffice.....	1
Setting fire to commit arson.....	1
Swindling....	1
Uttering and passing forged notes.....	5
Uttering and presenting fraudulent pension papers.....	1
Wilfully and maliciously burning buildings.....	1
Total.....	281

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

HON. A. E. MARTIN, *Warden*:

By comparing my report of the two years just passed with the previous years, I find that we had about the same amount of sickness. Our aggregate of men has been larger than formerly. Quite a number of chronic cases accumulate as the prison grows older, making the aggregate somewhat larger. Our mortality list is also somewhat larger. Five men have died from disease, and one of wounds received while attempting to escape.

By comparing lists with those of other prisons it will be found that the whole number of cases treated is less than that of almost any other. This is the best argument I can give of the sanitary condition of this Institution.

Our men have plenty of good food, well cooked, are well clothed; and in fact all wants that contribute to their health are attended to. The greatest need of our prison at present is more room and better ventilation for the female convicts. It will be a great relief to all when they can be removed into the new building now in process of construction, the old rooms being illy adapted by situation for such use.

I would suggest that authority be given some competent person to formulate a system for a better keeping of the records of the hospital. There is much in both prisons of statistical value. The expense would be small, and an uniformity of records and systems of reports would be of great convenience and value.

With the annexed table of cases, I submit to you this report.

MEDICAL CASES.	Number.	SURGICAL CASES.	Number.
Typhoid fever	25	Hernia	11
Bilious fever.....	8	Necrosis.....	4
Pneumonitis.....	2	Syphilis (all forms)	18
Pleurisy	4	Stricture	14
Dysentery	17	Carbuncle	4
Diarrhea.	56	Gonorrhea	2
Inflammation of bowels	8	Retention of urine	3
Rheumatism, acute.....	10	Frost bitten	4
Rheumatism, chronic.....	28	Phymosis.....	2
Bronchitis, acute	14	Varicocele.....	5
Bronchitis, chronic	5	Gunshot wounds	5
Diabetes mellitis	1	Leg amputation	1
Herpes.....	4	Foot amputation	1
Indigestion, acute ...	40	Erysipelas traumatic	2
Indigestion, chronic	14	Bullet extraction.....	1
Constipation, habitual.....	24	Synovitis	4
Lumbago	6	Tumor removed	2
Tonsillitis	22	Fistula in ano	2
Pharyngitis	13	Hemorrhoids	19
Consumption	4	Wounds of head.....	5
Neuralgia.....	11	Injuries of extremities	24
General debility	5	Orchitis.....	3
Insomnia	2	Injuries to chest.....	2
Inflammation of middle ear.....	4	Fractures of all kinds	7
Pericarditis.....	1		
Granulated eye lids.....	2		
Lead poisoning	1		
Opium habit.....	4		
Scabies	6		
Acne rosa	1		
Insane.....	3		
Glandular swelling neck.....	2		
Nasal catarrh.....	17		
Conjunctivitis	4		
Erysipelas	3		
Abscess.....	8		
Spermatorrhea.....	17		
Hysteria.....	1		
Malarial intermittent.....	5		
Tenia solium	2		
General debility	6		

L. J. ADAIR, M. D.,
Physician.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

HON. A. E. MARTIN:

SIR—The time for our usual report has come. There is such a similarity in prison chaplains' reports it seems almost superfluous to attempt one. Unlike other religious teachers, or pastors of churches, we can give no accessions to the church, no excommunications; for in a prison no church organization exists. We cannot give resident members, neither non-resident. Of course, all are supposed to be resident members until their term of service expires (occasionally an exception, when some one takes French leave).

All we can well do is to briefly refer to the regular duties of a chaplain. Sunday services are regularly held, which include prayer meeting, Sunday school, and church services. After our usual Sunday exercises, a service is held in the women's department, for the female convicts. In both places good attention is given, and some interest shown.

We do not see the result of religious instruction in the degree we hoped, but the future may reveal to us much that is now hidden. The least we can do is to labor on, and leave results in the hands of One greater and wiser than we.

One feature of encouragement is, that men acknowledge to me their wrong-doing, and seem to be striving to do better, confessing much of wrong and asking help and instruction in the path of honesty and right, showing that some influence has been brought to bear upon them which has at least awakened conscience and caused them to feel there is something better in store for them if they will only forsake the course of evil and try to do right. These things all point in the direction of better lives. Letters received from men who have gone from our prison are encouraging. Many of them tell of the struggle and the victory won, of temptations resisted, of the determination to lead honest lives, to work for a living and try to give an equivalent for that which they receive. A letter was recently received, a portion of which reads like this: "The times are hard, it seems almost impossible to get work. I have been strongly tempted to give up the struggle and say, 'The world owes me a living, and I

will get it without hard labor.' Then comes to me the instruction given in the prison chapel, the kind admonition and advice. I can almost see and hear you urging to a better life; so I have been kept from doing anything crooked. I mean never to do a knowingly dishonest thing again. I will, God helping me, prove to you that I can be an honest man, and your labor has not been in vain." When such word comes to me from ex-convicts, I think I will never be discouraged again, for if *one soul* is saved from sin to purity and holiness, a *life work* is nothing in comparison with the result attained.

Since our last report, several have been taken from us by the hand of death; some have trusted they have accepted the Christ love during their last illness. We could only hope, and leave them to the "Judge of all that doeth right," believing He remembered their infirmities and the influences that led them into temptation; that He would take into account much which men despise. We committed them to their last resting-place, leaving them to the tender mercy of a just and good Father.

Our Sunday school is flourishing. It is a *live* school. Good attention is always secured, and a large number show their interest by preparing their lessons. A good bible study is going on, and I hope for great good. Too much praise cannot be given to our Sunday school teachers. They are faithful and persevering, always before their classes unless prevented by illness, or some special providence detains them. They are doing a noble, earnest, Christian work. One of the number, E. J. Wood, has been identified with the school ever since the organization of the *first class*. Others have for years been teachers in the same school. Always prompt and earnest, they set an example worthy of imitation. The years have not lessened their zeal or their efforts. Eternity alone can tell the good they are doing. We can always depend upon Rev. Asa Prescott, J. A. Bell, E. J. Wood, Judge McCarn, Judge Stacy, Chas. Smith, Mr. Pollard, Mrs. E. M. Condit, Mrs. and Carrie McCarn, as earnest teachers. May they be abundantly rewarded for their faithfulness, and find added to their "crown of rejoicing" saved souls from among their prison Sunday school scholars.

We have added to our library a large number of books, having now a library of more than 1,800 volumes. We depend wholly upon the money received from visitors to defray expenses, never having asked for an appropriation from the State. Of that fund we expend annually from \$125 to \$150 for re-binding books; from \$50 to \$60 for

Sunday school supplies. From this fund we supply the foreigners who cannot read English with papers and books printed in their native language—also school books, slates, etc.

July 1, 1883, we had balance on hand, \$286.37; have received \$773.30; paid for library, \$901.73; balance on hand, June 30, 1885, \$157.94.

The Rev. D. A. Matthews, of Onarga, Ill., continues to send us reading matter in the form of papers and magazines. Others have also remembered us by sending papers, tracts, etc.

I can only reiterate the statement in my last report of the universal courtesy and kindness extended to me from the convicts, and the uniform kind consideration and thoughtfulness on the part of yourself. Also the other officers and guards—all have cheerfully contributed to lighten the labor and make my work pleasant, for which accept my heartiest thanks.

Respectfully,

ANNA C. MERRILL,

Prison Chaplain.

TURNKEY'S REPORT.

HON. A. E. MARTIN, *Warden*:

SIR—I herewith hand you my biennial report of the moneys received from visitors and the produce of the farm and garden (a tract of land containing twenty-four acres under cultivation), since my last report (June 30, A. D. 1883), which is respectfully submitted.

RECEIPTS AT GATE.

Cash received from visitors.....\$ 778.80

GARDEN PRODUCTS.

DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT.	QUANTITY.	AMOUNT.
Beans, green	60 bushels	\$ 60.00
Beets	380 bushels	190.00
Summer cabbage	8,000 heads.....	240.00
Winter cabbage	8,000 heads.....	240.00
Carrots	210 bushels.....	105.00
Cauliflower.....	1,000 heads.....	50.00
Celery.....	2,000 heads.....	60.00
Corn, sweet or sugar (green)	400 bushels	200.00
Corn, sweet (dry).....	100 bushels	50.00
Cucumber pickles	24 barrels	120.00
Lettuce.....	8,000 hds., (large)	40.00
Spring onions.....	1,666 dozen	83.30
Onions	1,060 bushels	530.00
Parsnips	212 bushels ...	106.00
Okra	8 bushels	3.00
Peas in pod.....	80 bushels	80.00
Parsley	10 pounds	5.00
Red pepper.....	12 pounds ...	6.00
Pot herbs.	5 pounds	2.50
Sage.....	20 pounds	10.00
Potatoes.....	1,800 bushels	450.00
Sweet potatoes.....	102 bushels	51.00
Radishes	1,080 dozen	54.00
Radishes, winter	10 bushels ,...	5 00
Pumpkins and squashes. ....	.....	60.00
Turnips	800 bushels	50.00
Rutabagas	280 bushels	60.00
Total.....	.....	\$ 2,860.80

LEWIS KINSEY,
Turnkey.

REPORT
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE
OF THE
TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE
STATE OF IOWA,
APPOINTED TO VISIT THE
ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY
LOCATED AT
ANAMOSA.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
GEO. E. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER.
1886.

REPORT.

To the Twenty first General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Your committee appointed to visit the Penitentiary at Anamosa would respectfully report:

That we visited the Penitentiary on January 20th and 21st, and by reason of the snow blockade were kept there during the whole of the 22d, during which time we visited the cell house, engine and boiler room, dining room, kitchen, store-room, work-shop and cellar, together with the chapel, hospital, female department, and in short all the various buildings and departments connected with the prison as carefully as the time at our disposal would permit.

We found 282 male and thirteen female prisoners confined in said prison, most of whom are in good health, all comfortably clothed and well fed. For breakfast and dinner they are allowed all they want to eat, and for supper they are furnished bread and coffee, which they carry to their cells with them.

The food is of a plain, substantial nature, clean and well cooked, and partaken of by the prisoners freely with apparent relish.

In conversing with the prisoners we find some complaint of severe punishment for slight infractions of the rules of the prison, but it is the opinion of your committee that the officers in charge use no harsher means than is necessary for the maintenance of good government and proper discipline.

The chief complaint made by the prisoners was in reference to the law fixing "good time," and this complaint comes wholly from those having long sentences to serve. After a careful examination of the laws we find the Iowa law equally as favorable on this point as the Illinois laws, or the law of other States. Especially is this true, when it is considered that the average term of sentence is but two years and three months.

Another common complaint of prisoners as well as the citizens of

Anamosa is, that the prison chaplain is by reason of her sex unqualified to discharge the duties of the office in a satisfactory manner.

The limited number of female prisoners confined in the Penitentiary at Anamosa scarcely justifies the employment of a Matron, and it is the opinion of your committee that until the number of female prisoners reaches twenty-five the services of a matron could well be dispensed with.

It is also the opinion of your committee that the law allowing one guard for every eight prisoners should be changed to allow one guard for every ten prisoners.

We find the cell house well ventilated, heated by steam and lighted by electricity. It is commodious and clean, as indeed are all the buildings connected with the prison.

So far as your committee could learn the appropriations have been properly expended, and for the purposes appropriated.

There have been no diversions of the money drawn from the State Treasury that were apparent to your committee.

The buildings being as near fire-proof as it is possible to make them, no fire escape, other than the regular means of exit, is deemed necessary. The buildings are well supplied with good fire hose attached to hydrants in the various buildings, and always ready for use in case of fire.

The warden's house is commodious and comfortable, yet plainly furnished, and does not require anything further at present.

We find that the work on the building intended for the use of criminal insane is well along; the foundation being all in and the stone work of two rows of cells completed. It is the opinion of your committee that this work should be pushed to completion as speedily as possible, in order to relieve the overcrowded hospitals at Mt. Pleasant and Independence of this class of unfortunates.

Owing to the extreme cold, coupled with the fact that everything was buried in snow your committee did not visit the quarries owned by the State, but were informed by the Warden that they contained an ample supply of stone, not only for the work to be completed at Anamosa, but for use by the State at any of the other State Institutions. In fact a considerable quantity of Stone from these quarries has been furnished the Orphans' Home at Davenport and the Asylum at Independence, as is shown by the Warden's report.

No contract labor is performed by any of the prisoners at this Penitentiary, and it is the opinion of your committee that a small

amount per day should be allowed each convict for every day he may labor, and such sum should be set apart for the support of his family if he have any, or if he have no family, it should be paid him at the expiration of his service.

We find the following list of persons employed in and about the Penitentiary with the monthly salary of each placed opposite their respective names:

LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE PENITENTIARY AT ANAMOSA, IA.

	Per month.
A. E. Martin, Warden.....	\$ 168.67
G. S. Hickox, Deputy Warden and house rent.....	110.00
T. T. Parsons, clerk.....	70.00
L. J. Adair, physician.....	50.00
Mrs. C. J. Wood, matron.....	75.00
A. C. Merrill, chaplain and teacher.....	70.00
F. W. Port, hospital steward.....	50.00
Lew Kinsey, turnkey.....	50.00
J. M. Breen, guard.....	50.00
T. Buckner, guard.....	50.00
C. Bucknet, guard.....	50.00
W. M. Brown, guard.....	50.00
A. N. Boswell, guard.....	50.00
H. Ballard, guard.....	50.00
Frank Baum, guard.....	50.00
J. H. Brant, guard.....	50.00
J. N. Chapman, guard.....	50.00
P. Egan, guard.....	50.00
Robert Ewing, guard.....	50.00
Frank Ferris, guard.....	50.00
E. J. Gill, guard.....	50.00
J. C. Gibson, guard.....	50.00
H. L. Griffin, guard.....	50.00
B. W. Johnson, guard.....	50.00
B. W. Johnson, guard.....	50.00
M. Kenyon, guard.....	50.00
Fred Kenyon, guard.....	50.00
R. J. Kelsey, guard.....	50.00
N. Lowellen, guard.....	50.00
C. M. Gowan, guard.....	50.00
M. McCarty, guard.....	50.00
J. C. McCarthy, guard.....	50.00
M. McLaren, guard.....	50.00
J. B. Moreland, guard.....	50.00
J. H. Moreland, guard.....	50.00

	Per annum.
J. B. Martin, guard	\$ 50.00
J. H. Phinney, guard....	50.00
C. J. Stanger, guard.....	50.00
John McMiller, guard.....	50.00
D. G. McKay, guard.....	50.00
W. H. Port, guard	50.00
F. Schuler, guard	50.00
John Flaherty, guard	50.00
Thomas O'Rourke, guard	50.00
Frank Barnes, foreman and engineer	90.00
D. Dambrum, foreman.....	85.00
James Lister, foreman	85.00
T. C. Mollett, foreman	75.00
Farrell O'Rourke, foreman.....	70.00
M. Pell, foreman.....	60.00
J. C. McFarland, foreman.....	60.00
E. S. Maudesley, baker.....	60.00
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$2,976.67

In view of the deficit in the State treasury caused by reason of unusual appropriations made by the Twentieth General Assembly it is the opinion of your committee that the appropriation of \$1,500 asked for the purpose of placing an iron fence around a strip of unoccupied ground in front of the present cell house can well be deferred until our State finances are in better condition.

We also find the Prison well supplied with water from the city water works at a moderate cost, and, therefore, are of the opinion that the \$8,000 asked for the construction of a tank house and pump can safely be withheld until the more important improvements now in progress are completed.

As most of the material used in the construction of the insane and female departments now in course of construction is stone procured from quarries owned by the State and prepared and placed in position by the convicts, and in view of the fact that iron is now very cheap, it is the opinion of your committee that an appropriation of \$50,000 will be ample to carry on construction for the coming two years, and will furnish material enough to keep fully employed all the convict labor the Penitentiary will contain during the next biennial period.

In conclusion, your committee beg leave to say that they were

courteously treated by the Warden and his deputy, and afforded the facilities usually accorded to visiting committees.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. M. WHALEY,

On the part of the Senate,

C. L. ANDERSON,

JOHN T. HAMILTON,

On the part of the House.

REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE

IN RELATION TO THE
CRIMINAL RETURNS OF THE STATE OF IOWA,
FOR THE YEARS 1884 AND 1885.

FRANK D. JACKSON, Secretary of State.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
GEO. E. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER.
1885.

STATE OF IOWA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE }
DES MOINES, December 1, 1885. }

To His Excellency, B. R. SHERMAN, Governor of the State of Iowa:

SIR—In compliance with law, I have the honor herewith to report an abstract of the criminal prosecutions in the several counties of the State for the years 1884 and 1885, as returned to this office by the clerks of the District Court, pursuant to the provisions of section 203 of the Code, and chapter 22, acts of the Eighteenth General Assembly.

FRANK D. JACKSON,
Secretary of State.

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS IN 1884.

ADAIR COUNTY.

No. of Convictions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Contempt of court.....	Fine, \$10, and 3 days in jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American..	Unsteady.
1	Assault.....	Fine, \$10, and 3 days in jail.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	German....	Good.
1	Nuisance.....	Fine, \$15, and 15 days in jail.....	Hotel-keeper.....	Yes.....	American..	Indolent.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						
Total amount paid district attorney by the county.....						
						\$ 70.00
						70.00
						386.15
						91.00

ADAMS COUNTY.

1	Nuisance.....	Fine of \$124.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
1	Nuisance.....	Fine of \$124.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American..	Tolerable.
1	Murder.....	Penitentiary 15 years.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American..	Mixed.
1	Nuisance.....	Fine of \$75 and cost.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
1	Nuisance.....	Fine of \$100.....	Druggist and physician.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....						
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						
						\$ 425.00
						491.40
						50.00

ALLAMAKEE COUNTY.

6

APPANOOSE COUNTY.

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS.

12

Yes.	Ireland	Dissipated.
Yes.	Canada	Not kno'n.
Yes.		Not kno'n.
Yes.	U. S.	Reckless.
Yes.	U. S.	Inte'perate.
Yes.	U. S.	Indolent.
Yes.	U. S.	Indolent.
Yes.	U. S.	Industrio's.
Yes.	U. S.	Inte'perate.
No.	U. S.	Dissipated.
ver.	Ireland	Indust'r's
ver.	U. S.	in their business.
Yes.	Ireland	Drinks
Yes.	U. S.	Dissipated

1 Keeping nuisance	Fine of 50	Saloon-keeper	Yes	U. S.	Dissipated.
1 Keeping nuisance	Fine of 20	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Ireland	Temperate.
1 Burglary	Sent to Reform School	Loafer	Yes	U. S.	Bad.
1 Burglary	Sent to Reform School	Loafer	Yes	U. S.	
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year					\$ 700 76
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					140.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					1,797.50
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					281.00

AUDUBON COUNTY.

1 Malicious mischief	County jail	Unknown	Yes	American	Bad.
1 Assault .....	.....	Farmer	Yes	Irish	Good.
1 Keeping a gambling house .....	.....	Saloon-keeper	Yes	American	Bad.
1 Selling intoxicating liquors .....	.....	Physician	Yes	American	Fairly good
1 Assault and battery	County jail	School boy	Yes	American	
1 Larceny	1 year	Farmer	Yes	American	Bad.
1 Forgery	Penitentiary 18 mos. and fine \$100	Farmer	Yes	American	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year					\$ 171.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					3,292.12
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					126.00

BENTON COUNTY.

BENTON COUNTY--CONTINUED.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.

BLACK HAWK COUNTY.

BREMER COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
	costs and 4 months	Farmer.....	Y		Fair.
	2 months.....	Farmer.....	Y		Fair.
	10 months and costs	Farmer.....	Y		Fair
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 940.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county t					690.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosec					2,184.00
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					219.50

BUCHANAN COUNTY.

...	Fair.
...	Fair.
...	Don't know
...	Don't know
...	Don't know
...	Good.
...	Don't know
...	Bad.
...	Bad.
...	Bad.
...	Don't know
...	Don't know
...	Don't know
...	Good.
...	Good.
...	Don't know
...	Don't know
...	Don't know
...	Fair.

1 Larceny	Sentence suspended	Yes	U. S.	Fair.
1 Keeping disorderly house	Sentence suspended	No	German	Fair.
1 Keeping house of ill-fame	Sentence suspended	No	German	Fair.
1 Keeping disorderly house	Sentence suspended	Yes	German	Fair.
1 Nuisance	Fine of \$50	Yes	U. S.	Bad.
1 Disorderly house	Fine of 10	Yes	U. S.	Bad.
1 Keeping gambling house	Fine of 10	Yes	U. S.	Fair.
1 Larceny	Sentence suspended	Yes	U. S.	Fair.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 6 months	Yes	U. S.	Fair.
1 Burglary	Sentence suspended	Yes	U. S.	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year				\$ 602.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid in				208.16
Total expenses of the county on account of				g the year 6,540.98
Total amount paid district attorney by the				470.00

BUENA VISTA COUNTY.

7 Nuisance	Fine of \$150, each; if \$25 paid in 10 days balance to be remitted.	Yes	American, 5	Not bad, 1.
2 Assault	Fine of \$75, each	Yes	German, 2	Drinks, 6.
1 Nuisance	Fine of \$100; if days balance to	Yes	American	Not good, 1.
1 Nuisance	Fine of \$150; if days balance to be remitted	Yes	American	Drinks, 1.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year				Not bad.
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year				Not bad.
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year				Not bad.
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year				\$1,450.00
				370.00
				1,178.88
				155.00

BUTLER COUNTY.

1 Assault and battery	Fine of \$70	Yes	Irish	
1 Assault and battery	30 days in county jail	Yes	Irish	
1 Nuisance	Fine of \$60	Yes	Irish	
2 Burglary in night time	Penitentiary 1 year, each		Irish	
1 Burglary in night time	Penitentiary 6 months		Irish	

BUTLER COUNTY--CONTINUED.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

CARROLL COUNTY.

CASS COUNTY.

Penitentiary 1 year.....	Laborer	Both.....	American..	Good.
1 Assault with intent to commit murder	Stock-buyer	Both.....	American..	
1 Obtaining money under false pretense	Farmer	Both.....	American..	
1 Malicious mischief		Both.....	American..	
1 Nuisance		Both.....	American..	
1 Assault with intent to commit murder	Farm laborer.....	Both.....	American..	
1 Assault with intent to commit murder	Farm laborer.....	Both.....	American..	
2 Forgery	None	Both.....	American..	Bad.
1 Illegal voting	Commercial	Both.....	American..	Inte'perate.
1 Assault	Farmer	Both.....	American..	Good.
1 Forgery		Both.....	American..	Good.
1 Nuisance		Both.....	American..	Good.
2 Nuisance	Saloon-keepers	Both.....	German	Good.
1 Obtaining money under false pretense	Stock-buyer	Both.....	German	
1 Nuisance	Gambler	Both.....		
1 Assault with intent to commit rape	Agent	Both.....	American..	
1 Assault with intent to commit murder	Laborer.....	Both.....	American..	
1 Nuisance	Saloon-keeper	Both.....	German	
1 Forgery	Insurance agent.....	Both.....	American..	
1 Nuisance	Saloon-keeper	Both.....	Ireland	
4 Nuisance		Both.....	Foreign	
1 Nuisance	Saloon-keeper	Both.....	English	
1 Assault	Editor	Both.....	American..	Good.
1 Larceny	Laborer	Both.....	American..	Good.
1 Larceny	Tramp.....	Both.....	American..	Bad.
1 Larceny	Tramp.....	Both.....	American..	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....				\$1,230.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year				370.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year, 3,385.21				
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year				380.00

CEDAR COUNTY.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
6	Nuisance	Fine, \$20 and cost, or 6 days in county jail	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	many ..	Sober.
1	Gambling house.	Fine, \$50 and costs, or 15 days in county jail.....	Shooting gallery....	Yes.....	Ireland	Sober.
6	Nuisance	1	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	Germans....	Bad.
1	Malicious mischief.....	1	Farmer	Yes.....	Ireland	Sober.
1	Assault and battery	1	Loading.....	Yes.....	U. S.	Bad.
1	Assault with intent to kill.....	1	Loafer.....	Yes.....	U. S.	Bad.
1	Nuisance	1	Saloon clerk	Yes.....	U. S.	Fair.
1	Nuisance	Fine, \$25 and costs, or county jail Fine, 25 and costs, or 7 days in county jail	Saloon-keeper	Yes.....	U. S.	Not good.
1	Nuisance	1	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany ..	Sober.
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 18 months.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	U. S.	Not good.
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 4 months.....	Horse dealer	Yes.....	Scotland ..	Not good.
1	Larceny	County jail 6 months.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	U. S.	Not bad.
		Fine, \$30 and costs, or 9 days in county jail	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	Germany ..	Not bad.
		1	Loafer.....	Yes.....	U. S.	Bad.
		15 days in county jail	Billiard room.....	Yes.....	U. S. & Scot	Not v'y g'd.
		7 days in county jail	Druggists	Yes.....	U. S.	Good
		county during the year.....				\$ 1,280.00
		county during the year.....				288.50
		fees (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....				2,875.84
		of criminal prosecutions during the year.....				277.50

CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

	Fine of \$25.....	Saloon-keeper	Yes.....	England ...	Bad.
1 Assault and battery	Fine of 5.	Housewife.....	Yes.....	.....	Good.
1 Assault and battery	Fine of 20, each.....	Saloon-keepers .....	.....	.....	.....
5 Selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine of 300, each.....	Unknown	Don't know	.....	Unknown.
5 Selling intoxicating liquors.....	Penitentiary 3 years	Laborer	Yes.....	.....	Unknown.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year	Druggist.....	Yes.....	.....	Ordinary.
1 Arson	Fine of \$300	Druggist	Yes.....	.....	Ordinary.
1 Selling liquor contrary to law....	Fine of 100	Laborer	Yes.....	.....	Good.
1 Selling liquor contrary to law....	Fine of 25	Saloon-keepers	Yes.....	.....	S'loon-k'p'r
1 Assault and battery	Fine of 150, each	Druggist	Yes.....	.....	Fair.
2 Selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine of 300	Unknown	Don't know	.....	.....
1 Selling intoxicating liquors.....	Penitentiary 5 years	Druggist	Yes.....	.....	.....
1 Larceny	Fined \$100 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Selling intoxicating liquors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2,755.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,273.80
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,555.79
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	511.00

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

	Fined \$200 and costs, each.....	Saloon-keepers	Yes.....	.....	.....
4 Selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fined 200 and costs.....	Druggist	Yes.....	.....	Good.
1 Selling intoxicating liquors.....	18 months in Reform School	Farmer	Yes.....	.....	Bad.
1 Murder	Fined \$100 and costs, each.....	Saloon-keepers	Yes.....	.....	.....
3 Selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fined 100 and costs, each.....	Farmer	Yes.....	.....	Good.
2 Petit larceny .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 1,500.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	317.55
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	765.00
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110.75

CLAYTON COUNTY.

1 Nuisance (selling liquor)	Fine of \$40 and costs	Saloonist	Yes	American	Fair.
1 Nuisance (obstructing highway)	Fine of 50 cents and costs	Farmer	No	Irish	Good.
1 Assault and battery	Fine of \$1 and costs	Clerk	Yes	American	Good.
1 Carrying concealed weapons	Fine of \$40 and costs	Farmer	Yes	Irish	Fair.
1 Assault and battery	Fine of \$5 and costs	Housewife	No	Irish	Fair.
1 Manslaughter	Penitentiary 1 year and fine, \$10	Farmer	No	Irish	Fair.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 4 months	Laborer	Yes	American	Bad.
1 Nuisance (selling intoxicants)	Fine of \$10 and costs	Saloonist	Yes	German	Good.
1 Burglary	Penitentiary 2 years (appealed)	Farmer	Yes	Canada	Bad.
1 Lewdness	Sentence suspended	Marble cutter	Yes	Irish	Fair.
1 Resisting an officer	Fine of \$50 and costs	Farmer	Yes	Irish	Fair.
1 Assault and battery	Fine of 50 cents and costs	Farmer	Yes	American	Fair.
1 Assault and battery	Fine of \$5 and costs	Farmer	Yes	American	Fair.
1 Burglary	Penitentiary 10 years	Tramp	Yes	American	Bad
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year					\$ 162.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					231.75
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					6,289.28
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					280.00

CLINTON COUNTY.

1 Assault with murder	Unknown	Yes	American	Good.
1 Larceny	Farmer	Yes	American	Good.
1 Assault with bodily injury	Laborer	Yes	American	Drinks.
1 Uttering, etc	None	Yes	American	Good.
1 Forgery	None	Yes	American	Good.
1 Stealing from t	Laborer	Yes	American	Don't know
1 Larceny	Don't know	Don't know		
1 Assault	Mill hand	Yes	American	Good.

CLINTON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

DALLAS COUNTY.

3	Defacing a public highway	Fine \$ 5, each	Farmers	Yes.....	American..	Good.
2	Keeping a gambling-house.	Fine \$50, each, or 15 days in county jail.....	Saloon-keepers	Yes.....	American..	Good.
2	Nuisance	Fine of \$25, or 7 days in county jail.....				
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year \$ 165.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year 2,892.25						
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 105.00						

DAVIS COUNTY.

1	Nuisance	Fine of \$25 and costs	Tinner	Yes.....	Missouri..	Dissolute.
1	Resisting an officer	Penitentiary 6 months and costs.	Unknown	Yes.....	Unknown.	Can't say.
1	Nuisance	Fine of \$25 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes.....	Swiss	Fair.
1	Assault and battery	Fine of 25 and costs	Farmer	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Rough.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year						\$ 75.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						75.75
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year						2,052.24
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						92.50

DECATUR COUNTY.

1	Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine of \$ 50 and costs	Merchant.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1	Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine of 50 and costs	Druggist	Yes.....	American..	Good.
2	Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine of 75 and costs, each	Hotel keepers.....	Yes.....	American..	Fair.
1	Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine of 150 and costs	Druggist	Yes.....	American..	Fair.
2	Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine of 50 and costs, each	Druggists	Yes.....	American..	Fair.
1	Drunkenness.....	Fine of 10 and costs	Auctioneer	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1	Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine of 100 and costs	Hotel proprietor....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1	Lewdness	Fine of 200 and costs	Farmer	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1	Lewdness	Fine of 100 and costs	Housewife	No.....	American..	Bad.
1	Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine of 150 and costs	Merchant	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1	Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine of 300 and costs	Druggist	Yes.....	American..	Fair.

DECATUR COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Keeping a nuisance.	Fine of \$100 and costs	Druggist	Yes	American.	Fair.
1	Keeping a nuisance.	Fine of 75 and costs	Not known	Yes	American.	Fair.
1	Keeping a nuisance.	Fine of 100 and costs	Farmer	Yes	American.	Fair.
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 3 years	Farmer	Yes	American.	Bad.
1	Murder	Penitentiary for life	Clerk.	Yes	American.	Fair.
1	Burglary	Penitentiary 4 years	Farmer	Yes	American.	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....\$ 1,635.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 400.00						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year. 3,154.64						
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 235 00						

DELAWARE COUNTY.

1	Nuisance, selling liquor.	Fine of \$ 25.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	German	
1	Nuisance, keep'g gambling-house	Fine of 10.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	German	
1	Seduction	Fine of 200 and 6 months in county jail.	Farmer	Yes	German	
1	Nuisance, selling liquor.	Fine of \$ 5	Saloon-keeper	Yes	German	
5	Nuisance, selling liquor.	Fine of 50 each, or 15 days in county jail.	Saloon-keepers	Yes	2 Ger. 3 Am	
2	Nuisance, keep'g gambling-house	Fine of \$50 each, or 15 days in county jail.	Saloon-keepers	Yes	1 Am. 1 Ir'h	
1	Nuisance, selling liquor.	Fine of \$25, or 7 days in county jail.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Irish	
1	Assault and battery	Fine of \$50, or 15 days in county jail.	Laborer	Yes	American	
1	Nuisance, gambling-house.	Fine of \$10, or 8 days in county jail.	Laborer	Yes	Irish	

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....\$ 675.00
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 585.00
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year. 3,552.93
 Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 222.50

DES MOINES COUNTY.

	Forfeited bond.	Railroad	Yes	Irish	Loose.
1 Rape.....	Fine of \$50, each	Saloon.....	Yes.....	Swede.....	Common.
3 Nuisance.....	Fine of 50, each	Saloon.....	Yes.....	German.....	Common.
19 Nuisance.....	Fine of 50, each	Saloon.....	Yes.....	American.....	Common.
8 Nuisance.....	Fine of 50.....	Hotel.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine of 50.....	Saloon.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Common.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine of 50.....	Hotel.....	Yes.....	German.....	Good.
1 Murder.....	Penitentiary 15 years.....	Saloon.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.
1 Breaking and entering.....	60 days in jail.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Arson.....	Hospital for the insane.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Attempt to murder.....	30 days in jail.....	Mechanic.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Wild.
1 Robbery.....	30 days in jail.....	Saloon.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad.
1 Incest.....	Penitentiary 5 years.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Assault.....	Fine of \$150.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Keeping house of ill-fame.....	90 days in jail.....	Farmer.....	No.....	African.....	Bad.
1 Robbery.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
	7 2 years.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.
	7 1 year.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.

Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....\$ 1,550.00
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year. 1,400.00
 Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 8,912.60
 Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 585.00

DICKINSON COUNTY.

	Fined \$1, and costs.	Saloon clerk	Yes	American	Not v'y bad
1 Keeping nuisance.....	Fine of \$100, and costs, if \$15				
1 Keeping-nuisance.....	and costs paid in 10 days bal-				
	ance to be remitted, otherwise				
	imprison 30 days.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.

DICKINSON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
				American..	Don't know
					1 American	Rather bad.
					1 German..	Don't know
					American..	Not v'y g'd.
						\$ 37.00
						38.00
					's fees) during the year	791 17
					he year.....	95 00

DUBUQUE COUNTY.

1	Assault and battery	Fine \$70, committed until paid.	Farmer	Yes	American..	Good.
2	Assault and battery	Fine 5, each committed until paid	Laborers	Yes	American..	Good.
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 8 months.	Butcher	Yes	Irish.....	Good.
1	Larceny	Suspended during good behavior.	None	Yes	American..	Bad.
1	Burglary	Suspended	Butcher	Yes	Irish.....	Good.
1	Larceny in building in day time.	Fine \$20, and 10 days in jail.	None	Yes	American..	
1	Larceny and burglary	18 months.	Laborer	Yes	German....	Good.
1	Larceny	2 years.	Tailor	Yes	German....	Good.
1	Manslaughter.	60 days.	Housewife	Yes	American..	Good.
1	Assault and battery	id \$15.	Soap maker	Yes	American..	Good.
1	Disturbing the peace and assault	3 months in county jail.	Farmer	Yes	American..	Good.
1	Larceny in a building.		None	Yes	American	Bad.

	Sentence suspended.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1) Assault with intent to commit bodily injury	6 months in county jail	Farmer.	Yes	American.	Bad.
1) Assault with intent to commit murder	Fine of \$200.	Farmer.	Yes.	English.	Good.
1) Lewdness.					
2) Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury	Sentence suspended.	Farmers.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1) Assault and battery	20 days in county jail	None.	Yes.	Irish.	Bad.
1) Assault.	Sente	None.	Yes.	Irish.	Bad.
1) Beating a woman by aid of drugs	Penit	Sew'g machine agt.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1) Adultery.	Sente	Sew'g machine agt.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1) Grand larceny.	Penit	Sew'g machine agt.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1) Larceny.	30 days in county jail	Baggage man.	Yes.	American.	Good.
1) Burglary.	30 days in county jail		Yes.	American.	
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					

Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year. \$ 326.00
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year. 71.00
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year 18,549.29
 Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year 823.10

EMMET COUNTY.

shmen.	Good and medium.
.....	\$ 200.00
.....	161.20
.....	80.00

FAYETTE COUNTY.

	Pay costs and remove obstruct'ns	Farmer	Yes.	German.	Good.
1) Obstructing the highway.	Fine, \$100 and costs; committed until paid.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	Indifferent.
1) Cruelty to animals (appeal)	Penitentiary 10 years each	Laborers.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
2) Rape.	Fine of \$5 and costs.	Druggist.	Yes.	American.	Indifferent.
1) Nuisance, selling liquors.	Fine of 5 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	Irish.	
1) Nuisance, selling liquors.					
1) Nuisance, keeping gambling-house.	Fine of 5 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	Irish.	Indifferent.

FAYETTE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of convictions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Nuisance, selling liquors.....	Fine \$ 30 and costs, or 9 days in county jail.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Indifferent.
1	Nuisance, keeping gambl'g house.....	Fine \$30 and costs, or 9 days in county jail.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Indifferent.
1	Assault with intent to commit bodily injury.....	Fine \$100, or 30 days in county jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American..	Indifferent.
1	Nuisance, obstructing highway.....	Fine of \$100 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American..	Indifferent.
1	Assault with intent to commit bodily injury.....	Fine of \$5 and costs.....	.....	.....	American..	Good.
1	Petit larceny.....	Fine \$50, or 15 days in county jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American..	Not known.
1	Petit larceny.....	Fine \$25, or 7½ days in county jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1	Larceny.....	Costs and 30 days in county jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1	Misdemeanor, unlawful killing game.....	Fine \$10 and costs, or 30 days in county jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American..	Indifferent.
1	Larceny, stealing a horse.....	Penitentiary 9 months.....	Farmer.....	.....	German...	Pretty fair.
1	Assault with intent to inflict injury.....	Fine \$10 and costs, or 3 days in county jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....						\$ 281.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						146.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						8,467.97
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						180.00

FLOYD COUNTY.

1	Assault with intent to commit a great bodily injury.....	Fine \$100, or 30 days in county jail.....	Gunsmith.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
1	Arson.....	Penitentiary 6 years.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$100, or 30 days in county jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year	\$ 200.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year	100.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year	2,609.88
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year	185.00

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1 Nuisance	Fine \$200	Liquor seller	No	Am. (col'd)	Vicious.
1 Nuisance	Fine 200	Liquor seller	Don't know	American	Don't know
1 Burglary	Fine 10	None	Yes	American	Not bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year					\$ 50.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					86.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					2,605.05
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					50.00

FREMONT COUNTY.

GREENE COUNTY.

1 Nuisance	Fine \$50, or 15 days in jail	Saloon-keeper	Yes	American	Bad.
1 Receiving stolen property	Penitentiary 1 year	Butcher	Yes	American	Bad.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 1 year	Farmer	Yes	American	Bad.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 2 years	Coal-miner	Yes	English	Unknown.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 2 years	Tramp	Yes	Indiana	Bad.

GREENE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of convictions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Assault and battery	Fine, \$50, or 15 days in Co. jail.	Farmer	Yes	Iowa	Pugilistic.
1	Assault and battery	Fine, 30, or 15 days in Co. jail.	Farmer	Yes	Iowa	Pugilistic.
1	Forgery	Penitentiary 18 months.	Farmer	Yes	American	Bad.
1	Murder in 1st degree	Penitentiary for life	Farmer	No	Irish	Unknown.
1	Manslaughter	Penitentiary 1 year.	Coal miner	Yes	English	Unknown.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.						\$ 130.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the						80.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminals						let attorney's fees) during the year 5,485.41
Total amount paid district attorney by the county						ions during the year..... 130.00

GRUNDY COUNTY.

1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury	3 months	Laborer	Yes	German	Fair.
2	Nuisance	Fine	Saloon-keeper	Yes	German	Fair.
2	Selling intoxicating liquors	Sentence suspended.	Saloon-keepers	Yes	German	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed						Year..... \$ 85.00
Total amount of fines collected						Year.....
Total expenses of the county on						district attorney's fees) during the year 2,078.00
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year						80.00

GUTHRIE COUNTY.

1	Nuisance	Fine of \$ 50 and costs.	Druggist	Yes		Good.
1	Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury	Fine of \$100	Brakeman	Yes		Fair.
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 2 years.	Farmer	Yes		Bad.

1 Burglary	Three months	Telegraph operator	Yes.	Good.
1 Assault and battery	Fine of \$85	Farmer	Yes.	Fair.
1 Larceny in a building	Fine of 50 and 3 months in jail	Farmer	Yes.	Don't know
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.				\$ 235.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.				185.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.				2,274.80
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.				198.00

HAMILTON COUNTY.

1 Assault	Fine of \$ 25	Laborer	Yes.	German	Good.
1 Nuisance	Fine of 50	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	Polander	
1 Nuisance	Fine of 75	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	Irish	
1 Nuisance	Fine of 10	Saloon-keeper	Yes.		
1 Nuisance	Fine of 60	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	German	Good.
1 Nuisance	Fine of 100	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	Irish	
1 Nuisance	Fine of 150	Druggist	Yes.		Good.
1 Nuisance	Fine of 12	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	American	Good.
1 Nuisance	Fine of 50	Saloon-keeper		Irish	
1 Larceny	Fine of 25 and imprisonment	Farmer		Irish	Bad.
1 Nuisance	Fine of 25	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	Swede	Good.
1 Obtaining money under false pretenses	Fine of 10 and imprisonment	Merchant	Yes.	American	Bad.
1 Nuisance	Fine of 25	Druggist	Yes.	American	Good.
2 Assault and battery	Fine of 25 each	Farmer	Yes.	American	Good.
1 Nuisance	Fine of 100	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	American	Good.
3 Nuisance	Fine of 50 each	Saloon-keepers	Yes.	2 Am. 1 Swd	Good.
1 Nuisance	Fine of 25	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	American	Good.
1 Nuisance	Fine of 250	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	American	Good.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
2	Nuisance.....	Fine of \$50, each				
1	Nuisance	Fine of 25.....				
1	Forgery	Penitentiary 1 year	Laborer.....		Dane.....	
	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....		aid county during the year.....			\$ 125.00
	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....		aid county during the year.....			
	Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					2,039.00
	Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					40.00

HARDIN COUNTY.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 8 years	Burglar.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Bad.
1	Nuisance.....	Fine of \$50.....		Yes.....	Irish.....	
1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 6 years		Yes.....	U. S.....	
1	Nuisance	Fine of \$50.....		Yes.....	U. S.....	
1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 10 years		Yes.....	Sweden	Bad.
1	Swindling	Penitentiary 6 years		Yes.....	England.....	
2	Nuisance.....	Fine of \$300, each		Yes.....	1 Ir'h, 1 Am	
1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year		Yes.....	Sweden.....	Good.
1	Nuisance.....	Fine of \$200.....		Yes.....	Germany.....	
1	Nuisance	Fine of 100.....		Yes.....	U. S.....	
1	Forgery.....	Penitentiary 3 months.....		Yes.....	Germany.....	
2	Nuisance	Fine of \$50, each.....		Yes.....	Germany.....	
8	Nuisance	Fine of 75, each.....		Yes.....	Germany.....	
1	Misdemeanor	Fine of 1.....		Yes.....	U. S.....	Good.
1	Nuisance	Fine of 25.....		Yes.....	U. S.....	Good.
1	Forgery.....	Penitentiary 30 days.....		Yes.....	Don't know.....	
	Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 1,831.00
	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					537.57
	Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					5,804.73
	Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					245.00

HARRISON COUNTY.

1	Keeping gambling house	Fine of \$150	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Don't know	
8	Keeping a nuisance	Fine of 200 each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	Don't know	
6	Keeping a nuisance	Fine of 100 each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	Don't know	
8	Keeping a nuisance	Fine of 100 each	Druggists	Yes	Don't know	Good.
7	Keeping a nuisance	Fine of 150 each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	Don't know	
1	Assault and battery	Fine of 1	Farmer	Yes	Don't know	Good.
1	Assault	Fine of 25	Farmer	Yes	Don't know	Good.
1	Assault to murder	Penitentiary 2 years	Farmer	Yes	American	Good.
1	Keeping a nuisance	Fine of \$50	Saloon-keeper	Yes	American	
1	Keeping a gambling house	Fine of 100	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Don't know	
1	Keeping a nuisance	Fine of 25	Carpenter	Yes	American	Good.
2	Keeping a gambling house	Fine of 50 each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	Don't know	
1	Keeping a nuisance	Fine of 150	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Don't know	
1	Hobbery	Penitentiary 2 years	Railroad man	Yes	Kentucky	Bad.
2	Larceny	Penitentiary 3 years	Railroad men	Yes	Ill. and Ia.	Bad.
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 2 years	Hotel waiter	Yes	Iowa	Bad.
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 2 years	Coal miner	Yes	Ocean	Bad.
1	Larceny	Reform school 1 1/2 years	Tramp	Yes	Dakota	Bad.
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 3 years	Tramp	Yes	Illinois	Bad.
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 4 years	Hotel porter	No	Louisiana	Bad.
1	Keeping a nuisance	Fine of \$200	1)			Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during						\$3,357.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year						2,165.70
Total expenses of the county						at attorney's fees during the year 3,321.45
Total amount paid district att						s during the year 300.00

HENRY COUNTY.

1	Assault with intent to rape	Continued for sentence	Farmer	Yes	Indiana	Regular.
1	Assault	Fine \$ 50, committed until paid	Farmer	Yes	Iowa	Irregular.
1	Malignous mischief	Fine 25, committed until paid	Farmer	Yes	Iowa	Irregular.
1	Assault	Fine 30, committed until paid	Farmer	Yes	Iowa	Irregular.
3	Larceny	Fine 100, and costs	Farmers	2 yes; 1 no	Unknown	Irregular.
2	Permitting gambling	Fine 50, and costs	1 farmer; 1 none	Yes	Unknown	Regular.

HENRY COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
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HOWARD COUNTY.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year. 584.90
 Total amount paid district attorney on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.

IOWA COUNTY.

1 Keeping nuisance	Fined \$100 and costs; if \$25 and costs is paid in 10 days, balance to be remitted	Farmer	Yes	Fair.
1 Nuisance	Fine, \$1 and costs	Butcher	Yes	Fair.
				\$ 111.00
				25.00
				attorney's fees) during the year 1,858 90
				during the year
				60 00

IOWA COUNTY.

1 Killing animals	Fined \$50 and costs	Farmer	Yes	Irish	Good.
1 Killing animals	Fined 50 and costs each	Don't know	Yes	Don't know	Medium.
1 Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury	(Not sentenced yet)	Cigar manufacturer	Yes	American	Medium.
1 Nuisance	Fined \$100 and costs	Farmer	Yes	American	Good.
	Fined 50 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Irish	Medium.
					\$ 300.00
					254.04
					attorney's fees) during the year
					during the year
					105.00

JACKSON COUNTY.

1 Breaking and entering	Fine, \$100 and 10 days in Co. jail	Laborer	Yes	French	Bad.
1 Larceny	Fine of \$100	Saloon	Yes	American	Fair.
1 Nuisance	Fine of 10 and costs	Saloon	Yes	Germans	Fair.
4 Selling intoxicating liquors	Fine of 20 and costs	Saloon	Yes	American	Bad.
1 Breaking and entering	Penitentiary 3 years	Saloon	Yes	American	Bad.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 2 years	Saloon	Yes	American	Bad.
1 Obtaining goods by false pretense	Fine, \$100 and 30 days in Co. jail	Saloon	Yes	American	Bad.

JACKSON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
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JASPER COUNTY.

Yes.	U. S.	Good.
Yes.	U. S.	Good.
Yes.	U. S.	Rough.
Yes.	U. S.	Fair.
Yes.	Irish.	Fair.
Yes.	French.	Fair.
Yes.	English.	Fair.
Yes.	U. S.	Rough.
Yes.	American.	Good.
Yes.	Germans.	Bad.
Yes.		Bad.
Yes.		Bad.
Yes.	American.	Fair.
.....	.....	\$ 685.00
.....	.....	125.00
attorney's fees) during the year	.....	4,290.07
during the year	.....	292.00

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1 Nuisance	Fine \$50 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	German	Bad.
1 Nuisance	Fine 75 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes	England	Bad.

1 Resisting an officer.....	Fine of \$50 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	America.....	Bad.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine of 25 and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	America.....	Fair.
1 Assault with intent to commit rape.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	America.....	Bad.
2 Obtaining money under false pretense.....	6 months, each.....	Laborers.....	Yes.....	Sweden.....	Bad.
1 Murder, second degree.....	20 years.....	Doctor.....	Yes.....	America.....	Bad.
1 Malicious mischief.....	Judgment for costs.....	Housewife.....	Yes.....	America.....	Fair.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$ 50 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	England.....	Bad.
2 Nuisance.....	Fine 20 and costs, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	America.....	Bad.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine 25 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Bad.
2 Nuisance.....	Fine 200 and costs, each.....	.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Fair.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine 50 and costs.....	.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Fair.
2 Nuisance.....	Fine 100 and costs, each.....	.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Bad.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 8 years.....	.....	Yes.....	America.....	Bad.
		.....	Yes.....	America.....	Bad.
		year.....			\$ 975.00
		year.....			970.00
		(district attorney's fees) during the year.....			3,590.00
		Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....			896.00

JOHNSON COUNTY.

1 Keeping a gambling house.....	Fine \$50, or 15 days in county jail.....	None.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Fair.
2 Lewdness.....	Fine \$50, or 15 days in county jail, each.....	Shoot'g gallery and boarding house.....	Yes, 1.....	Fair, 1.....	Fair, 1.
1 Assault and battery.....	Fine \$ 25 and costs.....	Farmer.....	No, 1.....	U. S.....	Bad, 1.
2 Keeping a gambling house.....	Fine 125, or 37 days in county jail, each.....	None.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Good.
			Yes.....	U. S.....	Fair.
					\$ 476.00
					100.00
					6,145.97
					70.00

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....

Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....

Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....

Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....

JONES COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
No. of con- victions.					

KEOKUK COUNTY.

1 Resisting an officer	Fined \$100, and costs.	Stone mason	No.	England	Not good.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 4 years.	Laborer	Yes	American	Ordinary.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 2 years.	Tramp	Yes	American	Ordinary.
1 Burglary	Penitentiary 5 years.	Tramp	Yes	American	Ordinary.
1 Assault	Fined \$10, and costs.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	American	Ordinary.
1 Disorderly conduct	Fined 1, and costs.	Farmer	Yes	England	Ordinary.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 4 years.	Tramp	Yes	American	Ordinary.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 5 years.	Tramp	Don't know	American	Don't know

	Fined \$75 and costs each	Saloon-keepers.	Yes.	England	Ordinary.
.....	Fined 25 and costs.	Farmer	Yes.	England.	Ordinary.
.....	Reform school 2 years	None.	Yes.	America.	Not good.
.....	Penitentiary 1 year	Laborer	Yes.	Ireland	Not good.
Total amount of fines					\$ 361.70
Total amount of fines					907.50
Total expenses of the c				strict attorney's fees) during the year	5,128.76
Total amount paid dis				ations during the year	353.07

KOSSUTH COUNTY.

None reported					
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year					\$
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					74.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					1,604.30
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					10.00

LEE COUNTY.

36 Nuisance.	Fine, \$50, including costs, each.		Yes.	Germany.	Good.
9 Nuisance.	Fine, 50, including costs, each.		Yes.	Ireland.	Good.
16 Nuisance.	Fine, 50, including costs, each.		Yes.	America.	Good.
1 Nuisance.	Fine, 35, including costs.		Yes.	Ireland.	Good.
2 Nuisance.	Fine, 50, including costs.		Yes.	France.	Good.
1 Nuisance.	Fine, 20, including costs.		Yes.	Germany.	Good.
1 Nuisance.	Fine, 70, including costs.		Yes.	America.	Good.
1 Nuisance.	Fine, 25, including costs.		Yes.	France.	Good.
1 Nuisance.	Fine, 20, including costs.		Yes.	America.	Good.
1 Nuisance.	Fine, 20, including costs.		Yes.	Germany.	Good.
2 Nuisance.	Fine, 25, including costs.		Yes.	Germany.	Good.
1 Nuisance.	Fine, 10, including costs.		Yes.	Germany.	Good.
1 Nuisance.	Fine, 50, including costs.		Yes.	Canada.	Good.
1 Nuisance.	Fine, 10, including costs.		Yes.	America.	Good.
1 Nuisance.	Fine, 30, including costs.		Yes.	America.	Good.
1 Resisting an officer.	6 months in county jail	Stone cutter	Yes.	America.	Vicious.

LEE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

[illegible]

LINN COUNTY.

1	Larceny	Penitentiary 1 year and costs	Laborer	Yes	German	Bad.
1	Larceny	15 days in county jail and costs	Laborer	Yes	American	Bad.
1	Keeping a nuisance	Fine, \$15 and costs, or 4 days in county jail	Saloon-keeper	Yes	American	Fair.
1	Keeping a nuisance	Fine, \$10 and costs, or 3 days in county jail	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Bohemian	Bad.
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 3 months and costs	Laborer	Yes	American	Very bad.
1	Receiving stolen goods	Penitentiary 3 years and costs	House of ill-fame	Yes	American	Bad.
1	Assault and battery	15 days in county jail and costs	Laborer	Yes	Irish	Bad.
1	Robbery	Penitentiary 2½ years and costs	Laborer	Yes	Irish	Bad.
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 3 months and costs	Laborer	Yes	American	Bad.
1	Burglary	Penitentiary 1 year and costs	Laborer	Yes	American	Bad.
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 1½ years and costs	Laborer	Yes	Swede	Bad.
1	Adultery	Penitentiary 6 months and costs	Laborer	Yes	American	Fair.
1	Assault	Fine, \$5 and costs	Laborer	Yes	German	Fair.
1	Assault and battery	Fine, 20 and costs	Farmer	Yes	American	Good.
1	Assaulting an officer	jail and costs	Laborer	Yes	American	Not good.
1	Burglary	10ths and costs	Laborer	Yes	Bohemian	Not good.
1	Assault with intent to great bodily injury	7½ jail and costs	Laborer	Yes	American	Not good.
2	Keeping a nuisance	in county jail,	Saloon-keepers	Yes	Americans	Fair.
1	Keeping a nuisance	in county jail,	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Bohemian	Bad.
1	Burglary	r and costs	Shoe maker	Yes	Irish	Very bad.
1	Keeping a nuisance	ays in county	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Bohemian	Fair.
1	Keeping a nuisance	in county jail,	Saloon-keeper	Yes	American	Fair.
2	Maintaining a nuisance	s, each	Laborer	Yes	Americans	Good.
1	Keeping a nuisance	ays in county	Laborer	Yes	American	Good.
1	Keeping a house of prostitution	r jail, and costs	Keeping proet. h'se	Yes	American	Bad.
1	Manslaughter	years and costs	Laborer	Yes	Irish	Bad.

LINN COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of con- -victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Larceny.....	and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.
1	Larceny.....	and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1	Assault.....	and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Swede.....	Bad.
1	Larceny.....	Reform school until 21 years old.	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad boy.
1	Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine, \$20 or 6 days in county jail and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1	Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine, \$25 or 7 days in county jail and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1	Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine, \$100 or 30 days in county jail and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1	Nuisance.....	Fine, \$75 or 22 days in county jail and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Good.
1	Nuisance.....	Fine, \$50 or 15 days in county jail and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1	Nuisance.....	Fine, \$100 or 30 days in county jail and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	German.....	Good.
1	Nuisance.....	Fine, \$30 or 9 days in county jail and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 14 years and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1	Robbery.....	nd costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad boy.
1	Larceny.....	d costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.
1	Burglary.....	il and costs.....	Mechanic.....	Yes.....	Mulatto.....	Bad.
1	Assault and battery.....	and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good sober.
1	Larceny.....	and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad.
2	Assault with intent to commit murder.....	Penitentiary 10 years and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Negro.....	Bad.
2	Burglary.....	30 days in county jail and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Bohemian.....	Bad.
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad boy.
2	False pretense.....	20 days in Co. jail and costs each.	Laborers.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad boy.
					Irish, 1 Am	Bad.

2 Assault.....	Thirty days in Co. jail and costs.	Laborers.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 5 years and costs ..	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$50, or 15 days in county jail and costs.....	Saloon-keeper....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of					\$ 871.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the cou					605.80
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal pr					attorney's fees) during the year. 10,588.63
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on					during the year..... 875.00

LOUISA COUNTY.

1 Breaking and entering.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
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LUCAS COUNTY.

5 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine of \$ 50, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	1 W'h, 4 un.	
1 Keeping a gambling house.....	Fine of 15.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....		
2 Keeping a gambling house.....	Fine of 25, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....		
5 Nuisance.....	Fine of 100, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	1 Ger., 4 un.	
1 Nuisance.....	Fine of 75.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	German. ..	
2 Nuisance.....	Fine of 25, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	1 Ger., 1 un.	
2 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 84 years, each.....				
1 Assault.....	Fine of \$100.....				
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 6 months.....		Yes.....		
1 Assault and battery.....	Thirty days in jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....		

LUCAS COUNTY--CONTINUED.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
No. of convictions					
1 Malicious mischief.....	30 days in jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	.....	.....
1 Resisting an officer.....	15 days in jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	.....	.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$1,040.06
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					385.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					4,141.07
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					294.50

LYON COUNTY.

2 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine \$100 and costs--committed until fine paid each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	1 Am. 1 Den	1 fair 1 bad.
1 Assault and battery.....	Fine \$100 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	German...	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 201.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					101.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					

MADISON COUNTY.

1 Selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$200 and 60 days in jail.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	German...	Fair.
1 Assault.....	Fine 100 and 60 days in jail.....	Laborer.....	No.....	American..	Fair only.
2 Keeping nuisance.....	Fine 100 each.....	Druggists.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine 100 and 60 days in jail.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
1 Assault.....	6 months in jail.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
1 Bigamy.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Farmer.....	No.....	American..	Good.
1 Selling liquors.....	Fine \$50.....	Cigar maker.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 650.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					385.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					6,591.57
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					220.00

MAHASKA COUNTY

2	Assault with intent to murder...	Fine of \$50, each.	Plasterers.	Yes.	American.	Medium.
1	Nuisance.	Fine of 20.	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	Irish.	Good.
2	Nuisance.	Fine of 50, each.	Saloon-keepers.	Yes.	Negroes.	1 Gd., 1 Me.
6	Nuisance.	Fine of 50, each.		Yes.	American.	Good.
1	Nuisance.	Fine of 25.		Yes.	American.	Good.
1	Resisting an officer.	6 months in county jail.	Laborer.	No.	Negro.	Bad.
1	Keeping house of ill-fame.	20 days in county jail.	House-keeper.	No.	Negro.	Bad.
1	Violation of city ordinance.	Fine of \$10.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	Medium.
1	Larceny.	5 days in county jail.	Cook.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1	Bigamy.	Penitentiary 6 months.	Painter.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1	Malicious mischief.	Fine of \$200.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1	Larceny.	6 months in county jail.	Stone-mason.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1	Nuisance.	Fine of \$20.	Coal miner.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1	Assault with intent to murder.	20 days in county jail.	Coal miner.	No.	Negro.	Good.
2	Assault with intent to murder.	30 days in county jail, each.	Laborers.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
3	Nuisance.	Fine \$75, each.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	2 Ir., 1 Am.	Good.
2	Nuisance.	Fine 50, each.	Druggists.	Yes.	1 Am., 1 N.	Good.
1	Violation of city ordinance.	Fine 20.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	Good.
4	Nuisance.	Fine 50, each.	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	2 Eng., 2 N.	Good.
1	Larceny.	Penitentiary 1 year.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
3	Assault with intent to inflict bodily injury.	Fine of \$25, each.	Laborers.	Yes.	2 Eng., 1 A.	2 Md., 1 Gd.
1	Assault with intent to inflict bodily injury.	Fine of 10.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	Good.

MARION COUNTY.

7	Nuisance.	Fines each.	Saloon-keepers.	Yes.	4 Am., 3 E., 1 Irish.	Good.
2	Nuisance.	Fines each.	Druggists.	Yes.	American.	Good.

MARION COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
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MARSHALL COUNTY.

2 Larceny of horses; value, \$380.	Penitentiary 15 months, each.	Horse jockeys	Yes.	Irish	Bad.
1 Murder, second degree.	Penitentiary 25 years.	Gambling	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Burglary	Penitentiary 18 months.	Tramp.	Yes.	Irish	Bad.
1 Incest	Penitentiary 7 years	Farmer	Yes.	American.	Filthy.
1 Larceny	120 days in county jail and costs.	Loafer.	Yes.	Irish	Bad.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 2 years	Tramp.	Yes.	Irish	Bad.
1 Forgery	Penitentiary 3 years	Tramp.	Yes.	Irish	Bad.
1 Nuisance	Fine \$150 and costs, each.	Saloon-keepers	Yes.	Ir., 8; Am., 2; Ger., 1.	Bad.
13 Nuisance	Fine 100 and costs, each.	Saloon-keepers	Yes.	Ir., 11; Am., 1; Ger., 1.	Bad.
6 Nuisance	Fine 50 and costs, each.	Saloon keepers	Yes.	Irish	Bad.
4 Nuisance	Fine 25 and costs, each.	Saloon-keepers	Yes.	Irish	Bad.
1 Forgery	Penitentiary 2 years	Tramp.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
2 Nuisance	Fine and costs.	Saloon-keepers	Yes.	Irish	Bad.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....\$3,350.00
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....2,655.75
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year 18,788.95
 Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....735.00

MILLS COUNTY.

1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$25 and costs.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Laborer.....		
2 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 6 months, each.....	Laborer.....		
2 Petit larceny.....	County jail, each.....	Laborer.....		
1 Larceny.....	Suspended.....	Laborer.....		
3 Larceny.....	6 months, each.....	Laborers.....		
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 60 days.....	Clerk.....		
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$20 and costs.....	Farmer.....		
1 Murder in first degree.....	Penitentiary for life.....	Laborer.....		
1 Robbery.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Laborer.....		
1 Murder in first degree.....	Penitentiary for life.....	Farmer.....		
	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Laborer.....		
	Penitentiary 6 months.....	Telegraph operator.....		
imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....\$ 45.00				
collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....45.00				
county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year 8,295.15				
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year 817.50				

MITCHELL COUNTY.

1 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine of \$250 and costs.....	Brewer.....	Yes.....	American.....
1 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine of 150 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Irish.....
2 Appeal—gambling.....	Fine of 10 and costs, each.....	Barber and laborer.....	Yes.....	1 Am., 1 f'n.....
1 Appeal—drunkenness.....	Fine of 10 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....
1 Bond to keep the peace.....	Costs in court below.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....

MITCHELL COUNTY--CONTINUED.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Appeal—circulating obscene liter- ature.....	Fine \$20 and costs.....	Painter.....	Yes.....	Danish.....	
1	Assault and battery.....	Fine 70 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 years and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	
1	Recognizance.....	Costs in court below.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	
	Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 520.00
	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					20.00
	Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					1,982.18
	Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					

MONONA COUNTY.

1	Not stated.....	Fine of \$100 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	German.....	
5	Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine of 100, each and costs.....	1 drug, 4 s'n-keep'rs.....	Yes.....	2 Am., 3 F.....	
9	Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine of 150, each and costs.....	1 drug, 7 s'n-keep'rs.....	Yes.....	8 Am., 1 F.....	
1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 6 months and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	
1	Larceny.....	Fine of \$ 1 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	
2	Gambling.....	Fine of 50 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	
1	Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine of 200 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	
1	Gambling.....	Fine of 75 and costs.....		Yes.....	Irish.....	
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years and 6 months.....				
1	Larceny.....	Fine of \$75 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	
	Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 2,401.00
	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					1,829.55
	Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					1,714.27
	Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					155.00

MONROE COUNTY.

	Fine \$20 and costs.	Druggist	Yes	Iowa	Gen'l'y good
1 Selling liquor	Fine 50 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes	U. S.	Fair.
1 Nuisance, selling liquors	Fine 25 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes	U. S.	Fair.
1 Nuisance, gambling house	Fine 50 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Not known	Fair.
1 Nuisance, gambling house	Fine 50 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Not known	Bad.
1 Resisting an officer	Fine 50 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Not known	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year					\$ 195.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the co.					15.75
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal					1,408.44
Total amount paid district attorney by the county of					108.50

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

	Prison 10 years.	Laborer	Yes	Iowa	Bad.
1 Obstructing a railroad	Fine \$100 and costs and 15 days in jail	Tramps	Yes	Illinois	Bad.
1 Larceny	Prison 3 years, each	Tramp	Yes	Not known	Bad.
2 Breaking and entering	Prison 2 years	Tramp	Yes	Not known	Bad.
1 Larceny	Prison 3 years and six months	Carpenter	Yes	Ohio	Good.
1 Breaking and entering	Prison 10 years	Carpenter	Yes	Ohio	Good.
1 Incest	Prison 3 years	Tramp	Yes	Not known	Bad.
1 Adultery	Fine \$100	Pimp	Yes	Not known	Bad.
1 Assault	Prison 3 years	Prostitute	Yes	Not known	Bad.
1 Larceny	Prison 18 months	Tramp	Yes	Not known	Fair.
1 Larceny	Fine \$100	Saloon-keepers	Yes	Not known	Fair.
2 Nuisance	Fine 20 and costs, each	Merchant	Yes	Not known	Fair.
1 Contempt	Fine 5	Laborer	Yes	Not known	Fair.
1 Larceny	Prison 2 years	Civil engineer	Yes	Vermont	Good.
1 Forgery	Prison 5 years	Merchant	Yes	Germany	Fair.
1 Malicious mischief	Fine \$ 25	Machinist	Yes	England	Fair.
1 Nuisance	Fine 100 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Not known	Bad.
1 Nuisance	Fine 125	Laborers	Yes	Not known	Bad.
2 Nuisance	Fine 200, each	Farmer	Yes	Not known	Fair.
1 Assault	Fine 10	Reform school until 18 yrs of age	Yes	Not known	Fair.
1 Vagrancy					

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—CONTINUED.

MUSCATINE COUNTY.

No. of convictions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	HEAD AND WHITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
37	Nuisance	Fine of \$10 and costs each ..	Saloonists.....	Yes 38; unknown 4.	German 38; Am. 2; Irish 2....	Don't know
2	Gambling.....	Fine of \$1 and costs each.....	Don't know.....	Don't know.....	Don't know.....	Don't know
1	Larceny from a dwelling.....	Sent to reform school.....	Don't know.....	Don't know.....	Don't know.....	Don't know
3	Keeping house of ill-fame	Fine of \$50 and costs each.....	Prostitutes.....	Yes.....	Don't know	Bad.
7	Gambling.....	Fine of \$1 and costs each.....	Don't know.....	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
1	Breaking and entering.....	Penitentiary 2 years	Don't know.....	Yes	American ..	Bad.
1	Setting fire, etc.....	Penitentiary 3 years	Don't know.....	Yes	American ..	Bad.
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 18 months.....	Don't know.....	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Don't know.....	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
1	Exposing indecently a human body.....	Fine of \$30	Servant.....	Yes.....	German ..	Bad.
1	Assault with intent to murder...	Fine of \$10 and costs	Tinner.....	Yes.....	German ..	Good.
8	Nuisance.....	Fine of \$5 and costs each.....	Saloonists.....	Yes.....	3 Am. 5 for-signers...	Don't know
12	Nuisance .....	.....	Saloonists.....	.....	1 Am. 6 for-signers...	Don't know
1	Assault with intent to murder ..	Fine, \$ 50 and costs.....	Carpenter	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
1	Malicious mischief	Fine, 100 and costs.....	Tramp.	Yes.....	Don't know	Don't know
1	Larceny.....	.....	Teamster	Yes.....	Don't know	Don't know
1	Uttering and publishing a false order.....	100 days in county jail	Don't know.....	Yes.....	Don't know	Don't know

Total amount of fines imposed by the district	.....	\$ 739.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into	.....	254.70
Total expenses of the county on account of crim	.....	5,402.85
Total amount paid district attorney by the cou	.....	1,170.00
attorney's fees) during the year.	.....
during the year.....	.....

O'BRIEN COUNTY.

erman.....	Bad.
merican.....	Bad.
merican.....	Bad.
.....	\$ 100.00
.....	100.00
ring the year.	994.09
.....	90.00

OSCEOLA COUNTY.

1 Keeping gambling house.....	Fine \$150 and costs, \$22.65.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Scotch.....
1 Keeping and selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$200 and costs, \$69.00.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Scotch.....
1 Keeping and selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$50 and costs, \$24.20.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American.....
1 Keeping and selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$150 and costs, \$17.65.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American.....
1 Keeping and selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$200 and costs, \$21.75.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Scotch.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....				\$ 650.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....				425.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.				165.95
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....				30.00

PAGE COUNTY.

1 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine of \$100.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....
1 Breaking and entering in night time.....	Penitentiary 2½ years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 2½ years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....
1 Assault.....	Fine of \$75.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fine of \$75.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....

PAGE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

PALO ALTO COUNTY.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

		Fine of \$200 and costs—to county	Don't know.	Yes.	Unknown.	Bad.
1 Keeping a house of ill-fame.....	Fine of \$200 and costs—to county	Don't know.	Yes.	Unknown.	Bad.	
1 Keeping a gambling-house.....	are paid	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	Unknown.	Unknown.	Bad.
2 Larceny	Peniten	Laborers	Unknown.	Unknown.	Unknown.	Gen'y good
1 Larceny	Peniten	Farm hand	Unknown.	Unknown.	Holland	Fair.
1 Larceny	20 days	Don't know	Yes.	English	Bad.	
1 Keeping house of ill-fame	Fine of	-to jail	Yes.	Irish	Bad.	
	until	paid.				

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....	\$ 600.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....	
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....	1,933.41
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....	256.45

POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

None.....	
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....	
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....	
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....	1,026.57
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....	75.00

POLK COUNTY.

1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year and 6 months	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Unknown..	Bad.
1 Cheating by false pretense.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	None.....	.....	Unknown..	Bad.
1 Selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$ 20.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1 Cheating by false pretense.....	Bail 300, forfeited.....	Unknown.....	No.....	American..	Bad.
4 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years, each.....	1 waiter, 3 none.....	1 yes, 2 no, 1 unkn...	2 Americ'n, 2 unkn...	Bad.
1	Penitentiary 4 years.....	.....	.....	.....	Bad.
1	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Printer.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1	Penitentiary 9 months.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1	to commit	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Bodily injury.....	Six months in county jail.....	.....	.....	American..	Bad.
1 Larceny in building.....	Fine of \$25 and 15 days in county jail.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Keeping a gambling house.....	Fine \$50, each.....	None.....	No.....	American..	Bad.
1 Larceny from the person.....	6 months.....	1 barber, 1 gambler.....	1 yes, 3 un- known...	1 Am., 2 un- 1 Swede..	Bad.
2 Nuisance.....	.....	.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
4 Keeping a gambling house.....	.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1 Larceny in dwelling.....	.....	Gamblers.....	Yes.....	Americans.	Bad.
1 Murder.....	3 years.....	None.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1 Obtaining money under false pre- tense.....	for life.....	.....	Read only..	Unknown..	Bad.
1 Penitentiary 2 years.....	.....	None.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.

POLK COUNTY--CONTINUED.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
No. of victims.					
2 Larceny in building	nty jail, each	1 miner, 1 none.	1 yes, 1 no.	Americans.	Bad.
2 Perjury	2 years, each	1 miner, 1 none.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Larceny	6 months.	Farm-hand.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
3 Larceny	1 year, each	2 none, 1 unknown.	2 yes, 1 unk.	2 Am. 1 unk.	
2 Larceny by embezzlement	8 years 8 mos, each.	1 none, 1 unknown.	Yes.	American.	
1 Larceny	2 years 6 months	None	Yes.	American.	
1 Contempt				Irish.	
1 Assault					Bad.
1 Keeping house of ill-fame.	6 days in county jail.	Prostitute	No.	American.	Bad.
1 Assault with intent to rape.	6 years	Laborer	Yes.	American.	Bad.
2 Assault with intent to commit felony	years, each	None	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Not stated.	n School.				
1 Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury					
1 Burglary	Fined \$15.	House-wife	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury	Penitentiary 2 years	None	No.	American.	
1 Keeping a gambling-house.	Fine \$ 10, or 3 days in jail.	Gambler	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Keeping a gambling-house.	Fine 75.	Gambler	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Burglary	Fine 100.		Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 3 years		Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Obtaining property under false pretense	Penitentiary 18 months.	None	No.	American.	Bad.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 2 years	Carpenter	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 1 year	Prostitutes	Yes.	American.	Bad.
	Fine \$100, each				
	Reform School.				
	by the district court of said county during the year				\$ 1,415.00
	and paid into the county treasury				1,210.00
	in account of criminal prosecutions				attorney's fees) during the year 88,024.80
	money by the county on account of c				during the year 1,187.00

RINGGOLD COUNTY.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 2½ years	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Bad.
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Bad.
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fined \$100 or 30 days in jail..	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Bad.
1	Gambling house.....	Fined 50.....	Grocer.....	Yes.....	Illinois.....	Fair.
1	Keeping a nuisance.....	Fined 125.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	
1	Obstructing highway.....	Fined 50.....				

SAC COUNTY.

Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 190.00

SCOTT COUNTY.

SHELBY COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Assault	80 days in county jail	Painter	Yes	American ..	Intemp'ate.
.....	Fine of \$75	Farmer	Yes	German .....	.....
.....	Fine of 20, or 60 days in jail	Saloonist .....	.....	Americans ..	.....
.....	Fine of 50, or 15 days in jail, each	Saloonists	Yes .....	.....	.....
.....	Penitentiary 8 months	Tramp .....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Fine \$75, or 22 days in jail, each	2 masons, 1 butcher ..	Yes	Americans ..	Dissolute.
.....	Fine 25, or 8 days in jail .....	.....	Yes	German	Intemp'ate.
.....	Fine 80, or 10 days in jail	Laborer	Yes	American ..	Intemp'ate.
.....	Penitentiary 3 years .....	.....	Yes .....	.....	.....
.....	Fine \$40 and costs .....	.....	Yes	Irish	Steady.
1 Illegal voting .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 605.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	259.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400.24
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141.50

SIOUX COUNTY.

STORY COUNTY.

2	Selling liquors.....	Fine, \$100 each and 30 days in county jail.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Loose.
1	Nuisance.....	Fine, \$500.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Good.
1	Larceny.....	Fine, \$50.....	Miner.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Loose.
2	Larceny from a dwelling.....	Penitentiary 12 years each.....	Tramps.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Bad.
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 8 years.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Bad.
1	Nuisance.....	Penitentiary 2 years and 6 mo's.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Bad.
1	Breaking and entering.....	Penitentiary 8 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Bad.
1	Larceny in the night...	Penitentiary 3 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Fair.
1	Nuisance.....	Fine, \$350.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Fair.
1	Assault and battery.....	Fine, 15.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Fair.
2	Nuisance.....	Fine, 50 each.....	1 Farmer, 1 Drug'st.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Good.
2	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 years each.....	Laborers.....	Yes.....	Norway.....	Fair.
1	Breaking and entering.....	Fine, \$25.....	Drayman.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Fair.
1	Forgery.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Fair.
1	Maliciously killing stock.....	5 days in county jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Fair.
1	Maliciously breaking down fence.....	Fine, \$50.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year..						\$ 1,140.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						65.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year						3,894.29
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						408.00

TAMA COUNTY.

1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Farmer.....	No.....	Ohio.....	Fair.
1	Petit larceny.....	20 days in county jail.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	America.....	Good.
1	Larceny from the person.....	Penitentiary 7 years.....	Anything to win... ..	Yes.....	America.....	Bad.
16	Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine, \$50 each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	15 Yes. 1 No	6 Amer. 10 foreign.....	8 fair; 6 bad.
1	Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine, \$75.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Fair.
1	Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine, \$20.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Bohemian.....	Fair.
1	Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine, \$30.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	America.....	Good.
1	Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine, \$25.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	America.....	Fair.
1	Murder in 2d degree.....	Penitentiary 15 years.....	Housewife.....	No.....	Don't know	Unknown.
1	Murder in 2d degree.....	Penitentiary 20 years.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	America.....	Unknown.

TAMA COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Misdemeanor	Fine \$ 50	Restaurant	Yes	African	Good.
1 Misdemeanor	Fine 250, or 75 days in prison.	Farmer	Yes	American	Fair.
1 Felony	Penitentiary 4 years	Farmer	Yes	American	Fair.
1 Burglary	Reform school 18 months.	Farmer	Yes	American	Good.
4 Misdemeanor	Fine \$100 and costs, each.	Druggists	Yes	American	Good.
2 Misdemeanor	Fine 100 and costs, each.	Saloon	Yes	American	Good.
1 Misdemeanor	Fine 100 and costs.	Farmer	Yes	American	Good.
1 Misdemeanor	Fine 75 and costs, or 25 days in jail.	Cigar maker	Yes	American	Good.
1 Misdemeanor	Fine \$ 50 and costs.	Druggist	Yes	American	Good.
2 Misdemeanor	Fine 50 and costs.	Millers	Yes	American	Good.
1 Misdemeanor	Fine 100 and costs, or 80 days in jail.	Farmer	Yes	American	Fair.
1 Misdemeanor	Fine \$50 and costs.	Saloon	Yes	American	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year					\$ 1,375.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					550.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					4,661.83
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					225.00

UNION COUNTY.

1 Grand larceny	Penitentiary 4 years	Nothing	1 no	1 negro
8 Grand larceny	Penitentiary 2 years, each	Nothing		

1 Making fraud
of property

Total amount of	Yes.....	800.00
Total amount of		200.00
Total expenses of		2 411.68
Total amount paid		191.00

Printer.....	Yes.....	
the year.....		\$ 800.00
the year.....		200.00
including district attorney's fees) during the year.		2 411.68
prosecutions during the year.....		191.00

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

2 Nuisance.....	Fine of \$ 15, each.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Low.....	Fair.....
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Don't know.....	Bad.....
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Don't know.....	Bad.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 30.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the co					211 00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal					1,467.82
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					193.49

WAPELLO COUNTY.

WARREN COUNTY.

No of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Keeping a nuisance.	Fine \$200 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	U. S.	Medium.
1	Keeping a gambling house.	Fine 100 and costs.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	U. S.	Medium.
1	Resisting an officer.	Ten days in jail and costs.	Laborer.	Yes.	African	Bad.
1	Keeping a nuisance.	Fine	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	German.	Good.
1	Keeping a nuisance.	Fine	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	German.	Good.
1	Keeping a nuisance.	Fine	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	German.	Good.
1	Keeping a gambling house.	Fine	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	U. S.	Medium.
1	Malicious mischief to building.	Four	Farmer.	Yes.	U. S.	Medium.
1	Keeping a gambling house.	Fine \$50 and costs	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	U. S.	Medium.
2	Burglary.	Penitentiary 2 y'rs and costs, each	Farmers.	Yes.	U. S.	Medium.
1	Assault with attempt to murder.	Penitentiary 3 years.	Laborer.	Yes.	African	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.						
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.						

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 8 years.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 10 years.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 5 years.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	Foreign...	Bad.
2 Nuisance.....	Fine \$150 each.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Foreign...	Bad.
1 Resisting an officer.....	Fine 25.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Foreign...	Bad.
2 Larceny.....	Fine 25, and 3 months in county jail, each.....	Tramps.....	Yes.....	1 U. S. 1 F'n	Bad.
2 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years each.....	Laborers.....	Yes.....	Americans.	1 fair, 1 bad
1 Larceny.....	30 days in county jail.....	Shoemaker.....	Unknown..	German...	Unknown..
1 Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	10 months in county jail.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	German...	Bad.
1 Keeping house of ill-fame.....	6 months in county jail.....	None.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 505.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					134.90
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					5,073.41
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					712.00

WAYNE COUNTY.

1 Assault with intent to murder...	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
1 Nuisance, selling liquor.....	Fine \$25.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
1 Larceny.....	Sent to Reform School.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1 Assault with intent to murder..	Fine \$100.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American..	Fair.
1 Assault with intent to murder..	Penitentiary 9 months.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
2 Resisting an officer.....	Fine \$100 each.....	Laborers.....	Yes.....	American..	1 bad, 1 fair
1 Larceny.....	Sent to Reform School.....	.....	.....	American..	.....
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 18 months.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American..	Fair.
1 Nuisance, selling liquor.....	Fine \$50.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
1 Nuisance, selling liquor.....	Fine 25.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
1 Nuisance, selling liquor.....	Fine 5.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
2 Larceny.....	Sent to Reform School.....	None.....	No.....	American..	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 405.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					644.65
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					1,041.07
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					161.00

WEBSTER COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
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WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

8 Nuisance	Fine of \$50 and costs, each	Saloon-keepers	5 yes, 8 unk.	1 Am. 7 for'n	Mld. good.
11 Nuisance	Fine of 40 and costs, each	Saloon-keepers	10 yes, 1 unk	11 foreign	Bad.
1 Nuisance	Fine of 50 and costs	Druggist	Yes	Norway	Mid. good.
1 Nuisance	Fine of 50 and costs	Grocer	Yes	Norway	High temp.
1 Manslaughter	Penitentiary 8 years	Farmer	Yes	Norway	Bad.
1 Assault to rape	Penitentiary 10 years	Laborer	Don't know	Irish	Bad.
1 Assault to rape	Penitentiary 8 years	Laborer	Don't know	Irish	Bad.
1 Assault to rape	Penitentiary 8 years	Tramp	Don't know	Irish	Don't know

1	Disfiguring another	Fine of \$50	Laborer	Don't know	Irish	Not good.
1	Assault to rape	Penitentiary 10 years	Laborer	Yes	Irish	Bad.
1	Nuisance	Fine of \$25	Saloon-keeper	Yes	German	Not good.
1	Assault to murder	Penitentiary 1 year	Farmer	Don't know	Irish	Bad.
1	Larceny	Fine of \$100	Laborer	Don't know	Bohemian	Not good.
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 3 years	Any occupation	Don't know	Don't know	Not good.
1	Rape	Penitentiary 15 years	Laborer	Yes	Irish	Bad.

WOODBURY COUNTY.

3	Keeping disorderly house	Fine of \$200 and costs, each	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown.
1	Assault to do bodily injury	Fine of 500 and costs	Unknown			
1	Maintaining a nuisance	Fine of 200 and costs	Unknown			
1	Maintaining a nuisance	Fine of 100 and costs	Unknown			
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 18 months	Unknown			
2	Larceny	Penitentiary 1 year and 1 day	Unknown			
4	Burglary	Penitentiary 18 months, each	Unknown			
1		Fine of \$ 50 and costs	Unknown			
1		Fine of 10 and costs	Unknown			
	a nuisance	Fine of 100 and costs	Unknown			
	a nuisance	Fine of 50 and costs	Unknown			
		Penitentiary 3 months	Unknown			
		Penitentiary 2 years	Unknown			
	o great bodily injury	Fine of \$50 and costs	Unknown			
	ly	Penitentiary 9 months	Unknown			
	ly	Penitentiary 18 months, each	Unknown			
		Penitentiary 3 months	Unknown			
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year						\$ 1,630.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year						410.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year						4,410.90
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year						470 00

WORTH COUNTY.

WRIGHT COUNTY.

TABLE.

Showing the number of convictions in the several counties of the State of Iowa during the year ending September 30, 1884, with the aggregate amount of time for which persons were imprisoned, and the statistics of education, nativity and habits also the amount of fines imposed by the district court, the amount of fees paid district attorneys and the total of all other expenses of criminal prosecutions:

COUNTIES.	Number of convictions.	Sent to reform school.	Sent to county jail.	Sent to penitentiary.	Aggregate length of time for which persons were imprisoned.					EDUCATION.		NATIVITY.			HABITS.				Total amount of fines imposed by the district court.	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury.	Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, not including district attorney's fees.	Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions.
										Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.	United States.	Foreign.	Unknown.	Moral.	Medium.	Bad.	Unknown.				
Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Life.	Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.	Unknown.	United States.	Foreign.	Unknown.	Moral.	Medium.	Bad.	Unknown.							
Adair.....	8	0	15	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	425.00	70.00	386.15	91.00		
Adams.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	158.00	55.00	491.40	50.00		
Allamakee.....	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	700.70	140.00	1,624.90	85.00		
Appanoose.....	10	2	29	0	0	0	14	1	0	12	0	0	0	10	4	3	171.00	0	1,787.50	281.00		
Audubon.....	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	200.00	25.00	3,292.12	126.00		
Benton.....	15	1	0	0	0	0	11	0	4	13	0	3	0	11	1	3	105.00	144.00	3,003.32	90.00		
Black Hawk.....	14	0	20	0	0	0	14	0	0	9	0	0	0	2	10	0	1,100.00	733.41	4,036.49	325.02		
Boone.....	19	1	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	8	13	0	0	5	10	0	980.00	080.00	2,184.00	219.00		
Bremer.....	16	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	22	10	0	0	12	5	12	1,450.00	370.00	6,580.92	470.00		
Buchanan.....	32	1	0	0	0	0	23	2	7	2	0	0	0	4	7	0	130.00	130.00	1,176.68	155.00		
Buena Vista.....	11	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	6	836.00	35.00	608.30	75.00		
Butler.....	6	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	995.21	105.00		
Calhoun.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2,589.40	60.00		
Carroll.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1,260.00	370.00	3,395.21	390.00		
Cass.....	30	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	6	19	10	1	0	1	3	18	1,280.00	288.50	2,876.89	277.50		
Cedar.....	30	1	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	11	13	0	0	18	9	0	2,785.00	1,373.80	6,555.79	511.00		
Cerro Gordo.....	23	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	7	0	0	21	0	3	1	16	1,500.00	317.55	765.00	110.75		
Cherokee.....	11	1	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	11	0	1	1	7	30.00	30.00	2,024.42	130.00		
Chickasaw.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	4	225.00	205.00	2,925.59	238.25		
Clarke.....	7	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	7	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	361.85	0		
Clay.....	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Clayton.....	14	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168.00	201.75	6,299.28	200.00		

TABLE—CONTINUED.

[illegible]

9

A STATEMENT

Showing the offenses of which persons were convicted in the State during the year ending September 30, 1884, and the number of convictions for each offense:

Adultery	4
Against right of suffrage.....	2
Arson	4
Assault	50
Assault and battery.....	49
Assault with intent to commit manslaughter	1
Assault with intent to commit murder.....	21
Assault with intent to commit rape	13
Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.....	31
Assault with intent to kill	1
Assault with intent to rob	1
Attempt to murder.....	3
Bastardy	1
Bigamy.....	4
Breaking and entering	96
Burglary	76
Carrying concealed weapons.....	1
Cheating by false pretenses	4
Circulating obscene literature.....	1
Contempt of court	4
Compounding a felony	1
Conspiracy	3
Cruelty to animals	1
Defacing a public highway.....	3
Destroying property.....	1
Disturbing public assembly	1
Disturbing the peace.....	9
Disfiguring another	1
Drunkenness	4
Embezzlement.....	3
Escaping from jail.....	1
Exposing the body indecently.....	1

False pretense.....	3
Felony	1
Forgery	27
Gambling	17
Horse stealing.....	5
Illegal voting.....	2
Incest.....	3
Keeping a nuisance.....	164
Keeping a gambling house	37
Keeping a house of ill-fame.....	22
Keeping a disorderly house.....	8
Killing domestic animals	1
Larceny.....	177
Larceny, grand.....	24
Larceny, petit... ..	34
Larceny from building	12
Larceny from the person.....	5
Lewdness	7
Making fraudulent conveyance of property.....	1
Malicious mischief.....	18
Malicious breaking fence.....	1
Malicious killing stock.....	1
Malfeasance in office	1
Manslaughter	10
Misdemeanor.....	23
Murder.....	5
Murder, first degree	3
Murder, second degree	4
Nuisance.....	450
Nuisance—keeping gambling house	8
Nuisance—obstructing highway	2
Nuisance—maintaining	4
Nuisance—violating liquor law	24
Obtaining money under false pretenses	7
Obtaining goods under false pretenses ..	1
Obstructing highway.....	6
Obstructing railroad track	3
Permitting gambling.. ..	2
Perjury	2
Producing an abortion	1
Rape	5
Receiving stolen goods.....	2

Recognizance	1
Releasing stock from distraint.....	1
Resisting an officer	23
Robbery	13
Seduction	1
Selling intoxicating liquor contrary to law	60
Setting prairie on fire	1
Swindling	1
Uttering, etc.....	2
Vagrancy.....	3
Violation of city ordinance	3
Offense not stated.....	10
<hr/>	
Total.....	1,592

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS IN 1885.

ADAIR COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
No. of con- victions.					
1 Attempted murder.....	Fine \$100 and 6 months in jail...	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1 Assault to inflict great bodily in- jury.....	County jail 60 days.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
1 Assault to inflict great bodily in- jury.....	Fine \$1.....	Farmer.....	Yes... ..	American..	Fair.
1 Premeditated injury on the per- son.....	Fine 25.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American..	Fair.
13 Premeditated injury on the per- son.....	Fine 10 each.....	Farmers.....	Yes.....	Americans	Fair.
1 Premeditated injury on the per- son.....	Fine 5.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American..	Fair.
1 Premeditated injury on the per- son.....	Fine 20, and 2 hours in jail.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American..	Fair.
1 Obtaining money by false pre- tense.....	Fine 100, and 10 days in jail....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Irishman..	Bad.
1 Murder first degree.....	Penitentiary for life.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$50.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	German....	Bad.
1 Keeping a gambling-house.....	Fine 50.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 9 months.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	German....	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the court during the year.....		during the year.....		\$ 491.00	
Total amount of fines collected and paid during the year.....		ring the year.....		285.00	
Total expenses of the county on accou- nt of criminal prosecutions during the year.....		including district attorney's fees) during the year.....		2,895.86	
Total amount paid district attorney by the county during the year.....		final prosecutions during the year.....		297.00	

ADAMS COUNTY.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Assault to inflict great bodily in- jury.....	Fine \$ 50 and cost.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American	Good.
2	Assault to inflict great bodily in- jury.....	Fine 25 and cost, each.....	Laborer and farmer.....	Yes.....	Americans	Good.
3	Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine 50 and cost, each.....	Saloon and Physic'n.....	Yes.....	American	Good.
1	Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine 400 and cost.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	American	Doubtful.
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 24 years.....	None.....	Yes.....	American	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....\$ 860.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....288 20						
Total expense of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....\$76 65						
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....90.00						

ALLAMAKEE COUNTY.

APPANOOSE COUNTY.

AUDUBON COUNTY.

ADAMS COUNTRY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
2					ful,
OF 6003- Pictoria.					650.00
					288 20
					876.65
					90.00

ALLAMAKEE COUNTY.

	Fine \$	Yes	Lows
1 Assault.....	50.	Yes.....	lows.....
1 Burglary.....	100.	Yes.....	
1 Resisting an officer.....	50.	Yes.....	
			many ..
			and....
			\$1,065.00
			124.60
			Total for year 2,831.87
			65.00

APPANOOSE COUNTY.

1885.]

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS.

71

I. S.....	Shiftless.
I. S.....	Steady.
I. S.....	Rambling.
I. S.....	Industrious
I. S.....	Tramp.
I. S.....	Tramp.
U. S. 1 Ger	Disipated.
U. S. 1 Irish	Idle
England. . .	Industrious
awa	Sober.
I. S.....	Dead beat.
.....	\$ 625.00
.....	148.50
iring the year..	2,120.50
.....	175.00

AUDUBON COUNTY.

BENTON COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
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No. of con-
victions.

BLACK HAWK COUNTY.

nt to steal from	County jail 45 day	Laborer	Yes	American	Fair.
other.	Penitentiary 18 months each	Laborer and tramp	Yes	Am. & Ir's	Bad.
	Fine \$25 or 15 days in county jail	Laborer	Yes	American	Bad.
building in the	Penitentiary 8 years	None	Yes	American	Bad.
gamb'g house.	Fine \$5 and costs	Laborer	Yes	French	Fair.
	Fine 5 and costs	Laborer	Yes	French	Fair.
building in the	Sentence suspended	None	Yes	American	Bad.
	Sentence suspended	2 none, 1 laborer	Yes	American	Bad.
	Fine \$75 and costs, each	6 saloonists	Yes	6 Ger. 2 Am.	Bad.
	County jail 60 days	Laborer	Yes	American	Bad.

2 Selling intoxicating liquors.....	1, each.....	1 saloon, 1 laborer.....	Yes.....	Americans.....	Bad.
1 Cheating by false pretense.....	and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Larceny.....	.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad.
1 Larceny.....	.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Larceny.....	.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$1 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	German.....	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....					\$ 786 00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					848.85
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					5,966.71
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					506 17

BOONE COUNTY.

1 Murder. 2d degree.....	Penitentiary 7 years, \$100 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
2 Nuisance.....	Fine \$500 and costs and 150 days in jail, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.
1 Carrying concealed weapons.....	Fine \$100 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
3 Larceny.....	Fine \$25 and costs, or 7 days in jail, each.....	Farmers.....	Yes.....	1 Ger. 2 Am.....	Good.
1 Assault and battery.....	Pay costs, and 15 days in jail.....	Butcher.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$300 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	English.....	Bad.
1 Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fine 10 and costs, and 3 days in jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
2 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 18 months and costs, each.....	1 mason, 1 laborer.....	Yes.....	1 Am. 1 Ger.....	1 b'd, 1 good.
2 Nuisance.....	Fine \$60 and costs, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	1 Eng. 1 Ir.....	Bad.
1 Larceny from building.....	Penitentiary 6 months and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad.
Total amount of.....					50
Total amount of.....					50
Total expenses of.....					54
Total amount paid.....					50

BREMER COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
Nuisance.....	Fined \$200, or 60 days in county jail and cost.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
Selling intoxicating liquor con- trary to law	Fine \$ 50 and costs	Druggist.....	Yes	American	Good.
Larceny	Penitentiary 9 months and cost..	Farmer	Yes.....	German	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year					\$ 250.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					250.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year ..					1,160.00
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					75.00

BUCHANAN COUNTY.

CARROLL COUNTY—CONTINUED.

CASS COUNTY.

1	Receiving and concealing stolen property.....	Penitentiary 1½ years, and costs.	.....	Yes.....	American.
1	Keeping house of ill-fame.....	Fine \$100, or 30 days in county jail.	.....	Yes.....	American.
1	Obtaining property under false pretense.....	Fine 100 and 60 days in Co. jail..	.....	Yes.....	American.
3	Attempting to break and enter a building with intent to commit, etc.....	Fine 25 and 3 months in county jail, each.....	.....	Yes.....	Americans.
2	Nuisance.....	Fine \$100, and committed until paid, each.....	Saloon keepers.....	Yes.....	American.
1	Attempting to break and enter a building with intent to commit, etc.....	Penitentiary 3 months.....	.....	Yes.....	American.
1	Perjury.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	.....	Yes.....	American.
1	Forgery, uttering and publishing.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	.....	Yes.....	American.
1	Incest.....	Penitentiary 5 years.....	.....	Yes.....	American.
1	Rape.....	Fine \$100 and county jail 3 days.	.....	Yes.....	American.
1	Violating prohibition law.....	Fine 200 and cost of suit.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	American.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....					\$ 776.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					326.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					3,383.86
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					266.00

CEDAR COUNTY.

CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

	Fine \$1 and costs, each.	Saloon-keepers and druggist.	Yes.	U. S.	Average.
1 Nuisance — selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law.		Saloon-keeper	Yes.	U. S.	Unknown.
1 Nuisance — selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law.	Fined \$25 and cost.	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	U. S.	Unknown.
1 Larceny.	Penitentiary 14 months.	Laborer	Yes.	U. S.	Unknown.
1 Larceny.	Penitentiary 24 years.	Laborer	Yes.	U. S.	Unknown.
2 Larceny, petit.	County jail 6 days, each.	Farmers	Yes.	U. S.	Ordinary.
2 Larceny, grand.	Penitentiary 2 years, each.	Farmer and laborer	Yes.	1 U. S., 1 Ir.	Bad.
1 Maiming.	Fined \$400, or county jail 120 days.	Farmer.	Yes.	Irish.	Good.
1 Assault to commit manslaughter.	Penitentiary 1 year.	Farmer	Yes.	U. S.	Good.
1 Nuisance — selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law.	Fine \$30 and cost.	Saloon-keeper	Yes.	Irish	Ordinary.
1 Larceny, grand.	Penitentiary 18 months.	Laborer	Yes.	U. S.	Unknown.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year. \$ 453.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year. 31.00					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year. 8,832.53					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year. 303.45					

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

CHEROKEE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Keeping a nuisance.....	Forfeiture of \$100 bond.....	Gambling-house.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Keeping a nuisance..... 4.....	Fine \$200, and one-third cost.....	Gambling-house.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine 250, and one-half cost, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine 500, and cost.....	Saloon-keeper.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Obtaining property under false pretense.....	Fine 100, and cost.....	Traveling salesman.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Libel.....	Fine 500, and cost.....	Editor.....	.....	.....	.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....					\$ 2,260.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					2,221.88
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					1,765.00
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					115.00

CHICKASAW COUNTY.

1 fair.

12.00

1,792.88

160.00

CLARKE COUNTY.

1 Assault.....	Fine \$100.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American..	Good..
1 Assault.....	Fine 1.....	Farmer's daughter.....	Yes.....	American..	Good..
1 Assault.....	Fine 2.....	Stock buyer.....	Yes.....	American..	Good..
1 Selling liquor.....	Fine 25.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American..	Good..
2 Selling liquor.....	Fine 50, each.....	Druggists.....	Yes.....	American..	Good..
1 Theft.....	Fine 5.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American..	Good..

CLAY COUNTY.

CLAYTON COUNTY.

DAVIS COUNTY.

No. of Victims.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
3	Resisting an officer.....	Fine \$ 50, each.....	Labors.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Bad.
1	Assault with intent to commit.....					

DECATUR COUNTY.

2	Maliciously defacing a public building.....	Fine \$100, and 30 days imprisonment, each.....	Farmers.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Bad.
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Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....	\$ 800.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....	
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year. 2,066.53	
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....	1,980.00

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

DALLAS COUNTY.

1 Burglary	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Laborer	Dane	Dont know.
2 Burglary	Reform school.....	Laborers	Americans	Dont know.
1 Burglary	Penitentiary 14 years	Laborer	German	Dont know.
4 Keeping a gambling house.....	Fine \$50 each	1 gambler, 1 saloon,	1 Ger., 1 Am	Bad
1 Forgery	Penitentiary 1 year.....	1 Doctor	1 Irish.....	Bad
1 Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years and \$100 fine	Farmer	American	Fair
		Butcher	Irish	Bad
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....				\$ 205.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....				200.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year. 5,275.28				
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....				205.00

DICKINSON COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Setting prairie fire.....	Fine \$1 and costs, imprisoned until paid.....	Farmer	Yes.....	American.	Not good.
2 Keeping intoxicating liquor with intent to sell.....	Fine \$50 and costs, imprisoned until paid, not to exceed 30 days, each	Saloon-keepers	Yes.....	English.....	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....					\$ 101.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					61.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					500.00
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					80.00

DUBUQUE COUNTY.

.....	R. H. man.....	Yes.....	American	Bad.
.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American	Good.
.....	Laborers.....	Yes.....	1 Am. 1 for'n	Good.
d 8 months	Broom-maker.....	Yes.....	American	Good.
ach.....	Laborers.....	Yes.....	Americans	Bad.
s.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American	Good.
.....	Laborer.....	No.....	American	Bad.
.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Germany	Good.
.....	Railroad man.....	Yes.....	American	Good.
.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	American	Good.
.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American	Bad.
ach.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	1 Am., 1 Ger.	Bad.
.....	Sawmill man.....	Yes.....	American	Good.
.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	American	Bad.
.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American	Good.
.....	Laborer and broom	1 no, 1 yes	Americans	1 good, 2 bad.
.....	maker.....	Yes.....	American	Bad.
all 20 days.	Grocer.....	Yes.....	American	Bad.
all 2 months	.....	Yes.....	American	Bad.
.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Luxemb'rg	Good.
.....	Laborers.....	Yes.....	Americans	Bad.
all 30 days.	Railroad man.....	Yes.....	American	Good.
.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American	Good.
.....	Machinist.....	Yes.....	American	Good.
h.....	1 labor'r, 1 unknown	Yes.....	Americans	Bad.
.....	.....	Yes.....	Americans	Bad.
.....	Farmers.....	Yes.....	1 Am. 1 for'n	Good.
ounty jail..	Milkman.....	Yes.....	Ireland	Good.
30 days.....	Hostler.....	Yes.....	American	Good.
.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	American	Good.
.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Germany	Good.

DES MOINES COUNTY--CONTINUED.

DICKINSON COUNTY.

No. of cases.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Setting prairie fire.....	Fine \$1 and costs, imprisoned until paid.....	Farmer	Yes.....	American.	Not good.
2	Keeping intoxicating liquor with					

DUBUQUE COUNTY.

1	Assault to inflict great bodily injury.	County jail 75 days.	R. K. man.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1	Assisting prisoners to escape.	County jail 40 days.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	Good.
3	Burglary.		Laborers.	Yes.	1 Am. 1 for'n	Good.
1	Burglary.	and 3 months	Broom-maker.	Yes.	American.	Good.
5	Burglary.	each.	Laborers.	Yes.	Americans.	Bad.
1	Burglary.	ths.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	Good.
1	Burglary.	ts.	Laborer.	No.	American.	Bad.
1	Incest.	ts.	Farmer.	Yes.	Germany.	Good.
1	Larceny.		Railroad man.	Yes.	American.	Good.
1	Larceny.		Unknown.	Yes.	American.	Good.
1	Larceny.		Farmer.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
2	Larceny from person of another.	ts., each	Unknown.	Yes.	1 Am., 1 Ger.	Bad.
1	Larceny from person of another.	ts.	Sawmill man.	Yes.	American.	Good.
1	Larceny from person of another.	ts.	Unknown.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1	Larceny from building, night time.	Penitentiary 1½ years.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	Good.
4	Larceny from building, night time.	Sentence suspended.	Laborer and broom maker.	1 no, 1 yes.	Americans.	1 good, 2 bad.
1	Larceny from building, night time.	Fine \$50 and county jail 20 days.	Grocer.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1	Larceny from building, night time.	Fine 50 and county jail 2 months.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1	Larceny from building, day time.	Penitentiary 1½ years.	Laborers.	Yes.	Luxemb'rg.	Good.
2	Larceny from building, day time.	Sentence suspended.	Laborers.	Yes.	Americans.	Bad.
1	Larceny from building, day time.	Fine \$50 and county jail 30 days.	Railroad man.	Yes.	American.	Good.
1	Larceny from building, day time.	Penitentiary 2 years.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	Good.
1	Larceny and embezzlement.	(15 days.	Machinist.	Yes.	American.	Good.
2	Lewdness—indecent exposure.	(5 days, each.	1 labor'r, 1 unknown.	Yes.	Americans.	Bad.
2	Nuisance, keeping disorderly house.	Fine \$300, each.		Yes.	Americans.	Bad.
2	Nuisance.	Continued for sentence.	Farmers.	Yes.	1 Am. 1 for'n	Good.
1	Obstruction.	Fine \$ 1, 6 hours in county jail.	Milkman.	Yes.	Ireland.	Good.
1	Obtaining money under false pretense.	Fine 50, county jail 30 days.	Hostler.	Yes.	American.	Good.
1	Swindling.	Penitentiary 2 years.	Unknown.	Yes.	American.	Good.
1	Seduction.	Sentence suspended.	Farmer.	Yes.	Germany.	Good.

DUBUQUE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....	\$ 917.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....	25.6
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year 8,044.11	
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....	1,407.75

EMMET COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WHITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Assault, intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fine \$25.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine 80, or 9 days in Co. jail.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Indifferent.
6 Nuisance.....	Fine 50, or 15 days in Co. jail each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	3 Am., 2 Ir.	Ordinary.
1 Assault with deadly weapon.....	Fine \$50, or 15 days in Co. jail.....	School boy.....	Yes.....	American.....	Ordinary.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Stone mason.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad.
1 Bigamy.....	Penitentiary 2½ years.....	Farm laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Ordinary.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....					\$ 405.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					182.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year 5,819.78					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					180.00

FLOYD COUNTY.

1 Assault and battery	County jail 30 days	Laborer	Read.....	U. S.....	Good.
1 Selling liquor.....	Fine \$100 or imprisonment 120 days in county jail	Saloon-keeper	Read.....	Germany.	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					
					\$ 400.00
					1,353.84
					50.00

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1 Felony.....	Fine \$6,151.88 and four years in penitentiary	County treasurer ..	Yes	American ..	Irregular.
1 Misdemeanor.....	County jail 30 days	Canvasser	Yes.....	American ..	
2 Nuisance	Fine \$100 each	Druggists	Yes.....	American ..	1 good, 1 int.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					
					\$ 6,351.88
					100 00
					4.47 + 14
					185.00

FREMONT COUNTY.

GREENE COUNTY.

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CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS.

[D 2

GRUNDY COUNTY.

GUTHRIE COUNTY.

1 Assault	Fine \$10	Clerk	Yes	Fair.
1 Assault with intent to murder	Penitentiary 5 years	Don't know		Don't know
2 Nuisance	Fine \$ 50 each	Physic'n and dr'g't	Yes	Good.
4 Nuisance	Fine 50 each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	Fair.
1 Nuisance	Fine 20 cents	Druggist	Yes	Good.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

3 Nuisance	Fine \$100, or 30 days imprisonment, each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	Irish	Bad
6 Nuisance	Fine \$500 imprisonment until	Saloon-keepers	Yes	8 Am. 1 Swe	Two good,
1 Assault and battery	Fine \$150, imprisonment 40 days	Farmer	Yes	1 Gm. 1 Ir ^h	four bad.
1 Setting out fire	Fine \$ 15	Farmer	Yes	American	Good.
2 Driving off cattle	Fine 10 each	Farmers	Yes	American	Good.
1 Assault with intent to do great bodily injury	Imprisonment Co. jail, 30 days	Farmer	Yes	Germans	Good.
3 Obtaining money under false pretense	5 days	Farmer	Yes	Norwegian	Good.
1 Nuisance	30 days	Laborer	Yes	Norwegian	Bad.
1 Larceny	each	1 boarding house, 1 drug store	Yes	Sweden	Good.
2 Nuisance				Norwegian	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.					\$3,735.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.					135.30
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					1,002.43
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					235.00

HANCOCK COUNTY.

HARDIN COUNTY.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Fine \$100 or 30 days in jail.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	German.....	Indust's.
1	Larceny.....	Fine 5 and cost.....	None.....	Yes.....	American.....	Indolent.
1	Keeping a gambling house.....	Fine 100, costs and 1 day in jail.....	Saloon.....	Yes.....	American.....	Indolent.
1	Keeping a gambling house.....	Fine 25 and costs, or 7 d's in jail.....	Saloon.....	Yes.....	American.....	Indust's.
2	Misdemeanor.....	Fine 20 and cost, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	1 Am., 1 Gm.....	Indust's.
1	Assault to commit murder.....	Fine 50 and cost.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Indust's.
1	Assault to inflict bodily injury.....	Fine 50 and cost.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 years and cost.....	Hotel clerk.....	Yes.....	American.....	Indolent.
1	Assault.....	Fine \$ 50 and cost.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Indust's.
2	Misdemeanor.....	Fine, 25 and costs, each.....	1 Far'r, 1 dairyman.....	Yes.....	1 Am., 1 lr's.....	Indust's.
2	Larceny from a building.....	Penitentiary 5 years, and costs.....	.....	Yes.....	Americans.....	Indust's.
1	Larceny from a building.....	Sent to reform school.....	.....	Yes.....	American.....	Indust's.
2	Misdemeanor.....	Fine \$ 50 and costs, each.....	1 saloon, 1 merch.....	Yes.....	German.....	Indust's.
8	Misdemeanor.....	Fine, 200 and cost, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	4 Am., 4 for.....	Indust's.
1	Adultery.....	Penitentiary 3 years and cost.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	No good.
1	Adultery.....	Fine \$ 50, costs, and 20 d's in jail.....	.....	Yes.....	American.....	No good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....						\$2,121.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						729.78
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....						9,083.49
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						400.00

HARRISON COUNTY.

1	Assault and battery.....	Fined \$100.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American.....	Mixed.
8	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fined 100, each.....	2 saloons, 1 farmer.....	Yes.....	Americans.....	Mixed.
1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Laborer.....	.....	German.....	Bad.

Forgery	Penitentiary 6 months	Laborer	Yes	American	Bad
1 Keeping a nuisance	Fine \$ 1	Saloon-keeper	Yes	American	Mixed
2 Keeping a nuisance	Fine 50 each	Druggists	Yes	Americans	Good
1 Keeping a nuisance	Fine 61	Druggist	Yes	American	Good
2 Keeping a nuisance	Fine 250 each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	Americans	Mixed
4 Keeping a nuisance	Fine 300 each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	Americans	Mixed
5 Keeping a nuisance	Fine 500 each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	Americans	Mixed
1 Uttering forged paper	Penitentiary 6 months	Laborer	Yes	American	Bad
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year					\$ 4,762.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					1,138.01
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					7,716.00
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					285.00

HENRY COUNTY.

Adultery	Penitentiary 1 year	Farmer	Yes	Kentucky	Regular
1 Assault to rape	Penitentiary 7 years	Huckster	Yes	Canada	Irregular
1 Assault to rape	Penitentiary 1 year and costs	Farmer	Yes	Iowa	Irregular
1 Assault to kill	Continued for sentence	Farmer	Yes	Iowa	Regular
1 Embezzlement	Penitentiary 14 years	Farmer	Yes	Iowa	Regular
1 Embezzlement	24 years	Railroad agent	Yes	Ohio	Regular
2 Forgery	14 years each	Farmers	Yes	Massach'ts	Regular
1 Forgery	30 days in jail	Laborer	Yes	Irish	Irregular
4 Forgery	1 year each	Farmers	Yes	Ohioans	Regular
1 Keeping a nuisance	Fine \$20 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Germany	Irregular
2 Keeping a nuisance	Fine 50 and costs, each	1 grocer, 1 saloon	Yes	1 Ger, 1 Ir	Regular
8 Larceny	Penitentiary 3 years each	Tramp, lab., grocer	Yes	1 Ir, 2 Am	Irregular
8 Malicious mischief	Fine \$20 and costs, each	Farmers	Yes	Iowa	Regular
1 Malicious mischief	Fine 10 and costs	Farmer	Yes	Iowa	Regular
1 Malicious mischief	County jail 30 days	Loafer	Yes	Iowa	Irregular
2 Permitting gambling	Continued for sentence	Laborers	Yes	Missouri	Regular
1 Seduction	Penitentiary 14 years	Farmer	Yes	Iowa	Regular
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year					\$ 220.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					120.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					7,581.30
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					285.00

HOWARD COUNTY.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
		Fine \$10, costs and 60 days in jail	Laborer	Yes	American	Bad.
		Imprisonment 30 days and cost	Laborer	Yes	American	Bad.
1	Drunkenness	Fine \$10 and costs	Hotel-keeper	Yes	Irish	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year						
						\$ 10.00

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

IDA COUNTY.

6	Nuisance	Fine \$300 and cost each				
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 6 months				
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 4 months				

.....\$ 1,500.00
 900.00
 year. 4,240.00
 80.00

IOWA COUNTY.

	Penitentiary 6 months.	Laborer	Yes	Unknown	Bad.
1 Burglary ..	Fined \$100 and costs, each.	Saloon-keepers	Yes	Foreign	Medium.
5 Keeping a nuisance.	Fined 50 and costs.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	German	Good.
1 Keeping a nuisance.	Fined 125 and costs.	Druggist	Yes	American	Good.
2 Larceny, grand	Sent to reform school	None	1 yes, 1 no.		Don't know.
1 Larceny, grand	Penitentiary 6 months.	Laborer	Yes	Unknown	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year					
Total amount of fines collected					
Total expenses of the county					
Total amount paid district					

JACKSON COUNTY.

	Fine \$1.	Peddler	Yes	U. S.	Unknown.
1 Appeal from J. P. court.	Fine 100, each, remitted by payment of costs.	1 laborer, 1 retired.	Yes	German	Fair.
2 Assault.	Penitentiary 5 months.	Tramp	Yes	U. S.	Bad.
1 Assault, intent to kill.	Penitentiary 2½ years	Tramp	Yes	U. S.	Bad.
1 Burglary	Penitentiary 2 years	Tramp	Yes	Irish	Bad.
1 Burglary	Fine \$100 and 60 days in jail.	Laborer	Yes	U. S.	Not good.
1 Larceny	Fine 100 and 80 days in jail.	Laborer	Yes	U. S.	Not good.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 6 months.	Salesman	Yes	German	Unknown.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 2½ years.	Tramp	Yes	U. S.	Bad.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 2 years.	Tramp	Yes	Irish	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.					

JASPER COUNTY.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

	Fine \$25 and costs.....	Fine \$5, costs and 5 mo. in Co. jail.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Good.
			Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
		Co. jail 5 mos. and cost of pros.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Obstructing highway.....						
1 Larceny.....						
1 Assault to inflict great bodily injury.....						
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....						\$ 31 00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county during the year.....						25 00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						3,338.65
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						254.50

JOHNSON COUNTY.

1 Assault.....	Fined \$10.....	Blacksmith.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Assault.....	Fined 5.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Good.
1 Assault.....	County jail 15 days.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad.
1 Petit larceny.....	Fined \$15.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Bohemian.....	Bad.
1 Larceny from the person.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	None.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Bad.

JONES COUNTY.

1 Assault, intent to rape.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Unknown.
1 Assault, intent to rape.....	Penitentiary 15 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Don't know.
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 6 months.....	Sewing mach. agt.....	Yes.....	American.....	Don't know.
1 Drunkenness.....	Fine \$10 and costs.....	Swindler.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
2 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fined \$20 and cost or 60 days in jail, each.....	Saloon-keeper and Laborer.....	Yes.....	Americans.....	Bad.
1 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine \$10, and cost, or 8 days in jail.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American.....	Don't know.
1 Illegal voting.....	County jail 2 months.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Larceny.....	County jail 4 months.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Austria.....	Bad.
1 Contempt.....	Fine \$20 or 6 days in jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....\$ 440.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into 1 during the year..... 18.10					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 3.710.00					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 220.00					

KEOKUK COUNTY.

LEE COUNTY.

1	Assault to commit great bodily injury.....	Fine \$180, and to jail at \$3.25 per day until paid.....	Huckster.....	Yes.....	Germany..	Good.
1	Assault to murder.....	Penitentiary 1½ years.....	Cook.....	Yes.....	African....	Good.
1	Attempt to murder.....	Fine \$125.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Swede.....	Good.
1	Attempt to murder.....	Fine 75 (to include cost).....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Swede.....	Good.
1	Attempt to rape.....	.....	Brakeman..	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1	Breaking and entering.....	.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
1	Breaking and entering.....	.....	.....	Yes.....	American..	Violous.
1	Breaking and entering.....	.....	Plumber....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
1	Cheating by false pretense.....	and cost.....	.....	Yes.....	American..	Violous.
1	Cheating by false pretense.....	and cost.....	Brakeman..	Yes.....	American..	Good.
1	Defilement.....	.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1	Keeping a nuisance.....	cost).....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany..	Good.
1	Keeping house of ill-fame.....	.....	.....	.....	American..	Bad.
1	Larceny.....	To State Industrial School.....	.....	Yes.....	American..	14 years old.
1	Larceny.....	County jail 20 days, and cost.....	.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
1	Manslaughter.....	Penitentiary 5 years.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
5	Nuisance.....	Fine \$50 and costs, each.....	Saloon-keepers.....	4 yes, 1 no..	Amer. 1 Irish	Good.
1	Pilfering.....	To State Industrial School.....	Child.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....						\$ 735.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the year.....						288.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						18,181.10
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						880.00

LINN COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABIT.
1 Assault	Fine \$10 and cost	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Irish	
3 Assault and battery	Fine 20 and cost or 6 days in jail.	Laborer	Yes	Irish	
3 Assault to rape	County jail 30 days and cost.	Laborer	Yes		
3 Advising etc., illegal voting.	Fine \$ 50 and cost.	Farmer		American	Good.
3 Advising etc., illegal voting.	Fine 30 and cost.	Farmer	Yes	American	Good.
1 Bastardy	To pay 10 per mo. for 15 years for costs of pros.	Farmer			
1 Burglary					
1 Burglary					
1 Common assault.		Farmer	Yes	Irish	Good.
1 Disturbing the peace	nt of cost.	Laborer			
1 Grand larceny.	Penitentiary 5 years and cost.	Laborer	Yes	Irish	Bad.
1 Keeping house of ill-fame	County jail 40 days and cost.	House wife.	No	Negro	Bad.
1 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine \$100 and cost, or 30 days in jail.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	German	Fair.
1 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine \$50 and cost, or 15 days in jail.	Drayman	Yes	Irish	Bad.
1 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine \$ 200 and cost, or 60 days in jail.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Irish	Bad.
1 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine \$30 and cost, or 8 days in jail.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Bohemian	Fair.
2 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine \$20 and cost, or 6 days in jail each.	Saloon-keepers	Yes	Bohemians	1 bad, 1 fair.
1 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine \$160 and cost, or 45 days in jail.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	German	Bad.
1 Keeping a gambling-house	Fine \$50 and cost, or 23 days in jail.	Gambler	Yes	American	Fair.
1 Keeping a gambling-house	Fine \$75 and cost.	Gambler	Yes	American	Bad.
1 Larceny	Reform School 2 years.		Yes	Negro	
2 Larceny	Penitentiary 1 year each.	1 Hotel clerk.	Yes	1 German.	1 bad.

1	Larceny from a building in night time	Penitentiary 6 months	Laborer		Irish	Bad.
1	Murder, first degree	Penitentiary for life	Ex-convict	Yes		Bad.
1	Murder, second degree	Penitentiary for life	Laborer	Yes		Bad.
1	Murder, second degree	Penitentiary 3 years, and costs	Laborer	No	Negro	Good.
2	Nuisance	Fined \$200 and cost, each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	Americans	Bad.
8	Nuisance	Fine 150 and cost, each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	Bohemians	Bad.
1	Nuisance	Fine 40 and cost	Saloon-keepers	Yes	American	Bad.
1	Nuisance	Fine 300 and cost	Saloon-keeper	Yes		Fair
5	Nuisance	Fine 100 and cost, each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	4 Boh'm'ns	3 bad.
12	Nuisance	Fined 50 and cost, each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	11 For., 1 A.	Bad.
2	Nuisance	Fine 125 and costs, each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	Foreign	Bad.
1	Nuisance	Fine 225 and cost	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Bohemian	Bad.
1	Nuisance	Fine 20 and cost	Saloon-keeper	Yes	American	Good.
1	Uttering and publishing as true false, forged and counterfeit money	Penitentiary 6 months		Yes		
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year						\$3,495 00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year						3,116 00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year						9,718 41
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year						420 00

LOUISA COUNTY.

1	Murder in second degree	Penitentiary 2 years	Farmer	Yes	Iowa	
1	Selling liquor	Fine \$60		Yes	Iowa	
1	Keeping house of ill-fame	Fine 50	Farmer	Yes	Iowa	
1	Forgery	Penitentiary 1 year		Yes	Iowa	
1	Selling liquor	Fine \$100		Yes	Iowa	
2	Selling liquor	Fine 50, each		Yes	Iowa	
1	Forgery	Penitentiary 2 years	Farmer	Yes	Iowa	
2	Keeping a nuisance	Fine \$50, each		Yes	Iowa	
1	Selling liquor	Fine 75		Yes	Iowa	
1	Disorderly conduct	Fine 50	Merchant	Yes	Iowa	

LYON COUNTY.

	Fine \$ 1, and cost.	Farmer.	Fair
1 Assault.	Fine 200, and cost, to stand committed until \$100 and costs are paid.	1 Drug., 1 Saloon.	Not the best
2 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine \$150, and cost, to stand committed until \$50 and costs are paid.	Saloon-keeper.	Bad
1 Keeping a nuisance.			
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.			\$ 550.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.			181.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.			128.20
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.			20.00

MADISON COUNTY.

	Fine \$50.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	Good
1 Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.	County jail 1 day and cost.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	Fair
1 Malicious injury to property.	Fine \$150.	Saloon-keeper.	Yes.	American.	Fair
1 Selling intoxicating liquors.					
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.					\$ 200.00

MAHASKA COUNTY.

	Fine \$200.	Miner.	Yes.	Col'd Am.	Fair
1 Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.	Penitentiary 4 years, each.	Laborers.	Yes.	Unknown.	Bad
3 Burglary.	2 years.	Laborer.	Yes.	Unknown.	Fair
1 Burglary.	2 years.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	i bad, 4 fair
1 Grand larceny.	Fine \$50, each.	Saloon keepers.	Yes.	American.	Not good
3 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine 50.	Farmer's son.	Yes.	American.	Good
1 Larceny.	Penitentiary 4 years.	Miner.	No.	Col'd Am.	
1 Manslaughter.					

MAHASKA COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY	HABITS.
2	Murder first degree.....	Penitentiary for life, each.....	Farmers.....	Yes.....	Americans..	1 fair, 1 bad.
1	Murder second degree.....	Penitentiary 15 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	
2	Nuisance, appeal.....	Fine \$100.....	Saloon-keepers.....	Yes.....	Germans...	Fair.
1	Seduction.....	Penitentiary 4 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Not known.	Bad.
1	Uttering as true.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American..	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....\$ 850.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 225 00						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year. 8,038.34						
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year 684.05						

MARION COUNTY.

1	Murder.....	Penitentiary for life.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
2	Assaults.....	Fine \$ 50, each.....	1 farmer, 1 agent.....	Yes.....	Americans..	Good.
2	Nuisance.....	Fine 100, each.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	1 Eng 1 Am	Good.
1	Assault and battery.....	Fine 25.....	Teacher.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
1	Assault and battery.....	Fine 50.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Good.
1	Burglary.....	Fine 100 and jail 30 days.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1	Robbery.....	Penitentiary 10 years.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
3	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 15 years, each.....	Day laborers.....	Yes.....	Hollanders.	Bad.
1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 10 years.....	Day laborer.....	Yes.....	Hollander..	Bad.
3	Arson.....	Penitentiary 15 years, each.....	Day laborers.....	Yes.....	Hollanders.	Bad.
1	Arson.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	Day laborer.....	Yes.....	Hollander..	Bad.
3	Assault with intent to murder...	Penitentiary 5 years, each.....	Day laborers.....	Yes.....	Hollanders.	Bad.
1	Assault with inient to murder..	Penitentiary 3 years.....	Day laborers.....	Yes.....	Hollander..	Bad.
1	Burglary (3 counts).....	Penitentiary 18 months.....	Day laborer.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
2	Petit larceny.....	Jail 30 days, each.....	Laborers.....	Yes.....	Americans..	Bad.

Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....\$ 475.00
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....301.80
 strict attorney's fees) during the year.....4,989.98
 ctions during the year.....375.00

MARSHALL COUNTY.

1	Resisting an officer	Fine \$50 and costs	Laborer	Yes	Irish	Not bad.
1	Assault with intent to murder.	Penitentiary 2½ years.	Locksmith	Yes	Irish	Bad.
1	Assault with intent to murder.	Penitentiary 20 years.	Unknown	Yes	Irish	Bad.
1	Robbery	Penitentiary 5 years.	Musician	Yes	Col'd Am.	Bad.
1	Bigamy	Penitentiary 2½ years.	Laborer	Yes	German	Bad.
2	Larceny	County jail 30 days and costs each	1 laborer, 1 tramp.	Yes	1 Ir. 1 col'd	Bad.
1	Assault with intent to rape.	County jail 90 days and costs.	Laborer	Yes	Irish	Simpleton.
1	Robbery	Penitentiary 6 years and costs.	Laborer	Yes	Irish	Not good.
1	Receiving stolen goods	Penitentiary 3 years and costs.	Barber	Yes	American	Not good.
1	Assault, intent to commit bodily injury	Fine \$ 10 and costs	Sew'g machine Agt	Yes	Irish	Not bad.
3	Nuisance, keeping saloon	Fine 250 and costs, each	Saloon-keepers	1 no, 2 yes.	1 Am., 1 Ir.	Not good.
1	Nuisance, keeping saloon.	Fine 75 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes	1 German	Not good.
1	Nuisance, keeping saloon	Fine 825 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Irish	Bad.
1	Nuisance, keeping saloon.	Fine 100 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Irish	Bad.
1	Nuisance, keeping saloon	Fine 400 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Irish	Bad.
1	Nuisance, keeping saloon	Fine 200 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes	German	Bad.
3	Nuisance, keeping saloon.	Fine 150 and costs, each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	1 Ger. 2 Am.	Medium.
1	Nuisance, keeping gambli'g-house	Fine 550 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Irish	Bad.
3	Nuisance, keeping gambli'g-house	Fine 300 and costs, each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	Americans.	Not good.
1	Keeping house of ill-fame.	costs	House of ill-fame.	Yes	Irish	Bad.
1	Larceny	days and costs	Tramp	Yes	American	Bad.
1	Larceny	year and costs		Yes	American	
2	Larceny	Penitentiary ¾ y'rs and costs each	1 tramp, 1 hostler.	Yes	1 Am. 1 Af	Bad.
1	Burglary	Penitentiary 1½ years and costs.	Scissors grinder	Yes	American	Bad.
1	Aiding prisoners to escape	Fine \$50 and costs		Yes	American	Not bad.

MILLS COUNTY.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Assault	Fine \$ 7 and cost.....	Farmer	No	American...	
1	Assault	Fine 10 and cost.....	Farmer	Yes.....	American...	
1	Assault	County jail 75 days.....	Butcher	Yes.....	Irish.....	
1	Assault and battery	Fine \$100 and cost.....	Farmer	Yes.....	American...	
1	Assault; Intent to do bodily injury	Fine 40 and cost.....	Farmer	Yes.....	American...	
2	Burglary	Penitentiary 1 year, each.....	1 tramp; 1 none	Yes.....	1 Ger; 1 Am.	
1	Burglary	Penitentiary 2 years.....	None	Yes.....	American...	
1	False pretense.....	County jail 30 days	Insurance agent.....	Yes.....	American...	
1	Keeping house of ill-fame	Fine \$-5 and cost .....	.....	Yes.....	American...	
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	None	Yes.....	American...	
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	Laborer	Yes.....	American...	
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 4 years	Upholster	Yes	American...	

MITCHELL COUNTY.

2 Burglary	Fine \$1 and cost, and 6 months in jail, each.	None	Yes	Americans	Not good.
1 Bigamy	Penitentiary 1½ years.	Farm hand.	No	American	Good.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 2 years.	Laborer	Yes	American	Fair.
1 Nuisance	Fine \$10 and cost	Merchant.	Yes	English	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.					\$ 22.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.					100.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.					1,339.90
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.					85.00

MONONA COUNTY.

4 Aiding prisoners to escape.	Fine \$10 and cost, each	Farmer's boys.	Yes	Iowa	Good.
1 Burglary in night time.	Penitentiary 1½ years.	Farmer	Yes	Dont know.	Good.
1 Burglary in night time.	Penitentiary 10 years.	Farmer	Yes	Dont know.	Good.
1 Burglary in night time.	Penitentiary 8 years.	Farmer's boy.	Yes	Dont know.	
8 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine \$400 each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	New York.	Dont know.
1 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine 100 and cost	Farmer	Yes	Dont know.	
1 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine 150 and cost	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Iowa	
1 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine 200 and cost	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Iowa	
1 Larceny	Fine 100 and cost	Laborer	Yes	Dont know.	Good.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 6 months.	None	Yes	Dont know.	
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.					\$1,780.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.					545.70
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.					3,312.24
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.					155.00

MONROE COUNTY.

1 Misdemeanor, assault	Fine, \$10 and cost.	Farmer	Yes	U. S.	Fair.
3 Misdemeanor, assault	Fine, \$0 and costs, each	2 barbers, 1 grocer.	Yes	2 U. S., 1 Ir.	Fair.

MONROE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
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MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

1 Assault.	Fine \$250 dollars and cost.	Loafer.	Yes.	Unknown.	Bad.
1 Assault with intent to man-slaughter.	Penitentiary 2 years.	Barber.	Yes.	Col'd Am.	Bad.
1 Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.	Fine of \$500 and cost.	Laborer.	Yes.	Not known.	Bad.
2 Breaking and entering.	Penitentiary 1 year.	Tramp.	Yes.	Not known.	Bad.
1 Burglary.	Penitentiary 2 years.	None.	Yes.	Not known.	Bad.
1 Forgery.	Penitentiary 2 years.	Carpenter.	Yes.	Not known.	Fair.
1 Keeping a gambling house.	Fine \$100 and cost.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Keeping house of ill-fame.	Penitentiary 1 year.	Prostitute.	No.	Not known.	Bad.
1 Larceny.	Penitentiary 3 years.	Laborer.	Yes.	German.	Bad.
2 Larceny.	Penitentiary 2½ years.	Laborers.	Yes.	Not known.	Bad.
1 Larceny.	Penitentiary 4 years.	None.	Yes.	Not known.	Bad.
2 Nuisance.	Fine \$100 and cost, each.	1 laborer, 1 grocer.	Yes.	1 Am. 1 for 1	1 bad 1 fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.					
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.					

MUSCATINE COUNTY.

1 Assault, intent to murder.....	Fine \$ 50 and costs.....	Carpenter	Yes.....	American	Don't know
1 Malicious mischief.....	Fine 100 and cost.....	Don't know.....	.....	Irish	Don't know
4 Uttering and publishing a false order	County jail 25 days, each count..	Don't know .....	.....	.....	Don't know
6 Nuisance.....	Fine \$ 5 and cost, each.....	Saloonists	Yes.....	Germans	Don't know
40 Nuisance	Fine 10 and cost, each.....	Saloonists	Yes.....	23 Ger., 8 Irish, 7 A.	Don't know
20 Nuisance	Not sentenced	Saloonists .....	.....	14 Ger., 8 Am., 4 Ir.	Don't know
1 Larceny.....	County jail 20 days .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 month, each.....	Laborers	Yes	2 Ger., 2 Ir.	Bad.
8 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 18 mos., each count.	.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.
1 Larceny.....	Escaped pending sentence.....	Farmer	Yes.....	American	Don't know
8 Breaking and entering	Penitentiary 18 months, each.....	Laborers	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.
2 Breaking and entering	Penitentiary 3 months, each.....	.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.
2 Breaking and entering in the night time.....	Penitentiary 1 month, each.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Lewdness.....	Fine \$100 and cost, each.....	Housekeepers.....	Yes.....	1 Ger., 1 Ir.	Bad.
1 Lewdness.....	County jail 60 days.....	Laborer .....	.....	1 Ger., 1 A.	Don't know
1 Lewdness	County jail 5 months.....	Painter	Yes.....	German	Don't know
				American	Don't know

O'BRIEN COUNTY.

O'BRIEN COUNTY—CONTINUED.

USCEOLA COUNTY.

PAGE COUNTY.

PALO ALTO COUNTY.

Selling intoxicating liquor without permit.....	Fined \$50 and cost, to stand committed until paid, not to exceed 30 days.....	Yes.....	German..
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PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

1 Assault.....	Fine \$10 and cost.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	English....	Good.
1 Arson in the night time.....	Penitentiary 5 years.....	Horse doctor.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.
1 Larceny and forgery.....	Penitentiary 1½ years.....	Don't know.....	Yes.....	English....	Bad.
1 Assault.....	Fine \$10 and cost.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Don't know	Bad.
2 Assault.....	County jail 30 days, each.....	1 printer, 1 farmer.	Yes.....	1 Ger. 1 Irish	Bad.
1 Keeping a gambling house....	Fine \$300 and cost.....	Gambler.....	Yes.....	German....	Bad.
8 Keeping a gambling house.....	Fine 200 and cost, each.....	Gamblers.....	Yes.....	2 For., 1 Am	2 b'd. 1 good
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....					\$ 1,010 00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					910 00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					2,247.10
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					130 00

POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

POLK COUNTY.

No. of Victims.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	RACE AND WHITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
2	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 years, each.	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2½ years, each.	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years, each.	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Larceny from a store building.	Reform school.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Larceny from a dwelling.....	Penitentiary 1½ years.	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Larceny.....	15 days in jail.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Larceny.....	1 year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Larceny.....	2 years, each.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Larceny.....	2½ years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Larceny.....	Fine \$27, or 8 days in jail.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 1½ years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Larceny.....	30 days in jail, each.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Incest.....	5 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Lewdness.....	9 days in jail, each.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Robbery.....	5 years, each.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Robbery.....	4 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Forgery.....	1 year, and \$1 fine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Offense not stated.....	2½ years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Assault, intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fine \$1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Assault, intent to commit a fel- ony.....	Penitentiary 9 months.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Assault intent to rob.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$25.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fine \$40, or 15 days in jail.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fine \$10.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fine 20 cents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fine \$10 and cost, or 21 d'ys in jail.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fine \$30 and cost, or 43 d'ys in jail.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$50 and cost, or 24 days in jail.	.....	.....	.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fine 10 and cost, or 3 days in jail.	.....	.....	.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fine 10 and cost, or 19 days in jail.	.....	.....	.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fine 50 and cost, or 60 days in jail.	.....	.....	.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fine 10 and cost, or 15 days in jail.	.....	.....	.....
10 Keeping a gambling house.....	Fine 100, or 30 days in jail each.	.....	.....	.....
8 Keeping a gambling house.....	Fine 50, or 15 days in jail.	.....	.....	.....
1 Keeping a house of ill fame.....	Penitentiary 6 months.	.....	.....	.....
1 Resisting an officer.....	Fine \$30, or 35 days in jail.	.....	.....	.....
2 Lumber yard in fire limits.....	Fine 5, or 1 day in jail.	.....	.....	.....
1 Perjury.....	Penitentiary 2 years.	.....	.....	.....
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 14 years.	.....	.....	.....
1 Obtaining money by false pretense.....	Penitentiary 24 years.	.....	.....	.....
1 Manslaughter.....	Penitentiary 2 years and \$5 fine.	.....	.....	.....
1 Uttering a forged promissory note.....	Penitentiary 1 year.	.....	.....	.....
1 Concealing stolen property.....	Fine \$50, or 15 days in jail.	.....	.....	.....
1 Vagrancy.....	County jail 6 months.	.....	.....	.....
2 Vagrancy.....	County jail 3 months, each.	.....	.....	.....
1 Vagrant and incorrigible.....	Reform school.	.....	.....	.....

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY.

1 Arson.....	Penitentiary 5 years.	Farmer.	Yes.	Irish.	Fair.
1 Arson.....	Penitentiary 2 years.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	Good.
1 Assault.....	County jail 30 days.	Barber.	Yes.	American.	Fair.
1 Assault and battery.....	County jail 30 days.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Assault with intent to murder.....	Fine \$50 and cost.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 6 months.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	Fair.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.	Brakeman.	Yes.	American.	Fair.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 3 years.	Thug.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Confiscating.....	Penitentiary 2 years.	Tough.	Yes.	American.	Bad.

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Confidencing	Penitentiary 1½ years.	Thug	Yes	American.	Bad.
1 Confidencing	Penitentiary 4 years.	Thug	Yes	American.	Bad.
1 Forgery	Penitentiary 1 year.	Foreman	Yes	American.	Fair.
8 Larceny	Penitentiary 1 year, each.	Laborers	Yes	American.	2 fair, 1 bad
1 Larceny	9 months	Laborer	Yes	Prussian.	Bad.
1 Larceny	2 years	Fireman	Yes	American.	Bad.
1 Larceny, petit.	30 days	Laborer	Yes	American.	Bad.
1 Larceny, petit.	1 month	Farmer	Yes	Scotchman.	Fair.
2 Larceny, petit.	30 days, each	Laborers	Yes	American.	1 bad, 1 fair
1 Larceny, grand	9 months	Laborer	Yes	American.	Good.
1 Larceny, grand.	Penitentiary 1½ years.	Laborer	Yes	American.	Bad.
1 Murder	Penitentiary for life.	Thug	Yes	African.	Bad.
1 Pick pocket	Penitentiary 1½ years	Thug	Yes	American.	Bad.
2 Pick pockets	Penitentiary 1 year, each	Thugs	No	1 Irish 1 Af.	Bad.
1 Pick pocket	Penitentiary 2 years.	Thug	Yes	American.	Bad.
1 Rape	Penitentiary 6 years.	School teacher	Yes	American.	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.					\$ 155.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.					25.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.					6,151.25
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.					\$65.50

POWESHIEK COUNTY.

1 Assault	Fined \$100 and cost prosecution.	Farmer	Yes	Ohio	Good.
1 Burglary from dwelling	Penitentiary 3 years.	Tramp			Indolent.
1 Burglary from office	Penitentiary 30 days.	Tramp			
1 Carrying concealed weapons	Cost of prosecution.	Physician	Yes		Industrious.

Disturbing public assembly.	Fine \$75 and cost.	Physician	Yes	Industrious
1 Forgery	Penitentiary 3 years; fine \$5 and cost			
1 Grand larceny	Sent to Reform School	Farmer	Yes	Good.
1 Illegal voting	Fine \$ 10 and cost	Farmer	Yes	Good.
3 Nuisance	Fine 25 and cost, each	Farmer	Yes	Good.
		1 drayman; 1 none;		
		1 restaurant	Yes	1 unknown;
				2 foreign.
1 Nuisance	Fine 300 and cost	None	No	Kentucky
1 Nuisance	Fine 500 and cost	None	No	Bad.
2 Nuisance	Fine 50 and cost, each	Saloon-keepers	Yes	Kentucky
1 Petit larceny	Fine 5 and cost			Illinois
1 Unlawfully selling intoxicating liquors	Fine 50 and cost	Loafer	Yes	Indiana
1 Unlawfully selling intoxicating liquors	Fine 100 and cost	Livery	Yes	Bad.
1 Unlawfully selling intoxicating liquors	Fine 150 and cost	Laborer	Yes	Industrious
1 Unlawfully selling intoxicating liquors	Fine 200 and cost	None	No	Bad.
1 Unlawfully selling intoxicating liquors	Fine 300 and cost	None	Yes	Kentucky
1 Unlawfully selling and keeping for sale	Fine 125 and cost	Veterinary surgeon	Yes	Iowa
1 Intoxicating liquor	Fine 325 and cost	Veterinary surgeon	Yes	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year				
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year				
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year				
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year				

Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year \$2,420 00
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year 53.60
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year 4,646.70
 Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year 289.53

RINGGOLD COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
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of 600
of 600

SAC COUNTY.

1 Grand larceny	Penitentiary 2 years	Farmer
1 Violation of permit	Revocation of permit	Saloon-keeper
1 Forgery	Penitentiary 3 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Assault	County jail 60 days	Farmer .....	.....	.....	.....
1 Nuisance	Fine \$ 5 and costs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Nuisance	Fine \$10 and costs, each	Saloon-keepers .....	.....	.....	.....
1 Nuisance	Fine \$10 and costs	Druggist .....	.....	.....	.....
1 Nuisance	Fine 150 and costs	Saloon-keeper .....	.....	.....	.....
1 Nuisance	Fine 75 and costs	Saloon-keeper .....	.....	.....	.....

.....\$ 3,330.00
 570 00
 attorney's fees) during the year 3,684.82
 during the year..... 155.00

SCOTT COUNTY.

1 Assault to commit manslaughter	Penitentiary 9 months	Laborer	Read	German	Bad.
1 Assault, intent to murder	County jail 30 days	Laborer	Yes	German	Bad.
1 Assault to commit great bodily injury	County jail 4 months	Thief	Yes	Irish	Bad.
2 Assault to inflict great bodily injury	Co jail 4 months, hard labor each	Thieves	Yes	Irish	Bad.
1 Assault to rape	Penitentiary 7 years	Laborer	Yes	Col'd Am	Good.
2 Assault	Fine \$100 each	Vagrants	Yes	1 Am 1 Irish	Bad.
2 Breaking and entering	County jail 1 day, \$10 fine, each	None	Yes	American	Bad.
2 Breaking and entering	Penitentiary 6 months each	Thieves	Yes	1 Am 1 Irish	Bad.
1 Breaking and entering	County ja 1 30 days and \$100 fine	Laborer	Yes	German	Bad.
1 Breaking and entering	County jail 60 days and 100 fine	Tramp	No	Irish	Bad.
1 Breaking and entering	County jail 10 days and 100 fine	Laborer	Yes	Irish	Bad.
2 Burglary	Penitentiary 2 years each	Thieves	Yes	Americans	Bad.
1 Cheating by false pretense	County jail 60 days and \$500 fine	Laborer	Yes	Swede	Bad.
1 Larceny	6 months	Coal miner	Yes	American	Good.
1 Larceny	2 years	Farm hand	Yes	American	Good.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 1½ years	Farmer	Yes	American	Bad.
2 Larceny	Penitentiary 1 year	1 thief, 1 tel. op'r	Yes	Irish	Bad.
2 Larceny	County jail 30 days each	Laborers	Yes	American	Good.
2 Larceny	Penitentiary 8 months each	Telegraph operator	Yes	Americans	Good.
1 Larceny from the person	Penitentiary 2½ years	Thief	Yes	American	Bad.
1 Malicious mischief	Fine \$50	Vagrant	Yes	American	Good.
3 Vagrancy	County jail 30 days each	Vagrants	Yes	2 Am 1 Irish	Bad.

Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....\$ 1,070.00

Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....

Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year 11,492.36

Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 1,145.00

SHELBY COUNTY.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENCE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Felony	Penitentiary 2 years	Farmer	No.	.....	Intemp'ate.
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 1 year	Farmer	No.	.....	Intemp'ate.
1	Larceny	10 reform school.	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Misdemeanor	Fine \$50	Saloon	.....	.....	Intemp'ate.
5	Misdemeanor	Fine 100, each.	Saloon	Yes.	German.	Intemp'ate.
1	Misdemeanor	Fine 150.	Saloon	Yes.	German.	Intemp'ate.
2	Misdemeanor	Fine 75.	Saloon	Yes.	German.	Intemp'ate.
1	Misdemeanor	Fine 20.	Saloon	Yes.	American.	Intemp'ate.
1	Misdemeanor	Fine 40.	Saloon	Yes.	German.	Intemp'ate.
1	Resisting an officer.	Fine 100	Saloon	Yes	.....	Intemp'ate.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....\$1,010 00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....500 00						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year. 814 02						
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....175 00						

SIOUX COUNTY.

STORY COUNTY.

3 Burglary	years each	2 tramps, 1 laborer	Yes	U. S.	Bad.
1 Cheating by false pretense	years		Yes	U. S.	Fair.
1 Cheating by false pretense	year	Insurance agent	Yes	Iowa	Good.
1 Keeping a gambling house	cost	Laborer	Yes	Iowa	Fair.
1 Larceny	years	Farmer	Yes	Indiana	Bad.
1 Larceny	year	Laborer	Yes	Illinois	Good.
1 Larceny	months	Laborer	Yes	Iowa	Good.
1 Nuisance	Fine \$200 and cost	Druggist	Yes	Iowa	Good.
1 Nuisance	Fine 50	Saloon	Yes		Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year					\$ 400.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					200.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					3,245.58
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					240.00

TAMA COUNTY.

1 Burglary	Penitentiary 1 year.	Tramp.	Yes.	Don't kn'w	Don't know
1 Forgery.	Penitentiary 1 year.	Don't know	Yes.	American	Don't know
1 Grand larceny.	Penitentiary 2 years.	Tramp.	Yes.	American	Don't know
4 Petit larceny	Fine \$50, 15 days in Co. jail each.	8 laborers, 1 saloon	Yes.	3 Am., 1 Ca.	Fair.
4 Keeping a gambling house	Fine 75 or 21 days in Co. jail each	1 laborer, 3 saloon	Yes.	1 Am. 3 For.	Fair.
5 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine \$200 or 60 days in Co. jail each.	Saloon-keepers	Yes.	Foreign	Fair.
4 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine \$300 or 90 days in Co. each		Yes.	Foreign	Fair.
1 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine \$100 or 30 days in Co. is		Yes.	German.	Good.
1 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine 125 or 37 days in Co. is		Yes.	German.	Fair.
1 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine 150 or 45 days in Co. is		Yes.	Boh mian.	Fair.
1 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine 50 or 15 days in Co. is	saloon keeper	Yes.	German	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.					\$2,925.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.					1,550.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year					3,751.00
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.					\$25.00

TAYLOR COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	HEAD AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
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No. of
victims.

UNION COUNTY.

1 Assault with intent to kill.....	County jail 30 days.....	New York.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	.....	.....	New York.	.....
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	.....	.....	Iowa.....	.....
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 15 mo. the.....	.....	.....	New York.	.....
1 Larceny, grand.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	.....	.....	Iowa.....	.....
1 Robbery.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	.....	.....	Iowa.....	.....
1 Selling intoxicating liquor.....	Fine \$300.....	.....	.....	Iowa.....	.....
1 Selling intoxicating liquor.....	Fine 100.....	.....	.....	Iowa.....	.....
8 Selling intoxicating liquor.....	Fine 50 each.....	.....	.....	Iowa.....	.....
1 Not stated.....	Sent to Industrial Institution.....	.....	.....	Iowa.....	.....
1 Not stated.....	Fine \$500 and 3 mos. in Co. jail.....	.....	.....	Iowa.....	.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....					\$1,800.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					500.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					2,303.00
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					285.00

WAPELLO COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	RACE AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
9/Selling beer.....	Fine \$50 each.....	Brew'r and saloon.....	Yes.....	1 Am., 8 For	
1/Selling beer.....	Fine 1.....	Saloon.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year.....					\$ 476.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					75 00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including district attorney's fees) during the year.....					8,192.97
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					880.00

WARREN COUNTY.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1 Keeping a gambling house	Fine \$100, to stand committed to Co. jail not to exceed 30 days..	Saloon-keeper	Yes	American ..	Bad.	
2 Larceny	Penitentiary 6 months, each	1 farmer, 1 unknown	Yes	Americana	1 bad; 1 fair	
1 Nuisance	Fine \$25, to stand committed until paid, not to exceed \$3.33 per day	Laborer	Yes	American ..	Good.	
Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court of said county during the year						\$ 135 00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the						10 00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal						4,712.70
Total amount paid district attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year						265.99

WAYNE COUNTY.

WEBSTER COUNTY.

WEBSTER COUNTY--CONTINUED.**WINNEBAGO COUNTY.****WINNESHIEK COUNTY.**

WOODBURY COUNTY.

1	and battery.....	Fine \$100.....	.....	.....
1	to commit manslaughter	County jail 3 months...	.....	.....
1	with intent to do great		.....	.....
1	harm.....	Fine \$100.....	.....	.....
1	unoccupied building...	Fine 30.....	.....	.....
1	arsony.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	.....	.....
1	arsony.....	Penitentiary 15 months.....	.....	.....
1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year and 9 months	.....	.....
1	Grand larceny.....	Industrial school 2 years...	.....	.....
1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 8½ years.....	.....	.....
1	Larceny.....	Fine \$100.....	.....	.....
1	Larceny of timber from a county		.....	.....
1	bridge.....	Fine 15.....	.....	.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fine 100.....	.....	.....
1	Obtaining money under false pre-		.....	.....
1	tences.....	Penitentiary 9 months.....	.....	.....
1	Petit larceny.....	County jail 30 days.....	.....	.....
1	Resisting an officer.....	County jail 60 days.....	.....	.....
1	Stealing property, value \$19.....	Fine \$100.....	.....	.....
1	Uttering and passing forg'd paper	Penitentiary 6 months.....	.....	.....

WOODBURY COUNTY—CONTINUED.

WORTH COUNTY.

WRIGHT COUNTY.

A STATEMENT,

Showing the offenses of which persons were convicted in the State during the year ending September 30, 1885, and the number of convictions for each offence.

Abortion.....	8
Adultery.....	6
Aiding in concealing stolen goods.....	8
Aiding prisoners to escape.....	8
Appeal from justice court....	1
Arson.....	9
Assault.....	44
Assault and battery.....	27
Assault to commit manslaughter.....	5
Assault to commit murder.....	20
Assault to commit rape.....	13
Assault to inflict great bodily injury	89
Assault to kill.....	12
Assault to rob.....	2
Bastardy.....	2
Bigamy.....	8
Breaking and entering.....	41
Burglary.....	84
Carrying concealed weapons	2
Cheating by false pretenses.....	7
Contempt of court.....	2
Confidencing	3
Cruelty to animals.....	3
Defilement.....	2
Disturbing public assembly.....	1
Disturbing the peace.....	2
Driving off cattle.....	2
Drunkenness.....	2
Embezzlement.....	3
False pretense.....	1
Felony.....	5
Forgery.....	38
Fraud.....	1

Gambling.....	1
Horse stealing.....	2
Illegal voting and advising the same.....	7
Incest.....	7
Incorrigibility and insubordination.....	4
Keeping a nuisance.....	16
Keeping a gambling house	47
Keeping house of ill fame.....	9
Larceny.....	159
Larceny, grand.....	21
Larceny, petit	21
Larceny from building.....	29
Larceny from dwelling.....	1
Larceny from person.....	9
Lewdness.....	12
Libel.....	1
Maiming.....	1
Malicious mischief.....	15
Manslaughter	6
Misdemeanor.....	23
Murder.....	2
Murder, first degree.....	8
Murder, second degree.....	9
Nuisance, against saloon keepers, and for violation of liquor law ...	572
Obtaining money under false pretense.....	6
Obtaining goods under false pretenses.....	2
Obstructing highway.....	7
Perjury.....	2
Permitting gambling.....	2
Pilfering.....	1
Prostitution.....	1
Premeditated injury.....	16
Rape.....	6
Receiving stolen goods.....	2
Resisting an officer.....	12
Robbery.....	8
Seduction.....	2
Solemnizing a marriage without a license.....	1
Setting prairie fire.....	2
Swindling... ..	1

1885.]	CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS.	127
Theft.....		1
Transportin liquor uniaawfully.....		1
Uttering as true and publishing a false order....		8
Vagrancy.....		6
Violating the Sabbath.....		1
Violation of town ordinance.....		3
Willful trespass.....		4
Offense not stated.....		8
Total.....		<u>1,889</u>

STATEMENT,

in several counties of the State of Iowa during the year ending September 30, 1885, with the aggregate amount of fines imposed, and the statistics of education, nativity, and habits; also, the amount of the amount collected, the amount of fees paid District-Attorneys, and the total of all other expenses

*Shaw's
gas
for
of*

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number of convictions.	Sent to reform school.	Sent to county jail.	Sent to penitentiary.	Aggregate length of time for which persons were imprisoned.						EDUCA- TION.		NATIVITY.			HABITS.				Total amount of fines im- posed by the District Court.	Total amount of fines col- lected and paid into the county treasury.	Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, not including District Attorney's fees.	Total amount paid Dis- trict-Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions.		
											Can read and write.	Can't read and write.	United States.	Foreign.	Unknown.	Moral.	Medium.	Immoral.	Unknown.						
Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	For life.																				
O'Brien.....	1																								60.00
Oceola.....																									130.00
Page.....		3																							175.00
Palo Alto.....	1																								70.00
Plymouth.....			2																						130.00
Pocahontas.....	2																								135.00
Polk.....	66	1																							630.50
Pottawattamie.....	29																								885.50
Poweshiek.....	25	1																							289.53
Ringgold.....	13																								250.00
Seco.....	13																								155.00
Scott.....	22																								1,145.00
Shelby.....	15	1																							175.00
Sioux.....	5																								25.00
Story.....	11																								240.00
Tama.....	24																								325.00
Taylor.....	2																								75.00
Union.....	13	1																							235.00
Van Buren.....	13	1																							140.00
Wapello.....	23																								330.00
Warren.....	9																								275.00
Washington.....	7																								265.90
Wayne.....	11																								117.00
Webster.....	14																								250.00
Winnebuck.....	1																								25.00
Winnebago.....	7																								95.00
Woodbury.....	17	1																							690.90
Worth.....	2																								80.00
Wright.....	7																								53.00
Totals.....	1299	15	169	408	24	2	11	1009	4	10	1076	37	226	649	437	243	296	296	296	431	75,561.43	30,726.73	413,349.77	26,232.33	

